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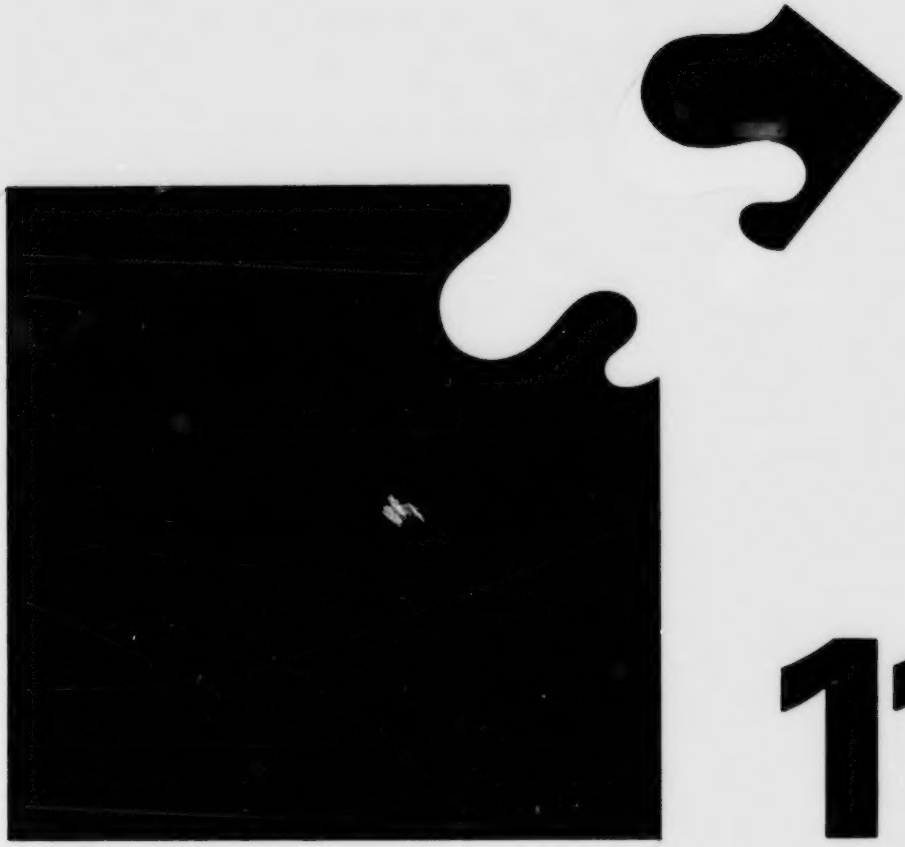

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CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES,
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE BRISTOL INDUSTRY

IAIN C. WALKER

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Clay Tobacco-Pipes, with Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry

by Iain C. Walker

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APPENDIX I:
METAL PIPES

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METAL PIPES

According to A. Dunhill (1924: 218-9), iron pipes were introduced because it was so easy to break long-stemmed clay pipes, though they never became popular, being unsatisfactory and unpleasant to smoke. Lindsay (1927: 68, 69, figs 382-4 and 387, 1964 ed) notes pipes made of iron - sheet, wrought, and cast - steel, brass, and silver (cf N&Q 23 October 1875: 328, 18 December 1875: 495-6, 29 January 1876: 94, 2 January 1909: 10; also Davidson 1957: 57 illus.) belonging principally to the C18. One C18 steel pipe had an 18-ins long stem which unscrewed into three sections. Fairholt (1859: 171) and A. Deane (1914: 7, but his reference is erroneous) say that such pipes were occasionally used in the reign of William of Orange, 1688-1702; and Deane (loc. cit.) and Lejeal (1897: 279) note they have been found in Ireland. Alvey (1973: 37, 36 fig 1, 5) refers to products of a C18 Nottingham pipemaking family as "clearly having a relationship with the iron pipes of the 18th century", though he cites no information on the latter, and Garrett (1968: caption to centre illus. on p.106) notes there was "a brief vogue for iron pipes...toward the end of the eighteenth century" and illustrates a wrought iron example and also a silver one, which latter was made by the London firm of Phipps and Robinson and dates to 1805. Bastien, who is an extremely unreliable source, claims (1973: 2nd chapt) that in Germany, Austria, and throughout Central Europe, metal, particularly iron, pipes "connaissent un succès appréciable" at the time porcelain pipes were becoming popular - as discussed in 3: VI, metal pipes were common in Switzerland, where bowl forms do suggest they date to the C18.

E.A. Barber, basing his views on the opinion of the Swiss archaeologist Ferdinand Keller expressed in correspondence (quoted in E.A. Barber 1880b: 120; cf 1880b: 121 and 1880a: 6) suggested iron pipes were first made in The Netherlands in the C16 or C17 and that the Dutch spread their use, including to Britain in the time of William of Orange and later (1880a: 4). Miles Standish, who went to Massachusetts on the Mayflower in 1620, is supposed, as noted in 3: I, to have taken with him and used until he died a little iron pipe "about the size and shape of a common clay pipe" (noted in Fairholt 1859: 171 second footnote; Barber 1880a; 6 suggests the pipe was Dutch).

Metal pipes are not unknown in The Netherlands - there are ones of tin or pewter in the pipe collection of the Douwe Egberts tea, coffee, and tobacco firm in Utrecht - and as noted elsewhere (pp244-5) there are references at the very end of the C16 and at the beginning of the C17 (and one near the end of the C17), mainly from England, to silver pipes, one example, datable to ca. 1620-40, actually being known; but in the main, metal pipes must have been the response of an impoverished environment - for example Scotland (Apperson 1914: 230), Ireland (see above), the American colonies (Anonymous 1868: I, 502; McGuire 1899: 463; Wray and Schoff 1953: 58; Cotter 1958: 192, pl 90 and I. Noël Hume 1970c: 308; Kelso 1967: 58, 69 fig 3; McCord 1970: 117, 132 fig 13a; Cleland 1971: 86, 87 fig 42, E-3; Wray

1973: 15 and illus.), Switzerland (see 3: VI), northern Scandinavia (Pritchett 1890: 94-5; Cassidy 1895: 21; Lejeal 1897: 27; Godet 1898: 131, fig 1) - unable to obtain clay pipes. However, according to Bastien (1973: 2nd chapt), metal pipes were produced in France for certain clientele, *pipes de Mousquetaires* for carrying "in a horseman's boot" and iron *pipes de traite* for slavers. Bastien illustrates these latter (1973: pl 64), which are characterized by upright conical bowls. Further, a decorated pewter pipe with a Dutch-style bowl, 14 ins long and of superior workmanship, came from an Indian burial at the French mission site of Ste-Marie I near Midland in south-central Ontario occupied 1639-49 (Jury and Jury 1954: 93-4, pl XXIVa, 1965 ed) and a most attractive cast brass stub-stemmed pipe with a lion climbing the back of the bowl and a stag on the stem from the Boughton Hill site, Victor, New York state, which is dated to ca.1670-87 (Wray 1973: 15 and fig 15-12), show that not all metal pipes were made as poor relations of clay pipes. Pewter pipes with birds on perches and monkeys on the bowl were being traded to the Indians in the second half of the C17, and wooden pipes with ornate pewter inlay are also known, as are wooden pipes with brass inlay and brass or pewter bowl-liners (Wray 1973: 15 and illus.). From this evidence, and from the native-made sheet-brass pipes which occur from shortly after 1600, it is clear that the American Indians, like the Swiss, developed a liking for metal pipes; however, a metal pipe was shown at the 1851 Great Exhibition by a James Mitchell of Stonehaven, Scotland (*Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue* II, 657), indicating a presumably serious attempt to make such pipes a practical proposition in Britain in the mid-C19. Even later last century, a blacksmith at Biggar in Scotland, James Pairman, made a long-stemmed steel pipe (on exhibit at the Gladstone Court Museum, Biggar, seen there by this writer October 1973; Pairman was evidently a skilled craftsman, for he was also associated with the Albion motor works at Glasgow about the end of last century).

(It seems unlikely that Lindsay (1927: 69, 1964 ed) is correct when he claims metal pipes were used in the hunting field in the early C19 but that accidents resulting from smokers having falls caused such pipes to be abandoned in preference to clay ones. The suggestion that men smoked pipes while hunting seems improbable, and as is noted in 1: VII(b) and (e) pipe-smoking in the respectable social classes had been steadily declining during the C18 and did not again reach widespread respectability until the mid-C19. It is thus not likely that the social classes who would have hunted in the early C19 would have smoked pipes much at all.)

A possible explanation for some of the metal pipes recorded, though some certainly were smoked, is that they were tobacconists' signs. According to Meadows (1957: 38), "The combination of Tobacconist and Ironmonger was not uncommon in the provinces in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though in every case the tobacco department was eventually discontinued, leaving only the ironmongery". One such firm, which flourished at the sign of the Golden Pipe under a variety of names for over 300 years - 1601-1914 - in Norwich and finally closed as Palmer and Sons, Ironmongers, had as a sign "a long-stemmed small bowl pipe, which was made of cast iron and broken up when the business ceased" (Meadows *loc.cit.*).

APPENDIX II:
CHURCHWARDEN PIPES AND THE SOUTHORN FAMILY

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As already noted, various writers ascribe the appearance of the long-stemmed pipe known as the Churchwarden to the late C18 or early C19. In some cases actual dates - 1819 and 1840, for example - are given either for the introduction of the pipe or of its name.

The OED does not note the use of the term Alderman for a clay pipe, but it does recognize the term Churchwarden - albeit under the heading "colloquial" (vol II) - and gives the date of its first recorded appearance in print as 1863, an apparently offhand reference in J.C. Jeaffreson's Live it Down. The lateness of this date is interesting, for neither Fairholt (1859) nor R. Thursfield (1863) appears to know of the term - Fairholt p.173) says that long-stemmed pipes "were reverently termed aldermen in the last age, and irreverently yards of clay in the present one", while Thursfield (p.82) simply talks of the "long pipes" made at Broseley first by Roden and then by Southorn. A bill of 1874 from Edwin Southorn to the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, and now preserved in the Abergavenny and District Museum (see 5: I) has beneath its letterhead the quotation of one Dr. Richardson at the 1864 Bath meeting of the British Association (the Burton-Speke meeting) that "The best pipe is unquestionably the 'Churchwarden' or long clay", which appears to be a specific reference to a Southorn product (cf Jewitt 1878: I, 298). Jewitt (loc. cit.) appears to be the first writer on pipes to use the term, when referring to Broseley pipes.

Mr Clive Southorn at Broseley maintained in July 1968 that the only true Churchwarden was a 24-ins pipe; but a Wm Southorn and Co. of Broseley poster of pipe types (Anonymous n.d. [12]) - printed not earlier than 1871 and if the monarch on pipe no 37 is Edward VII, as it appears to be, then not earlier than 1901 or 1902 - lists two Churchwardens: one, no 74, called "Long Broseley 'Churchwarden' 25 inches Long Tips" and the other, no 77, a "Short Churchwarden 21 inches." The only Alderman listed was no 76, with the alternative title "Long Broseley Straw" and 27 ins long. With the exception of no 73, a "Broseley Smoke Room" at 20 ins and no 68, a 'Short Broseley Smoke Room' at 16 ins, all other long-stemmed pipes from one 10 ins long to one 28 ins long were called Straws. T.H. Thursfield writing in 1907 noted "The term 'A Broseley' conveys the same impression to smokers throughout the country, and 'A Churchwarden' from Broseley is equally well understood to refer to an extra long clay pipe from Broseley", which suggests that by his time the term simply meant a very long clay pipe, but at the same time one particularly associated with Broseley. He goes on to say that these pipes were supplied in large numbers to London coffee houses and thus became very fashionable, and that this may have contributed considerably to the reputation of Broseley pipes (T.H. Thursfield 1907: 164). An original W. Southorn and Co. cardboard box at the Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, has on its lid the following legend: WILLIAM SOUTHORN & Co's/CELEBRATED CHURCHWARDEN PIPE/WORKS: BROSELEY, SALOP., suggesting that the term Churchwarden was particularly associated with the Southorn family.

Whatever precise meanings the Broseley terms may have had originally, they now appear to be lost, but it may be that Churchwarden was a late term invented perhaps by Southorn's on a analogy with Alderman to denote a superior type of long-stemmed pipe. The dating evidence, the early association of the term with Southorn's, the use in one instance in the Southorn catalogue of the term in inverted commas, and T.H. Thursfield's remarks, would all agree with this suggestion. Already as early as 1883 Harper's Magazine was describing the Churchwarden as "a small [sic] clay pipe with a stem sixteen to twenty inches long" (OED), a description which suggests that by that date, at least as explained to the American readers of this publication, the term had become a generic one. Even the term "Broseley" for a long-stemmed pipe was being used by non-Broseley makers as early as 1862 to judge by entries for that and succeeding years in the ledger-book of the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, where purchases of 19-ins "Broseleys" - and also, in 1860, 10-ins "Straws", a term known to have been used by the Southorns - are recorded from the Bristol firm of Ring (p.633). In 1869 Hewitt (1869: 280) used the term Broseley to mean a clay pipe. The 1879 price-list of Ebenezer Church of Pentonville, London (see 4: VI), lists no fewer than five types of "Broseley Straws": two are described only as "round point" and "best quality", with no stem lengths, but of the others, two were 15 ins long and the third 8 ins long. Several other types of Straws are noted, including two Dutch Straws, one 10 ins long and the other of unstated length, and a 15-ins Hotel Straw. There is also a 15-ins Parlor [sic] Pipe, and an 18-ins Masonic Alderman, Church's longest-stemmed pipe; and in all these terms there is an echo of Southorn names, for Southorn's had, apart from their own Broseley Straws, a Long and a Short Dutch Straw, a Broseley Smoke Room and a Short Broseley Smoke Room, and as noted earlier, an "Alderman or Long Broseley Straw". The 1900 price-list of Scottish clay pipes (Anonymous 1900: 29) notes White's of Glasgow producing a "Broseley" - their number 464. Its cost - 8 1/2d a gross - is within the average for the normal run of pipes listed, and as White's list their "9 inch Straw" (no 171) - note again the use of a Broseley term - at 9 1/2d a gross and pipes of lengths from 15 ins to 20 ins at from 1s2d to 1s9d a gross (nos 110-13) it seems certain that whatever form their "Broseley" took it was not a long-stemmed type. The name continues in the present-day brier-pipe industry, referring to a specific bowl-shape (Anonymous n.d. [9]), though the shape in question has no particularly Broseley or Southorn connections, being in fact very similar to the characteristic C19 TD clay pipe shape (cf e.g. I. Walker 1966a: 87 fig 2). Churchwarden brier pipes are also produced (e.g. Anonymous n.d. [7]; n.d. [29]) - here the term has settled down to the specific meaning of a long-stemmed pipe. It is perhaps significant that this term does not seem to have been plagiarized by C19 pipemakers, and possibly it was a registered term (it was certainly possible to register pipe designs, for as noted in p.157, Church in 1877 successfully charged another pipemaker with fraudulently copying a design he had registered the previous year). (Jewitt (1878: I, 298) quoted some of the terms noted in the Wm Southorn and Co. poster referred to above (Anonymous n.d. [12]) as well as others when listing pipes made by an Edwin Southorn at Broseley.)

The history of the Broseley pipe industry is extremely complex, and D.R. Atkinson's as-yet unpublished study is eagerly awaited. Meanwhile, the C19, when the Southorns first appear (so far as is at present known) as pipemakers at Broseley, is no less obscure than earlier times.

According to R. Thursfield (1863: 82), it was a Noah Roden who first brought to perfection the long Broseleys - Churchwardens and Straws - and that on his death ca.1829 his business was taken over by a William Southorn. When Thursfield - who was a Shropshire man - was writing, the business of William Southorn was being carried on by his two sons, which suggests William had died or at least retired.

Jewitt (1878: I, 297-8, 299) at one point quotes Thursfield's date of ca. 1829 for Roden's death and the taking over of his business by "the late William Southorn" - he is quoting Thursfield extensively throughout, though he gives no reference to his article - then repeats this in a different form, and then in the following sentence says that Roden founded his business ca. 1830 and that either William or an Edwin Southorn (it was not clear which is meant - the latter seems to be implied) took over the business in 1856. He follows this by saying that Southorn received an honourable mention in the 1851 Exhibition.

Thursfield's account is at least straightforward, and his date of ca. 1829 is not incompatible with that of 1823 given to this writer by the present Southorn family (cf Anonymous 1962a), and appearing on a W. Southorn and Co. bill to the Angel Hotel illustrated in FIG 141. Jewitt is correct in stating that Southorn's was given an honourable mention in the 1851 London Exhibition, but this was definitely the firm of William Southorn and Co., for the official publications of this exhibition note this and show that this firm was the only Southorn exhibiting, and a leaflet and the chart of pipe types from the present Southorn factory and now in the writer's possession attest this. Nevertheless, the Edwin Southorn bill to the Angel Hotel dated 1874 and referred to earlier confirms Jewitt's remark that Edwin Southorn also claimed this honour.

Jewitt refers to Edwin as the "eldest" of the late William's sons, and if Edwin took over from his father in 1856, and not from Roden as Jewitt states (which in any case contradicts what he has said earlier), then this would be compatible with the inference drawn from Thursfield's remarks that the father was no longer in the business by 1863, when Thursfield was writing.

At this point, however, unresolved problems arise. Oswald and James (1955b: 225) note a Noah Roden working from 1824 to 1850, which appears to contradict Thursfield's dates. Further, they note a W. Southorn and Co. working from 1850 to 1900. It is not stated that this Southorn took over Roden's business, but if Thursfield had his basic information right but his date wrong then 1850 would appear to be the date Southorn took over Roden's business. Yet Thursfield was writing only 13 years after 1850, and while an error is certainly not impossible, one wonders whether he would have confused 1850 with a date approximately 21 years earlier at a time so shortly after 1850. Oswald and James also note a W. Southorn Brothers making pipes in 1829, which makes one wonder whether there is confusion somewhere among more than one William Southorn and more than one set of brothers. (The Rodens were certainly an old-established pipemaking family in Broseley, for they are recorded working there before 1700; members of the family were also recorded in business after 1850 (Oswald and James 1955b: 255).)

Jewitt says that Edwin Southorn's products usually had E. SOUTHORN, BROSELEY stamped on the stem, and all the pipes seen by the writer at the Southorn factory at Broseley have this stamp on them, the stamp being among the items of equipment noted there.[2] (No Edwin Southorn is listed either in Oswald and James 1955b or Oswald 1960a, though an Edward Southorn, who was working in 1863 and apparently died in 1876, is noted by Oswald (1960a: 91, cf Oswald and James 1955b: 225). A Mrs E. Southern (sic) is listed as working at nearby Bridgnorth between 1831 and 1856 (Oswald 1960a: 91) - these dates coincide curiously with ones suggested for the business of the first William Southorn at Broseley.)

Yet a firm of William Southorn and Co. must also have been in existence about the time when Jewitt was writing (1878), for the chart of pipe types mentioned, earlier notes an honour awarded the firm at the Annual International Exhibition, London, in 1871. Further, these pipes are shown with an identical stamp to that of E. Southorn, but with W. SOUTHORN & Co. for the name. In fact both firms were in existence before 1860, for the Angel Hontel records first note William Southorn supplying pipes to that establishment in 1855 and Edwin in 1857.

Jewitt also mentions (p.299) a William Southorn "of the late firm of William Southorn and Co." working in Broseley but then dismisses him and another Broseley maker rather contemptuously. The "late company" could refer to that of the first William Southorn whose death or retirement has been postulated for 1856, but it is possible that the William Southorn and Co. of the preceding paragraph closed between 1871 and 1878, leaving a single individual of that name carrying on a small business.

Reading Jewitt's praise for Edwin Southorn and then his dismissal of this William Southorn makes it difficult not to feel there may have been some rivalry between the two Southorns - they could have been the two brothers mentioned by Thursfield who had separated.[3] In that way both Southorns could claim their businesses were legitimately descended from the original one whose pipes had been honoured at the 1851 Exhibition, and thus Jewitt's mention of Edwin's being of this company and the leaflet and chart of pipe types of William and Co. of 1871 or later asserting the same for William would be reconciled. As Edwin Southorn is appearing as a separate firm by 1857 on the evidence of the Angel Hotel ledgers presumably the split between Edwin and William took place between 1851 and 1857. This would not conflict with the date of 1856 noted earlier as a possible date for Edwin taking over his father's business.

Edwin, Jewitt notes, was the eldest - which may be a mistake for elder - son of the first William, but if the father's firm was willed to the two sons equally and they subsequently split then perhaps Edwin could not continue to use the firm's old name (his father's) because his putative brother William could use his own name - the same as his father's - for his business. If the post-1871 firm of William Southorn and Co. was in fact no longer in existence by 1878 (as Jewitt may have meant by saying that the pipemaker William Southorn had worked for "the late firm of William Southorn and Co.") then it is probable that it was bought back by Edwin - this would account for the later Southorns having Edwin's stamp and William's leaflet and chart of pipes. As both Edwin and William are appearing in the Angel Hotel ledger-books as late as 1874, the amalgamation if it did take place must have been between 1874 and 1878. William the brother, as already suggested, possibly continued to make pipes on a minor scale, perhaps cheap types.

However, there is yet a further confusion, for John Randall, writing in 1877 on the clay industries along the Severn, refers to the Pitchyard pottery works, of which he said "we know little, only that it stood where the late Mr. E. Southorn carried on his Pipe Works, and where we remember them in ruins more than fifty years ago" (Randall 1877: 23). The ruins seen more than 50 years before - i.e. ca. 1820 - are presumably those of the pottery, not the pipeworks, but if Jewitt can talk of Edwin Southorn in the present tense in 1878 and Randall of a late E. Southorn in 1877 either one writer is in error or there is more than one E. Southorn. If Jewitt is wrong - and his account is sufficiently confused elsewhere to indicate he could be - then Edwin was dead by 1877 and the postulated merger of Edwin's and William's businesses suggested above could be narrowed still further to between 1874 and 1877. Randall, like Richard Thursfield (cf p.27), was a local man - he was a ceramics painter (p.52) - and might have been expected to know local history.

The demise of the firm of William Southorn and Co. prior to 1878 on Jewitt's evidence does appear to contradict the Oswald and James reference to a firm of this name working from 1850 to 1900, unless the latters' reference combines William Southorn the company and William Southorn the company's former employee as related by Jewitt, but the fact that the present derelict factory has a maker's stamp from the E. Southorn business and the advertising matter from the W. Southorn business certainly suggests the two branches did eventually join. (The present factory is that formerly occupied by the firm of A. Smitheman; it was taken over by Southorn's in the 1920s).

Several other Southorns and Southerns are known during the C19 in the Broseley area and two worked at Tamworth, Staffordshire (Oswald and James 1955b: 225; others in Oswald 1960a: 91-5; cf Anonymous 1968b), but their relationship to what appears to be the main family is at present unknown. A Thomas Southern (sic) was working in Bridgnorth in 1824 and was still there in 1851 (Anonymous 1968b), indicating the family was in Bridgnorth as early as it is recorded at Broseley. The Thomas Southorn listed as still working in Oswald and James 1955b and Oswald 1960a was the father of the present representative of the family, and allowing for an average generation was probably a great-grandson of the original William Southorn - according to one source the "sons and grandsons" of the original William Southorn were making pipes in 1908 (Anonymous 1968b).

APPENDIX III:
TECHNICAL TERMS AND PRE-METRIC MEASUREMENTS

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Duhamel du Monceau, the principal source used for the descriptions of C18 north French and Dutch pipe manufacture described, wrote before the invention of the metric system. He thus uses the earlier French systems for measuring dimensions, weights, and volumes. When these terms approximate modern English measurements, as they often do, the English terms are used; thus pied, pouce, livre, once, are given as foot, inch, pound, ounce.

The French foot was approximately 1 ft 0 13/16 ins English, the French inch approximately 1 1/16 ins English. The French inch was divided into 12 lignes. French weights and volumes, like their English counterparts, varied not only at different times but in different areas and (for volumetric amount) with the material to be weighed. The normally-accepted equivalent for the pre-metric French pound is approximately 1 lb 1 5/8 oz English; like its English counterpart, the livre was divided into 16 onces. The quarteron was a quarter-livre, the quintal a hundredweight of 100 livres. The gros was an eighth of an once. The demi-muid, translated here as half-hogshead, was an even more variable amount than the English term. The pinte, the equivalent of the English quart, also came in various sizes, but Duhamel du Monceau specifies - the only time he does - Paris pintes, which was approximately 0.82 Imperial qts (0.93 litres).

The German inch, or Zoll, used prior to the introduction of the metric system, varied by region. The most commonly-used German system of measurement however, at least by the C19, was that from the Rhineland, where there was a foot of approximately 1 ft 0 5/16 ins English divided into 12 Zoll, giving each Zoll a length of approximately 1 1/32 ins English.

Except where it has been felt that it would be better to specify an English measurement on grounds of accuracy (for example with the longer Dutch and German pipes which could reach a length where there was an appreciable difference between French or German inches and the English equivalent) the translation given implies no mathematical accuracy.

Technical and semi-technical terms are given initially in their native language when known, with a translation in brackets if there is an adequate English equivalent. However, the translation given is not necessarily that given by dictionaries, as the terms used sometimes have a special meaning used only in clay pipemaking, and sometimes do not appear in any available dictionary. For example, the implement which Duhamel du Monceau calls a razette (scraper) must derive from raser to shave or skim, but the nearest approaches found were rasette a wire used to tune an organ, and raz a tidal wave. Similarly the term snollen used by Dutch pipemakers to describe the polishing process used on their pipes is normally known only as a slang word for a woman of questionable morals - it is the equivalent of tart. After the first reference, the terms are generally given in their translation if that word is sufficiently accurate; if the term is not the equivalent of that in the English pipemaking trade, the native term is used.

APPENDIX IV:
"Pretty tube of mighty power...Lip of wax and eye of fire"

APPENDIX IV

"Pretty tube of mighty power...Lip of wax and eye of fire"

The identification and dating of a poem eulogizing the tobacco pipe and noting its "lip of wax" resulted in more research than one might have believed possible for such a minor topic.

The poem is quoted by Fairholt (1859: 142-3), Bain (1896: 29-30), and Mackenzie (1957: 196). Fairholt gives it as follows:

Pretty tube of mighty power!
Charmer of an idle hour;
Object of my hot desire,
Lip of wax and eye of fire;
And thy snowy taper waist,
With my fingers gently brac'd;
And thy lovely swelling crest,
With my bended stopper prest;
And the sweetest bliss of blisses,
Breathing from thy balmy kisses;
Happy thrice and thrice agen -
Happiest he of happy men!
Who, when again the night returns,
When again the taper burns;
When again the crickets gay,
Little crickets full of play;
Can afford his tube to feed,
With the fragrant Indian weed;
Pleasure for a nose divine,
Incense of the god of wine!
Happy thrice and thrice agen -
Happiest he of happy men!

and comments

> One of the best and most curious effusions which tobacco smoke has inspired, was the Pipe of Tobacco by Isaac Hawkins Brown [footnote - born 1705, died, 1760]. It is a series of six poems on this theme written - and admirably written - in the style of six different authors [footnote - They are Cibber (the Laureat), Phillips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift. They may be seen in Ritson's Anthology, and Dodsley.] With the selection of one example we will take our leave of the Nicotian Muse; this one was, however according to Ritson supplied to the series by Dr. John Hoadly. It is in imitation of Ambrose Phillips, himself the great originator of burlesque in his Splendid Shilling, a copy in the style of Milton.

Bain, who gives the author as Isaac Hawkins Browne and dates the poem 1736, quotes the first line as "Little tube of mighty power". Three other words are also changed in this version - "warm" for "hot" in line 3, "pretty" for "lovely" in line 7, and "little" for "bended" in line 8 - and two grammatical errors in lines 15 and 16, "cricket's" and "cricket" for "crickets" in both places in the version quoted by Fairholt are corrected; but otherwise the two versions are the same save for some spelling and punctuation variations. Mackenzie, discussing poems written about the taking of tobacco, says "By far the best of the 'imitations' is a graceful parody of The Splendid Shilling by Ambrose Phillips", and then quotes the poem though with the variant wordings in Bain plus "from" for "with" in line 18 and again minor punctuation and spelling differences.

In fact none of the three sources are accurate as to the authorship of this poem (for the unravelling of this tangled skein I am much indebted to Mr George Chowdharay-Best of Basildon, Essex, who answered my query in the 18 June 1970 issue of Country Life, p.1172, letters dated 20 June, 6 July, 25 July, and 25 September 1970; as well as to Mrs Daphne Johnson of Compton Martin near Bristol, letter of 27 August; and Mr Stephen Parks, Associate Curator, the James Marshall and Marie-Louise Osborn Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, letters of 9 September and 16 October). Mackenzie's wording makes it unclear whether he means The Splendid Shilling was written by Ambrose Philips (the correct spelling of the surname) or the imitation was written by Ambrose Philips, but in the event neither assumption is correct. Fairholt is at least partially correct in saying the author of the imitation is Dr John Hoadly (1711-76) and that it is an imitation of a poem of Ambrose Philips (1675?-1749), but Ambrose Philips - the original "namby-pamby", so called because of his overly-romantic style and overly-obvious rhythm - did not write The Splendid Shilling: the author of this was John Philips (1676-1709).

The imitation first appears in the 330th number of the General Evening Post (8-11 November 1735), the wording being that quoted by Fairholt. No author is given. In 1768 Isaac Hawkins Browne's son (Browne being the correct spelling) said his deceased father had not written this poem but had had it sent him "by an ingenious Friend". The author was named as Hoadly in 1776 and also in 1780 on which occasion a letter from Hoadly (then dead) to the younger Browne was quoted as saying that the elder Browne had so improved the poem that it could fairly be called Browne's own. As the earliest known version - that of 1735 - varies only in the minor changes noted above, plus the addition of an apposite motto from the Aeneid, from the version quoted by Bain, it seems unlikely these are the "improvements" alluded to; and it seems more probable that Hoadly's version had already been altered by Browne by 1735. In its known version the imitation draws on two of Philip's poems, perhaps suggesting that Browne had "improved" Hoadly's version by broadening the basis of the parody. The opening three lines are certainly an imitation of the first two and the fourth lines of the ode "To Signora Cuzzoni. May 25, 1724", which poem begins

Little syren of the stage,
Charmer of an idle age,
Empty Warbler, breathing lyre,
Wanton gale of fond desire,
Bane of every manly art
Sweet enfeebler of the heart.

but some of the verses (perhaps those composed by Browne?) must also come from Philip's "To the Honourable Miss Carteret", published in 1725 for

Then the taper-moulded waist
With a span of ribbon braced,
And the swell of either breast,
And the wide high-vaulted chest

in this poem is obviously the origin of lines 5 to 8 in the parody, while the couplet

Happy thrice, and thrice agen,
Happiest he of happy men

which forms the 11th and 12th and 21st and 22nd lines of the parody is lifted bodily from this poem. Hoadly's original parody may therefore have been lost, and have been written before November 1735, but in any event the reference to the waxed mouthpiece of a pipe must date sometime between 1724 and 1735 and probably to about the latter date. The parody appeared on two other occasions in November and December 1735 and in a booklet the following year, so it was apparently considered popular, which suggests that in its final form at any rate it was written immediately before November 1735.

(*The Splendid Shilling* does in fact mention smoking, but there is no description of a pipe similar to that of Hoadly and the poem is in quite a different style. John Philips also wrote (in Latin) an "Ode to Henry St John" extolling the virtues of smoking, but again there is no description of a pipe.)

APPENDIX V:
THE TERMS "SAGGAR" AND "MUFFLE"

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The term saggar (in various spellings) is first recorded in 1686 when it is noted - as schrager - in Staffordshire (Plot 1686: 123-4; cf 1720 reference in Rowlands 1968: 51). It is probably a corruption of the word safeguard, possibly confused with the German schrager to prop up, perhaps because of the German pottery workers settling in Staffordshire in the later C17 (so OED vol IX). Shaw, writing of the Staffordshire potteries in 1829, does not quote Plot here though he does so on other occasions, but he does note that ca.1670 the use of lead glaze became very common and that

> to prevent the ornamental parts being injured by the fire, and the glaze being discoloured by the sulphureous vapour from the coals, the employment of Saggers became general; but they were not prepared of determinate proportions of marl. This was a discovery of much later date (S. Shaw 1829: 109, 1970 ed).[1]

The term saggar from the German saigern or seigern to melt was used in the later C16 in the English copper industry (Donald 1955: 183) and could conceivably be related, but the simplicity of the Dutch pijpenpotten strongly suggests that no technical term for saggars was known as late as the early C17 in England. This supposition is strengthened by the German terms for a pipemaking saggar, Kapsel (literally, box) in the Westerwald and Pfeifenkasten (literally, pipe-box) in Brandenburg - the standard German for saggar is Brennkapsel (literally, burning-box.) These terms are all simple or agglutinative terms suggesting the lack of a specific technical term. A reference of ca.1675 notes "Sluggs & Cases" being used in firing stoneware at Lambeth (R. Edwards 1974: 21), and a reference in 1697/8 indicates John Dwight of Fulham was calling saggars "cases" at this time (Weatherill and Edwards 1972: 164, 174-5, 176; late C17 and first-half-of-the-C18 saggars from excavations at Dwight's factory are illustrated in Christophers and Haselgrove 1973: 119 figs 8-10, 119-20 and Christophers, Haselgrove, and Pearcey 1974: 11 nos 1-3), suggesting the term saggar was not in general use before 1700, or at least had not yet spread beyond Staffordshire. "Case" would certainly be analagous to the Dutch and German terms. A mention in the 1690s of a York potter simply uses the term "vessels" for saggars, and at least in the country potteries the term saggar is not used until the C19 (Brears in litt. 26 March 1968).

What may be an early technical term of unknown origin for a saggar, or at any rate for some piece of kiln-furniture closely connected with saggaring, is slug or slugg. It is used, though not closely defined, ca.1675 as noted above, and in a contract involving a Lambeth tin-glaze potter who was to go to Burlington, New Jersey, to establish a tin-glaze pottery "sluggs & Tyles" appear to have been the main kiln-furniture called for. In a Chancery case in 1699 a "great quantity" of slugs was seized at a

Southwark pottery, and in 1748 an agreement involving the Delftsfield pottery in Glasgow refers to two saucers "both burned in the same Slugg" and also to "flat sluggs" (Weatherill and Edwards 1972: 176 and Edwards 1974: 21). In all these instances the term is spelt "slugg". Christophers (Christophers and Haselgrove 1973: 119; Christophers, Haselgrove, and Pearcey 1974: 10) appears to misread Weatherill and Edwards as saying Dwight used "slugs" as well as (see above) "cases".) It is probably this Glasgow reference of 1748 which is being used by Fleming (1923: 78, 84) when he notes the term slug was used for saggar ca.1750 in Scotland, but it does not appear in the Scottish National Dictionary and A. Fenton of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, suggests the word may not be particularly Scottish (in litt. 8 May 1968). The OED records the term with approximately this meaning quoting Janvier's Practical Keramics (1880) - "rolls or pieces of sandy clay" separating pots. It is possible slugs may have been plates placed inside the saggars and supported by pegs in the saggar-sides with the vessels to be fired sitting on and between the slugs (Archer 1971: 245; R. Edwards 1974: 21). Whatever precisely slugs were, "Moulds and Drums for making Slugs" were also recorded in a 1784 inventory of Richard Frank's Temple Pottery at Bristol (cf Frank and Ring family tree in Appendix IX) (H. Owen 1873: 343).

The English term muffle (ocasionally in the past muffel) for what is essentially a kind of saggar derives (so OED vol VI) from the French moufle with the same meaning and is first recorded in England in 1644. Its use, however, appears to have been restricted to chemistry and metallurgy to describe containers used to heat materials in these fields without the materials coming in contact with the flames - in other words, a form of crucible. In this sense the Germans use the term Muffel, the "u" pronounced long as in the French. A highly unusual use of the term, though effectively the item described acted as a saggar, is noted in an account of gold and silver refining in the C18 (G. Smith 1750 ed: 7 and n.). A mixture of one part clay, one part sand, and two parts horse-manure - though sometimes pipeclay alone was used - was made into a square sheet "to the thickness of a crown piece", then bent into a U-shaped arch and dried. This was then placed over a type of crucible, called by Smith a coppel (see OED entry under cupel), and the whole was then covered with live coals to which more coal was added until cupel and muffle were red-hot. The cupel was then used for assaying gold or silver with lead. The first recorded use of the term in the ceramics field in England is not until 1742, when it is used, as it is in the industry today, in the term muffle-kiln, to denote the inner chamber of the kiln inside which the objects are sealed prior to firing. (Duhamel du Monceau in 1771 describes such a kiln being used by pipemakers in Rouen.)

APPENDIX VI:
ORDINANCES OF THE BRISTOL PIPEMAKERS' GUILD 1652
(Bristol Archives Office ref. 04369(1)

APPENDIX VI:
ORDINANCES OF THE BRISTOL PIPEMAKERS' GUILD, 1652
(Bristol Archives Office ref. 04369(1))

[p.127] ORDINANCES LAWS and Constitutions made Ordained and Established the fifteenth day of September in the yeare of our Lord God One Thousand six hundred fifty and two by the Right Worshipfull the Mayor Aldermen and Comon Counsell of the City of Bristoll which are to be observed and kept by the Company and Felowship of Tobacco pipe Makers within the said City upon such paynes and penaltyes as hereafter followeth

WHEREAS The Art and Skill of makeing tobacco pipes is become a Trade a very usefull and beneficial to the makers of them within this Citty And Whereas many Inhabitants and Free Burgesses of this Citty doo by the use and exercise of that Art and mistery maintain themselves their Wives and Familys and having been bread and brought up Apprentices in the same Artifice none others nor lawfully may but such only as they have been bound Apprentices unto the Consideration whereof hath moved us the Mayor Aldermen and Common Counsell of the said Citty upon humble petition of Humphry Partridge, Phillip Edwards, William Williams, Thomas Smith, John Calloway, Robert Hancock, Robert Powell, Hugh Lewis, Alexander Charington, John Abbotts, John Hunt, Flower Hunt, Thomas Dodding, Thomas Poyte, William Bitt....,* Richard Nunnye, Edward Abbott, Thomas Deane, Abraham Reeves, James Fox, [blank]** Berryman, widdow Jane Wall, widdow Elisabeth Lewis, widdow Lettice Phillips, and Christian Smith being all free Burgesses and Widdows of Burgesses of the said Citty and doo now use and Exercise the said Art of makeing Tobacco pipes within the same (and noe other Art Mistery or Manuall Occupation) To make Constitute and Ordaine and by these presents doe make Constitute and Ordaine That from henceforth said persons abovenamed shall be a Company of Tobacco [p.128] Pipe Makers of and Within the Citty of Bristoll and by that name shall and may sue and be sued and purchase Lands to them and their Successors for ever.

[1] ITEM It is Ordained and Decreed That the said Company shall and Lawfully may meet and Assemble themselves togeather att Convenient tymes to consult for the good of the said Company and shall yearly and every year within one month after the Feast of St Michaell Elect and choose one of the said Company to be their Master and one other of the said Company to be Warden who shall take their Oathes yearly within one week next after their election before the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Citty for the well Execution of their Officies and places as other Masters and Wardens of Companys usually doe within the said Citty

[2] ITEM That all person and persons now free or hereafter to be made free of the said Company shall before the Master and Warden for the tyme being

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*Possibly Biddell

**Presumably Richard

take their Oathes to be Observant in all things for the good and Welfare of the said Company and for the performence of all Orders and Constitutions made or to be made for the Order and Government thereof

[3] ITEM That whatsoever person shall at any tyme be Elected by the Master of the said Company and shall refuse or delay to take his Oathe for the Execution thereof in manner and form aforesaid shall forfeite the Sume of Four marks the one half thereof to and for the uses of the poor the other half to and for the uses of the said Company And whosoever shall be Elected Warden of the said Company and shall refuse or delay to take his Oathe as aforesaid shall forfeite the Sume of Forty shillings to be divided as the aforesaid for the use aforesaid

[4] ITEM Itt is Agreed that if the Master or Warden shall not doe their Duty in the Execution of their severall places and that Mr Mayor and the Aldermen shall adjudge them to be remiss and negligent and therein eache of them offending shall forfeite the Sume of twenty shillings for the uses aforesaid

[5] ITEM Itt is Ordained that noe other person within this Citty saveing such as are before mentioned or thereafter shall be admitted and received into the said Company haveing first served the Apprentiships within this Citty shall use or Exercise the Art of Tobacco pipe makeing within this Citty nor Sell or rent any within the said Citty unless such Tobacco pipes [p.129] be first had and bought of the said Company or some of them or of such Only as shall be brought up therein as Apprentices within the said Citty according to the Statute upon payne of Forfeite for every tyme offending by doeing the Contrary the Sume of Five Shillings to be divided as aforesaid

[6] ITEM Itt is Ordained that noe Freeman of the said Citty and Company shall keep any Boy in his house Exercising the said Art above the spece of One weeke unless he take him to be his Apprentice upon peyne to Forfeite tenn shillings If he keep him above Eight days nor shall any man keep more Apprentices than One Att any One time unless his Apprentice in being hath served Six years att least. Then may the Master take another and Soe may one man keep two that hath been Master of the said Company And whosoever shall offend by doing the Contrary shall forfeite fourty Shillings to be divided as aforesaid nor shall any man of the said Company employ any woemen or maids or any woemen Stranger in the Exercise of the said Trade Except they be his own Children on payne to forfeite Fourty Shillings to be divided as aforesaid for every tyme offending

[7] ITEM Itt is Agreed that if any Journeyman free of the said Citty and Company (for noe other may be retained be any of the said Company on payne of Twenty shillings) shall be Settled in Service with any of the said Company noe other of the Company may receive or entertain him unless the Journeyman give his Master a fortnights warning or also the Master give him a fortnights warning to depart on payne of Twenty shillings to be divided as aforesaid

[8] ITEM Itt is Agreed that the said Company shall have a Common Hall and there shall meet once a Quarter att the least and every Freeman shall quarterly pay fower pence for his Quarteridge for the use of their Common Hall and Stock and every person thereafter to be made Free of the said Company having first served his Apprenticeshipp within this Citty shall pay for his Income and Entrance the Sume of Three shillings and fower pence for the use aforesaid

[9] ITEM Itt is Agreed that noe Inhabitant of this Citty shall buy to Sell

again within the same Citty any Clay brought to this Citty for makeing of Tobacco pipes But such Clay shall be Bought by the said Company or some of them for the use of makeing Tobacco pipes within the said Citty and not elsewhere on payne to forfeite Twenty Shillings for every tyme offending To the uses aforesaid [p.130]

[10] ITEM Itt is Agreed that the said Company shall and may by and with the Allowance and Approbation of the said Mayor and Aldermen from tyme to tyme make any reasonable or good Orders for regulating of the said Company and whatsoever Freeman of the said Company shall upon Sumons given him Absent himselfe from meeting at Quarter days or any other tyme being lawfully Summoned shall Forfeite and loose the sume of three Shillings fower pence for every tyme offending

[11] ITEM Itt is Agreed that at their tymes of meeting they shall behave themselves Civilly without any approbious or rude language against the Master or any also of the Company upon payne to Forfeite Six Shillings Eight pence for every tyme offending

[12] AND LASTLY The said Company shall and may from tyme to tyme with approbation and Allowance of the said Mayor and Aldermen for the tyme being make any other Orders or By Laws for the better government and welfare of the said Company Soe as they be agreeable to Law and reason and the libertes and priviledges of the said Citty Saveing and reserving power to the Mayor and Comonality to change alter or revoake this or any others that shall be found prejudiciall to the Common good of the Citty or against the Laws of England All which Fines and Forfeitures before mentioned shall be Sued for and recovered by way of Distress or by Action in the name of the Master or Warden for the tyme being or one of them in the Court of the Guildhall holden before the Mayor and Aldermen and upon recovery of them or any of them (the costs of Suite deducted) shall be divided into two parts by the Mayor and Aldermen for the tyme being for the Uses aforesaid In Witness whereof We have hereunto Sett and Affixed the Common Seale of incorporation of the said Citty and Eight and Twentieth day of September One Thousand Six hundred fifty and two and in the yeae of the Maioralty of Joseph Jackson Esquire.

APPENDIX VII: GLASGOW TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS

APPENDIX VII:
GLASGOW TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS

AITKENHEAD and DUNLOP (1)

1898-1919	159 Brook Street, Mile End	(not listed 1901)

AGNEW, John (2)

1849-50	113 Gallowgate
1851	113, 122 Gallowgate
1852-57	103, 113 Gallowgate

(*M. McCusker and Co* at 99, 103 Gallowgate in 1858)

ARNOT(T), D. (3)

1880-81	9 New Street, Calton	(Arnot 1880, Arnott 1881)

(*John Boyd* at this address in 1871,
John (*and Mrs John*) *McIntyre* ditto 1882-1903,
Alexander Coghill ditto 1904)

BAIN, Alexander (4)

1851	22 South St Mungo Street

(*John Watson* 1827-30, *McFarlane, Watson and Co* 1831-32, *Mrs J Watson* 1832, *Alexander Wylie and Co* 1834-42, *James Tomilty* 1849-50, *Patrick McAvoy* 1852, *Michael McAvoy* 1856-60 at this address with changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

BANNERMAN, C. (5)

1842 57 Gallowgate

(see also *Carrick Bannerman*)

BANNERMAN, Carrick (6)

1862-65 27 Main Street, Calton

(see also *C. Bannerman*)

BANNERMAN, John (7)

1856-60 374 Gallowgate

BOWSTEAD, W. (and Co) (8)

1857 61 Duke Street
1858 not listed - *Eastern Tobacco-Pipe Works* and *David Gilchrist* at this address
1859-60 61 Duke Street
1861 56 West Howard Street
1862 73 West Nile Street
1863 (73 West Nile Street)
(61 Duke Street)

("and Co" added in 1857 and 1862-63)

(*Eastern Tobacco-Pipe Works* at 61 Duke Street 1857-58,
David Gilchrist ditto 1858,
Michael McAvoy ditto 1862)

BOYD, John (9)

1871 9 New Street, Calton

(D. Arnot(t) at this address 1880-81,
John (and Mrs John) McIntyre ditto 1882-1903,
Alexander Coghill ditto 1904)

BRIDGETON WORKS (10)

1861-63	44, 46 Dale Street, Bridgeton

(Nimmo and Co at number 44 in 1849,
Hugh Divine ditto 1854,
John Nimmo at numbers 44 and 46 in 1860
and 1865, at number 46 only in 1861-64)

BROWN, John (11)

1833	33 Saltmarket
1834	12 Kirk Street, Calton

(a John Brown, no trade given, listed at 33 Saltmarket 1832)

BURNS, William (12)

1900-02	7 Ward Street
1903-04	21 Union Place, Anderston

CALEDONIAN PIPE WORKS (13)

see (a) William Murray (b) Thomas Davidson jr

CAMERON, C. (14)

1872-74	368 Gallowgate
1875-81	not listed
1882-83	9 Yate Street, Camlackie

(*Cameron and McInally* at 368 Gallowgate in 1871,
J. McInally ditto 1876,
P. Christie ditto 1878)

CAMERON and McINALLY (15)

1871	368 Gallowgate

(*C. Cameron* at this address 1872-74,
J. McInally ditto 1876,
P. Christie ditto 1878)

CARMICHAEL and CHRISTIE (16)

1855	13 Drygate

(*Alexander Taylor* at this address 1857,
John Shaw ditto 1860-68)

CHRISTIE, John (17)

1863-66	88 McPherson Street
1867-68	not listed
1869-70	9 McFarlane Street

CHRISTIE, P. (18)

1878	368 Gallowgate

(*Cameron and McInally* at this address 1871,
C. Cameron ditto 1872-74,
J. McInally ditto 1876)

CHRISTIE, William (19)

1857	business started by William Christie sr (Anonymous 1964b)
1860-70	99 Gallowgate
1871-75	178 Gallowgate
1876	180 Gallowgate
1877	20 Craignestock Street
1878	30 Craignestock Street (number 30 possibly an error for 20)
1879	not listed
1880-81	20 Craignestock Street
1882-1903	16 Craignestock Street
1904-50	16, 20 Craignestock Street

(in 1894 William Christie sr put William jr in charge of the Edinburgh branch of the firm, which continued with the third generation of the family until 1962, though the manufacture of clay pipes stopped ca.1942 leaving only the production of blocks of whiting for doorsteps (Anonymous 1964b))

COGHILL, Alexander (20)

1826	16 St Andrew Square
1827	Ropewalk Lane
1828-48	4 Ropewalk Lane (not listed 1838)
1849-51	3 Ropewalk Lane
1852-56	4 Ropewalk Lane
1857-58	Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street
1859-99	4 Ropewalk Lane
1900-1903	not listed
1904	9 New Street, Calton

(1873 onwards, importer of French and meerschaum pipes and cigar merchant; 1880 adds German pipes)

(George Coghill at 4 Ropewalk Lane 1853-56,
David Coghill ditto 1859-98,
John Gallacher ditto 1862-63,
Glasgow Tobacco Clay Pipe Manufactory ditto 1880-88,
George Coghill at Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street 1857-72,
John Boyd at 9 New Street, Calton 1871,
D. Arnot(t) ditto 1880-81,
John (and Mrs John) McIntyre ditto 1882-1903)

Alexander Coghill is also recorded as a silversmith at various addresses, including 3 Ropewalk Lane, from 1837, sometimes with a William Coghill; in 1857 an Alexander Coghill sr is listed as a silversmith only and an Alexander Coghill jr is listed as a pipemaker at Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street (see above). There were thus at least two generations of Alexander Coghill in the pipemaking business. Home addresses are given as follows:

1831-37	20 Stockwell Place
1838-52	4 Ropewalk Lane
1853-58	Ashton, Greenock

COGHILL, David (21)

1859-98 4 Ropewalk Lane

(Alexander Coghill at this address 1828-48, 1852-56, 1959-99,
George Coghill ditto 1853-56,
John Gallacher ditto 1862-63,
Glasgow Tobacco Clay Pipe Manufactory ditto 1880-88

David Coghill is listed in the general entries for 1859 as "manager of tobacco-pipe manufactory, 4 Ropewalk Lane", with his home at 131 Rose Street South.

COGHILL, George (sr) (22)

1853-56	4 Ropewalk Lane
1857-72	Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street

("sr" added 1867-71)

(Alexander Coghill at 4 Ropewalk Lane 1828-48,
David Coghill ditto 1853-56,
John Gallacher ditto 1862-63
Glasgow Tobacco Clay Pipe Manufactory ditto 1880-88,
Alexander Coghill at Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street 1857-58)

(Eagle Lane, 53 Maxwell Street, property apparently disappeared when St Enoch's Station was built over the area)

COGHILL, Neil (23)

Appears in general entries for 1857-59 as "a tobacco-pipe manufactory, Eagle Lane; house, 224 Sydenham Place, Gorbals" but is not listed under tobacco pipe makers in the trades section. In 1860 and 1861 a Neil Coghill appears as a victualler at 104 George Street.

COLQUHOUN, James (24)

Apparently the earliest-known potter in the Calton area, he petitioned in 1668 to be allowed to make pottery and was said to have made red clay tobacco-pipes of clay from Lumlock, NE of the Calton (Fleming 1923: 119)

CORPORATION OF TOBACCO-SPINNERS OF GLASGOW (25)

According to Fleming (1923: 242-3), William White took over the pipemaking branch of this Corporation in 1805. According to Eyre-Todd (1934: 271-2 citing the city records; this is presumably the source of the information quoted to Omwake in 1957a: 7) the Society of Tobacco-Spinners successfully petitioned 8 September 1779 to become a "legal subsisting society" and possibly they changed their name to the above at that date

DAVIDSON, Thomas jr and Co (26)

1861	listed in the general entries as "of Murray and Co" and living at 16 Ure Place
1863-72	33, 41 Garngadhill
1873-90	33 Garngadhill
1891-93	Caledonian Pipe Works, Garngadhill
1894-97	Caledonian Pipe Works, 33-41 Garngadhill
1898-1901	Caledonian Pipe Works, Millerfield Road, Springfield, Dalmarnock
*1902-03	Millerfield Road, Springfield
1904	(Caledonian Pipe Works) Millerfield Road, East
1905	(Caledonian Pipe Works) Millerfield Road, Dalmarnock
1906-10	Millerfield Road, Dalmarnock

*Caledonian Pipe Works listed 1902-03 as an additional, separate, entry

London trade directories indicate an office there from 1869; 1885 entry says the firm had been in business for "over half a century"

DIVINE, Hugh (and Co) (27)

1854	44 Dale Street, Bridgeton
1855	21 McFarlane Street

("and Co" added in 1855)

(*Nimmo and Co* at 44 Dale Street in 1849,
John Nimmo ditto 1860 and 1865; also at number 46 1860-65,
Bridgeton Works at number 44 and also at number 46 1861-63,
William C. Wood at 21 McFarlane Street 1857-62)

EASTERN TOBACCO-PIPE WORKS (28)

1857-58	61 Duke Street

(*William Bowstead* at this address 1857, 1859-60, and 1863,
David Gilchrist ditto 1858)

FENTON, J. (29)

1879-80	65 Cumberland Street, Calton

(*McLuckie and Prentice* at this address 1873-74,
McLuckie and Fenton ditto 1875-77)

FERON, (J.)E. (30)

1869	Vicar Alley, off Castle Street
1870-73	14 Vicar Alley, off Castle Street

1874	15 Craighall Road	
1875-1904	395 Keppochhill Road	(not listed 1900)
1905-11	Craighall Tobacco Works, 443-445 Pinkston Road	

1869-70 J.E. Feron, 1871 onwards E. Feron

1870 "and saggar" added after name

1905-11 "(clay)" added after name

FRAZER, James (31)

1876	275 Parliamentary Road
1877-80	not listed
1881-82	275 Parliamentary Road

(Duncan McDougall at this address 1877-88 and at number 277 1851-76 - possibility of a typographical error)

GALBRAITH, Malcolm (32)

1848-54	15 Drygate

(number 13 occupied by Carmichael and Christie 1855, Alexander Taylor 1857, and John Shaw 1860-68 - possibility of the two premises being one)

GALLACHER, John (33)

1862-63	4 Ropewalk Lane

(Alexander Coghill at this address 1828-48, 1852-56, 1859-99,
George Coghill ditto 1853,
David Coghill ditto 1859-98,
Glasgow Tobacco Clay Pipe Manufactory ditto 1880-88)

GILCHRIST, David (34)

1858 61 Duke Street

(W. Bowstead at this address 1857, 1859-60, 1863,
Eastern Tobacco-Pipe Works ditto 1857-58,
Michael McAvoy ditto 1862)

(THE) GLASGOW CLAY PIPE COMPANY LTD (35)

1880-82 200 Great Eastern Road (listed in 1881 under "The" and in 1882 under both "The" and "Glasgow")

(manager in 1880 W. Abbott)

("office, 57 Hope Street" added after 1881 entry)

(J. Liston jr and Co at this address 1877-79)

GLASGOW PIPE MANUFACTORY (36)

see Duncan McDougall

GLASGOW TOBACCO CLAY PIPE MANUFACTORY (37)

1880-88 4 Ropewalk Lane

(Alexander Coghill at this address 1828-48, 1852-56, 1859-99,
George Coghill ditto 1853-56,
David Coghill ditto 1859-98,
John Gallacher ditto 1862-63)

GRANT, William jr (38)

1845-46 87 King Street, Calton

(Duncan McDougall at this address 1847-48,
1848 entry possibly an error)

GRAVEN, J. (39)

1879 14 Townmill Road (no initial given
1880-81 14 Alexandra Parade

HALLIDAY, Arthur (40)

1783 High Street ("pipe maker")

HAMILTON, Alexander and Scott (41)

1803-17 20 High Street ("pipemakers")

HAMILTON, J. and J. (42)

1817-18 300 High Street
1819 229 High Street
1820-22 300 High Street

(from 1814 a James Hamilton and Co were tobacconists at 300 High Street; they appear from 1826 to 1828 at 54 High Street)

HAMILTON, John (43)

1877-85 23 Kirk Street, Calton
1886-87 72 Kirk Street, Calton

HANLON, A. (44)

1878 96 Taylor Street

HARTLEY, John (45)

1828-29 46 Canning Street, Calton

HERRIOTT, James (46)

1875 Ayton Place, Old Vennel

(T. Short at this address 1807-11,
W. Short ditto 1815
Mrs Short ditto 1816-21,
Herriott and McIlwraith ditto 1876-77)

(photograph of Old Vennel taken in 1868 appears in Butt 1971: 65)

HERRIOTT and McILWRAITH (47)

1876-77 Ayton Place, Old Vennel

(T. Short at this address 1807-11,
W. Short ditto 1815,
Mrs Short ditto 1816-21,
James Herriott ditto 1875)

(photograph of Old Vennel taken in 1868 appears in Butt 1971: 65)

HOGAN, Mary (HAGAN in 1905) (48)

1905-08 47 Kerr Street (not listed in 1906)

HOLDEN, John (49)

According to Fleming (1923: 132) Holden set up as a potter in the Gorbals in the early part of the C18 using the Shawfield clays, and included red clay tobacco-pipes among his products. The factory closed in 1781 having been a "prosperous and well-known place"

KERR and BOYD (50)

1816-17 85 Candleriggs

KILPATRICK, Thomas (51)

1911 135 Adelphi Street, Bridgeton

"(clay)" appears after name

LEE, James (52)

1842-50 16 Rottenrow ("Street" appears after Rottenrow 1847-48)

LISTON, J. (53)

1873 Napiershall Street

(see also J. Liston jr and Co)

LISTON, J. jr and Co (54)

1877-79 200 Great Eastern Road

(see also *J. Liston*)

(*Glasgow Clay Pipe Company* at this address 1880-82)

MATHER and COCHRANE (55)

1873 51, 53 Ladywell Street

MILLER, John (56)

1866-67 96 London Road
1868 90 London Road

(*Miller and Kerr* at 90 London Road 1869,
John Waldie and Co ditto 1870-94)

MILLER and KERR (57)

1869 90 London Road

(*John Miller* at this address 1868,
John Waldie and Co ditto 1870-94)

MILLROAD POTTERY (58)

36 Millroad Street

According to Fleming (1913: 311) the last remains of this pottery was at this number. "This pottery was a going concern up till 1854 but for a number of years prior to that date it was used solely for the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes. The owners of the property were for many years a family named Wise, one of whom had been a workman with the Crown Derby China Works". Fleming notes that quite a number of Staffordshire workmen had been in Scotland since 1750, when the Delftsfield Pottery started. James Wise, the second generation to own Millroad Pottery, D 1810; his son was the James who in 1854 gave up the works, erected a tenement on part of the grounds, and collected rents from it until his death "some forty years ago" (i.e. ca. 1873). (From this it would appear that James Wise II was making the clay pipes.) A garret room, the only original building left yielded "a few years ago" ca. 100 old moulds, the earliest of which was dated 1791. Early products were red earthenware bowls, milk dishes, and saltdishes of local clay, also red earthenware paint-pots.

MOONEY, James and Sons (59)

1931 235 Millroad Street, Calton SE

"(late of John Waldie and Co)" after name

MURRAY, William (sr; and Co; MURRAYS and Co) (60)

1830	Caledonian Pottery, tobacco pipe and grindings works, Port Dundas	(Murrays and Co)
1831-32	not listed	
1833-40	Caledonian Pottery, Townhead	(Murrays and Co)
1841	Caledonian Pipeworks, Townhead	(Wm Murray sr)
1842	Caledonian Pottery, Townhead	(Wm Murray sr)
1843-51	Caledonian Pipeworks, 33 Garngadhill	(Wm Murray sr)
1852	23 Garngadhill*	(Wm Murray sr)
1853-61	33 Garngadhill (not listed in 1857)	(Wm Murray sr 1853-59, Murray and Co 1860-61)

Taken over by Thomas Davidson jr and Co whose firm is first listed in 1863, Davidson being listed in the general entry in 1861 as "of Murray and Co"

*number 23 possibly an error for number 33

(a William Murray and Co listed 1856 at 63 Duke Street)

(1858 supplied pipes to the Hudson's Bay Company in London (Krause 1969-70))

In 1840 orders were to be left at 8 Argyll Street, the office of T. Murray, bookseller and stationer. This Murray, a relative of the pottery and pipemaking family, was the publisher of Murray's railway timetables and diaries; he appears at 641 Argyll Street from 1820, at number 643 in 1825 and 1826, and in the following years at number 8. In 1966 the firm was at 90 Mitchell Street.

In 1840 orders for a James Murray were also to be left with T. Murray; James Murray first appears 1826 as "fire-brick and grinding works, Port Dundas".

In 1840 Wm Murray sr of the firm lived at 26 Canning Place and Wm Murray jr at 45 Garngadhill; an A. Murray also of Murray or Murrays and Co lived at 175 Garngadhill and is noted (Neil 1913: 323) as being chairman of Murrays and Co in 1835.

Fleming (1923: 221-5) recounts the history of the Caledonian Pottery, dating its foundation to 1790, though saying it did not appear to have been fully operational until nearly 1800. His account appears to have been summarized by Hughes (1961a: 212-3). An earlier account by Fleming (1913: 313) gives some divergent statements, including one that the business was founded in 1780, an error which is explained by Neil (1913: 319). In fact, the business appears to have started in 1801 (Neil 1913: 320 and directory entry). Fleming is not a reliable source, and in at least two instances his 1923 statements are at variance with directory evidence. For example, he claims it was in 1840 that a Murray - James - was first associated with the Pottery, as a co-owner with a James Couper, but in fact the name Murray is associated with the firm from 1826 (a fact also confirmed by other evidence cited by Neil 1913: 323); while the Murrays and Grosvenor partnership said by Fleming to have started in 1867 is noted in 1864. The Murray and Couper partnership is recorded in the directories from 1841, but the Murray in question is William jr, not James, the point being that at this time the two Murrays split and William sr took the pipemaking branch. (Fleming (1923: 224) does appear to refer to the son as W.F. Murray when he notes the father was a brother of the founder of the railway-timetable and diary publisher - presumably the T. Murray noted above - but according to Neil (1913: 323, 325) there were three generations of Murrays associated with the firm, and directory entries indicate W.F. Murray was the last Murray to be associated with the firm: W.F. Murray and Co are listed 1895-98 at Rutherglen, where the firm had moved ca.1872).

The name Caledonian Pottery first appears in a directory in 1807; references to the name are noted by Neil (1913: 321) in 1805 and 1807, but in 1803 he notes it being called simply the Glasgow Pottery. (The 1805 reference to the Caledonian Pottery is hardly auspicious - an engraver and a potter from the firm were hanged for forging bank-notes.)

From 1811 to 1820 the Delftfield Pottery, founded in 1749, was joined to the Caledonian Pottery, according to Neil (1913: 323).

MURRAY, William and Co (61)

1856 63 Duke Street

(a William Murray (sr; and Co; Murrays and Co) appears at the Caledonian Pottery and/or Pipeworks for the period 1830-6!)

(the following pipemakers appear at 61 Duke Street, immediately after Murray's year at number 63:
W. Bowstead 1857, 1859-60, 1863,
Eastern Tobacco-Pipe Works 1857-58,
David Gilchrist 1858,
Michael McAvoy 1862;
the two premises may have been the same)

McAVOY, Michael (62)

1856-60	22 St Mungo Street
1861	not listed
1862	61 Duke Street

(John Watson 1827-30, McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, Mrs J. Watson 1832, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1852 at the first address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo St back to St Mungo Street;
W. Bowstead listed at second address 1857, 1859-60, 1863,
Eastern Tobacco-Pipe Works ditto 1857-58,
David Gilchrist 1858)

McAVOY, Patrick (63)

1852	22 South St Mungo Street

(John Watson 1827-30, McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, Mrs J. Watson 1832, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Michael McAvoy 1856-60 at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

McCUSKER, M. and CO (64)

1858	99, 103 Gallowgate

(John Agnew at 103 and 113 Gallowgate 1852-57, William Christie at 99 in 1860-70)

McDOUGALL, Duncan (D. McDOUGALL and Co; D. McDOUGALL and Co Ltd; C.B. and McDOUGALL Ltd; also known as the GLASGOW PIPE MANUFACTORY) (65)

Fleming (1923: 243) says the firm was founded in 1810, but this is not correct. The firm's tradition suggests it was founded in 1846; the directory general entry for 1846 indicates Duncan McDougall was then manager of Murray's Caledonian Pipe Works. Conceivably 1810 could have been when McDougall - "a fine type of Highlander" according to Fleming - was born (cf his death ca.1869 noted below)

1847	87 King Street, Calton
1848	(87 King Street, Calton) (74 North Hanover Street)*
1849-50	74 North Hanover Street
1851-76	277 Parliamentary Road
1877-88	275, 277 Parliamentary Road
1889-1967	18 Charles Street, St Rollox**
1968	51 Hobden Street - office only

*two separate entries one below the other; the King Street entry may be an error

**Fleming (1923: 246) refers to McDougall's being at 70 Charles Street, but this is incorrect

"(for export and home trades); telegraph address 'Gartcraig' telephone No 1299" added from 1891

Duncan McDougall 1847-70 (not listed 1849-51)
D. McDougall and Co 1871-1908 (not listed 1879, 1890)
D. McDougall and Co Ltd 1909-64
C.B. and McDougall Ltd 1965-68
Glasgow Pipe Manufactory 1849-64, 1875-79, 1881-1900; from 1875 to 1879 and from 1881 to 1888 it appears at 277 Parliamentary Road while from 1877 to 1888 McDougall's appears at number 275. James Frazer is listed at number 275 in 1876 and 1881-82.

In 1868 Duncan McDougall appears in the general entry for the last time. D. McDougall appears in 1870. This is presumably the Donald McDougall, a son of Duncan, who went into partnership with Campbell Rodger (1840-1924) in

1871 forming D. McDougall and Co. Duncan McDougall therefore presumably died ca.1869. Campbell Rodger subsequently bought out Donald McDougall (the general entries suggest Donald went into the wine and spirit business ca.1873) and the Rodger family remained in the company until it closed, Campbell being succeeded by a son, Patrick Wylie Rodger (1879-1940) - mentioned by Fleming - who entered the firm in 1897 and whose son M.F. Rodger was a director of the firm at its closure. According to Mr M.F. Rodger the appearance of the Glasgow coat of arms on the firm's notepaper was said to be a privilege granted because the firm was among the first hundred incorporated in the city (for an account of the firm and its manufacturing process see Walker and Walker 1969).

In 1852 Duncan McDougall is listed in the general entry as living at 121 North Montrose Street. In 1853-55 his address is 30 Grafton Square but in 1856 it is again 121 North Montrose Street. In 1857-62 he is listed at both 129 Grafton Terrace and Dunnerbuck, Bowling (the latter is a residential area down the Clyde; the 1857 entry reads "Drumbuck" without the Bowling). In 1866 he is not listed but in 1867-68 he appears both at 157 West Campbell Street and Dunnerbuck, Bowling. As noted above these are his last appearances, for he is not listed in 1869 and in 1870 D. McDougall appears, being listed at 65 Shamrock Street.

London trade directories indicate an office there from 1878; 17 Philpot Lane, E.C.; entry in 1890s notes the firm was "the largest export manufacturer in the world".

McFARLANE and Co (66)

1829-30 24 St Mungo's Lane

(apparently joins with John Watson to form McFarlane, Watson and Co)

McFARLANE and ABERCROMBIE (67)

1856 10 George Street

(McFarlane and McKay at this address 1857)

McFARLANE and McKAY (68)

1857 10 George Street

(McFarlane and Abercrombie at this address 1856)

McFARLANE, WATSON and Co (69)

1831-32 22 [St] Mungo's Lane

(Apparently an amalgamation of John Watson and McFarlane and Co)

(John Watson 1827-30, Mrs J. Watson 1832, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1852, Michael McAvoy 1856-60 at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

McILWRAITH, R. (70)

1877-79 167 Graeme Street

McINALLY, J. (71)

1876 368 Gallowgate

(Cameron and McInally at this address 1871,
C. Cameron ditto 1872-74,
P. Christie ditto 1878)

McINTYRE, John (72)

1882-97 9 New Street, Calton
1898-1901 Mrs John McIntyre listed at this address
1902-03 back to John McIntyre at this address

for Mrs John McIntyre, McIntyre himself probably dying in 1897

(John Boyd at this address 1871,
D. Arnot(t) ditto 1880-81)

McINTYRE, Mrs John (73)

1898-1901 9 New Street, Calton
1902-03 John McIntyre listed at this address, as he had been for 1882-97; but this is probably an error for Mrs John McIntyre

(John Boyd at this address 1871, D. Arnot(t) ditto 1880-81
John McIntyre ditto 1882-97)

McLA(U)CHLAN, Thomas (74)

1887-1927 15 Anderson Street (not listed 1891, 1910)
1828-38 21 Lambert Street

"McLauchlan" in 1887, "McLachlan" in all subsequent entries

McLUCKIE and FENTON (75)

1875-77 65 Cumberland Street, Calton

(McLuckie and Prentice at this address 1873-74,
J. Fenton ditto 1879-80)

McLUCKIE and PRENTICE (76)

1873-74 65 Cumberland Street, Calton

(McLuckie and Fenton at this address 1875-77,
J. Fenton ditto 1879-80)

NEWTON and RAE (77)

1864-66 90 High Street

(Charles Stewart at this address 1860-61)

NIMMO and Co (78)

1849 44 Dale Street, Bridgeton

(Hugh Divine at this address 1854,
John Nimmo ditto 1860 and 1865; also at number 46 1860-65,
Bridgeton Works at number 44 and also at number 46 1861-63)

NIMMO, J. (79)

1834 Dale Street, Bridgeton

(listed as a grocer 1832 and 1833)

NIMMO, John (80)

1860 44, 46 Dale Street, Bridgeton
1861-64 46 Dale Street, Bridgeton
1865 44, 46 Dale Street, Bridgeton

(Nimmo and Co at number 44 1849,
Hugh Divine ditto 1854,
Bridgeton Works at number 44 and also at number 46 1861-63)

NIMMO, J. and T. (81)

1846 24 Dale Street

(Thomas Nimmo at this address 1840-45)

NIMMO, Thomas (82)

1835-36	Dale Street, Bridgeton
1837-39	16 Dale Street, Bridgeton
1840-45	24 Dale Street, Bridgeton

(J. and T. Nimmo at 24 Dale Street 1846)

RAE, William (83)

1836-39	113 High Street

RATTRAY, J. (84)

1882	220 Garngadhill

REID, James (and Co) (85)

1883-92	180 Gallowgate	
1893	26-34 Kerr Street	
1894	26 Kerr Street	
1895-1904	32 Kerr Street	
1905-12	28 Kerr Street	(not listed 1908)

("and Co" added from 1893)

1905-07 "(and pipe-clay merchants)" added after name; 1909-12 "(clay)" added after name

(William Christie at 180 Gallowgate 1876, and at number 178 1871-75,
John Waldie and Co at 32 Kerr Street 1895-1904 and at number 28 1905-18)

SCROGGIE, J. (86)

1873-82	8 Greenside Lane
1883	Rose Street, S.S.
1884-86	23 Rose Street, S.S.

SHAW, John (87)

1860-68	13 Drygate

(Carmichael and Christie at this address 1855,
Alexander Taylor ditto 1857,
Malcolm Galbraith at number 15 1848-54)

SHORT, T. (88)

1807-11	Ayton Court, Old Vennel (not listed 1808)

(M. Short at this address 1814 as a ropemaker;
W. Short at this address 1815 as a pipemaker,
Mrs Short ditto 1816-21,
James Herriott ditto 1875,
Herriott and McIlwraith ditto 1876-77)

(photograph of Old Vennel taken in 1868 appears in Butt 1971: 65)

SHORT, W. (89)

1815	Ayton Court, Old Vennel

(T. Short at this address 1807-11 as a pipemaker,
M. Short at this address 1814 as a ropemaker,
Mrs Short at this address 1816-21 as a pipemaker,
James Herriott ditto 1875,
Herriott and McIlwraith ditto 1876-77)

(photograph of Old Vennel taken in 1868 appears in Butt 1971: 65)

SHORT, Mrs (90)

1816-21 Ayton Court, Old Vennel

(*T. Short* at this address 1807-11 as a pipemaker,
M. Short at this address 1814 as a ropemaker,
W. Short at this address 1815 as a pipemaker,
James Herriott ditto 1875,
Herriott and McIlwraith ditto 1875-77)

(photograph of Old Vennel taken in 1868
appears in Butt 1971: 65)

SINCLAIR, D. (91)

1803-08 382 Gallowgate (1802 and 1804 directories unavailable)

STEUART, C. and Co (92)

1856-59 20 Graham Square
1860 90 High Street, but possibly either name or address confused with *Charles Stewart* listed 1860-61 at this address

STEWART, Charles (93)

1860-61 90 High Street

(cf *C. Steuart and Co* at this address 1860,
Newton and Rae at this address 1864-66)

STEWART, T. (94)

1828-32 25 Saltmarket

TAYLOR, Alexander (95)

1857 13 Drygate

(Carmichael and Christie at this address 1855, John Shaw ditto 1860-68)

THOMAS, John M. (96)

1853 27 North Woodside Road

TOMILTY, James (97)

1849-50 22 South St Mungo's Street

(John Watson 1827-30, McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, Mrs J. Watson 1832, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1852, Michael McAvoy 1856-60 at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

WALDIE, John and Co (98)

1870-94 90 London Road (not listed 1891)
1895-1904 32 Kerr Street, Calton
1905-18 28 Kerr Street, Calton (not listed 1908)
1919-27 15 Kerr Street, Calton
1928-29 115 Kerr Street, Calton S.E.

1905-07 "(and pipe-clay merchants)" added after name; 1909-10 "(clay) also pipe-clay and bath brick and firelighter merchants" added after name

(John Miller at 90 London Road 1868,

Miller and Kerr ditto 1869,
James Reid and Co at 32 Kerr Street 1894-1904,
James Reid and Co at 28 Kerr Street 1905-12)

WARNOCK, J. (99)

1875 16 Kirk Street, Calton
1876 14 Craignestock Street

(William Christie listed at 16 Craignestock Street 1882-1903 and at 16, 20 Craignestock Street 1904-50; also at number 20 1877-81)

WATSON, John (100)

1824-26 37 St Mungo Street
1827-30 22 St Mungo Street (not listed 1829)

(McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, Mrs J. Watson 1832, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1852, Michael McAvoy 1856-60 at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

WATSON, Mrs J. (101)

1832 22 St Mungo's Lane

(John Watson 1827-30, McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, Alexander Wylie and Co 1834-42, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1832, Michael McAvoy 1856-60, at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

WATSON, J. and Co (102)

1832	22 St Mungo's Lane, possibly a doublet with either Mrs J. Watson at this number for this year only and/or McFarlane, Watson and Co at this number 1831-32

WHITE, William (and Son; and Sons; and Son (Glasgow) Ltd) (103)

1805	business founded according to directory advertisements of 1877 and 1893; according to Fleming (1923: 242-3) William White took over the pipemaking branch of the Corporation of Tobacco-Spinners of Glasgow in this year. The 1805 directory lists William White - at the Great Dovehill address he was to subsequently occupy as a pipemaker - as having a ropework (1804 and 1802 directories unavailable; not listed in 1803 or earlier)
1806-17	Great Dovehill (not listed 1808)
1818	37 Great Dovehill
1819-20	not listed
1821	38 Great Dovehill
1822-23	36 Great Dovehill
1824	Gibson Street, Gallowgate
1825	15 Gibson Street, Gallowgate
1826	Gibson Street
1827-66	15 Gibson Street, Gallowgate ("Gallowgate" omitted after 1828; number 15 omitted 1846-64)*
1867	15 Cross Gibson Street
1868-1900	15 Gibson Street (not listed 1891)
1901-55	15 Gibson Street East

*a ropeworks listed at this address 1828

noted as a brier-pipe importer 1879

"(for foreign, colonial, and home trades)" added 1884

William White 1806-45
William White and Son 1846-64
William White and Sons 1865-96
William White and Son 1897-1926
William White and Son (Glasgow) Ltd 1927-55

A description of the Gibson Street premises written in 1954 (Samson 1954: 9-12) begins as follows: "You would never believe, as you turn into the narrow roadway and look up at the old red brick facing of the three-storey building, that this was at one time the last word in factory construction, and was, in fact, built round an existing dwelling-house.

"Once inside the big street door, we walked through the main office and out on to a cobbled courtyard, where, many moons ago, horses and carriages drew up for the fashionable morning drive in neighbouring Glasgow Green.

"There, in one corner, is the entrance to the old house, and a winding staircase that is reckoned to be 200 years old is still used to reach the top floor."

The Gibson Street property was bought from White's by Glendale Footwear Co Ltd, who subsequently sold off parts, retaining about a third; they use 71-73 Moncur Street as their address. All White's old equipment and files were scrapped. Outwardly the building retains its original appearance, and though there is said to be no sign of the old dwelling-house referred to above, the date 1788 appears on the building front (Glendale Footwear Co Ltd *in litt.* 12 January 1968).

This property must be that described by Fleming (1923: 243) as "the present fine pile of buildings with its imposing frontage, extending from Gibson Streeet to Bain Square" which was five [sic] storeys high and built in 1869. If Fleming's date is correct, this expansion might account for the rather curious address given above for 1867; a directory entry in 1879 indicates the factory was in Bain Square and Moncur Street, parts noted by Fleming and the Glendale Footwear Company. Assuming again that Fleming's 1867 date is correct, the 1788 date on the present building must be explained as belonging to the original building used by White from 1824 - presumably the one referred to by Samson - and re-incorporated in the new structure.

Again according to Fleming, William White was succeeded in the business by his son and grandson, but by the time of his writing (1923) the proprietor was an R.H. Laing. As early as 1831 White's residence is given as North Woodside Road; during the period 1841-52 it is given as Violet Vale, North Woodside Road, but "and Son" appears after the name in 1846 (cf records above) which suggests the original William White died ca.1845.

Once more according to Fleming, the new factory had six kilns each with a capacity of 300 gross and the firm had more than 700 varieties of patterns.

London trade directories indicate an office there from 1884; entry notes the firm was founded in 1805 and in the 1880s notes the firm was "the largest manufacturer in the world".

WIDSON, D. (104)

A stem-fragment bearing the name D. Widson [sic] and the word Glasgow was found during excavations on San Juan Island, Washington state (Saastamo

1973: 88); this maker is otherwise known.

WOOD, William C. (and Sons) (105)

1857-62	21 McFarlane Street
1863-64	20 Washington Street
1865-69	83 Pitt Street
1870-75	Plantation Works, Lambhill Street

("and Sons" added from 1871)

(Hugh Divine and Co at 21 McFarlane Street 1855)

WYLIE, Alexander (and Co) (106)

1834-42	22 St Mungo's Lane
1843	87 Great Hamilton Street

("and Co" added 1835-38)

(John Watson 1827-30, McFarlane, Watson and Co 1831-32, James Tomilty 1849-50, Alexander Bain 1851, Patrick McAvoy 1852, Michael McAvoy 1856-60 at this address which changes from St Mungo Street to St Mungo Lane to South St Mungo Street back to St Mungo Street)

YOUNG, A. and G. (107)

1878	41 Eglington Street

YUILE, W. (108)

A stem fragment marked W. YUILE/GLASGOW was found during excavations at Fort Lennox, Quebec (Lemieux 1965) the maker is otherwise unknown.

APPENDIX VIII:
MUSEUM PIPE COLLECTION EXAMINED FOR BRISTOL MATERIAL+

APPENDIX VIII:

MUSEUM PIPE COLLECTIONS EXAMINED FOR BRISTOL MATERIAL+

CORNWALL

Passmore Edwards Public Library and Museum, Bodmin	1
*Public Library and Museum, Camborne	2
*The Cornish Museum, East Looe	3
*Helston Borough Museum, Helston	4
County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro	5

DEVON

Ashburton Museum, Ashburton	6
The North Devon Athenaeum, Barnstaple	7
St Anne's Chapel Museum, Barnstaple	8
Bideford Museum, Bideford	9
Brixham Museum, Brixham	10
Dartmouth Borough Museum, Dartmouth	11
Royal Albert Memorial Museum and Art Gallery, Exeter	12
Honiton and Allhallows Public Museum, Honiton	13
*Ilfracombe Museum, Ilfracombe	14
**City Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth	15
*South Molton Museum, South Molton	16
Topsham Museum, Topsham	17
Torquay Natural History Society Museum, Torquay	18
The Elizabethan House, Totnes	19

DORSET

**Dorset County Museum, Dorchester	20
*Poole Museum, Poole	21
Abbey Ruins Museum, Shaftesbury	22
(**)Local History Museum, Shaftesbury	23
Priest's House Museum, Wimborne Minister	24

SOMERSET

Bath Roman Museum, Bath	25
*Admiral Blake Museum, Bridgwater	26
Frome Museum, Frome	27
J.S. Fry and Sons Museum, Keynsham	28

+The museums are listed here by their pre-1 April 1974 counties (see also p.592 n.49).

Shepton Mallet Museum, Shepton Mallet	29
Somerset County Museum, Taunton	30
Wells Museum, Wells	31
Museum and Art Gallery, Weston-super-Mare	32
Wookey Hole Museum, Wookey Hole	33
Wyndham Museum, Yeovil	34

WILTSHIRE

Devizes Museum, Devizes	35
Athelstan Museum, Malmesbury	36
**Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury	37

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol	38
Bristol City Museum, Bristol	39
*Bristol University Speleological Society Museum, Bristol	40
W.D. and H.O. Wills Museum, Bristol	41
Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Cheltenham(x)	42
The Corinium Museum, Cirencester	43
City Museum and Art Gallery, Gloucester(x)	44
Stroud Museum, Stroud	45
Tewkesbury Museum, Tewkesbury	46

WARWICKSHIRE

Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham(x)	47
Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry(x)	48
Nuneaton Museum and Art Gallery, Nuneaton(x)	49
Shakespeare Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon	50
Warwick County Museum, Warwick	51

WORCESTERSHIRE

*Dudley Museum and Art Gallery, Dudley	52
Almonry Museum, Evesham	53
*Museum and Art Gallery, Kidderminster	54
*Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury Castle, nr Kidderminster	55
City Museum and Art Gallery, Worcester(x)	56

HEREFORDSHIRE

Hereford City Museum and Art Gallery(x)	57

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

*Brecknock Museum, Brecon	58

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Abergavenny and District Museum, Abergavenny(x)	59
Town Gate Museum, Chepstow	60
Nelson Museum, Monmouth	61

GLAMORGAN

The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff(x)	62
Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, nr Cardiff(x)	63
*Art Gallery and Museum, Merthyr Tydfil	64
*Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, Swansea	65
Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea	66

CARMARTHENSHIRE

County Museum, Carmarthen	67

PEMBROKESHIRE

County Museum, Pembroke	68
Tenby Museum, Tenby	69

OUTLIERS

Rothsay Museum, Bournemouth, Hampshire	70
Red House Museum and Art Gallery, Christchurch, Hampshire	71
Bargate Guildhall Museum, Southampton, Hampshire	72
God's House Tower Museum, Southampton, Hampshire	73
Winchester City Museum, Winchester, Hampshire	74
The Westgate Museum, Winchester, Hampshire	75
Filkins and Broughton Poggs Museum, Filkins, Oxfordshire	76

OTHER COLLECTIONS

A.S. Brook Collection, River Dart Navigation Commission, Totnes, Devon	77
J. Parry Collection, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire	78
**Collections of material at Marlborough, Wiltshire, studied by D.R. Atkinson (1965c, rev ed 1969b, 1973)	79
Cherry Tree Inn, Bristol	80
George Inn, Norton St Philip, Somerset	81
Courage's Brewery, Bristol	82
Raglan Castle, Raglan, Monmouthshire (material in possession of the Department of the Environment - former Ministry of Public Building and Works - office in Cardiff(x)	83
Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London(x)	84

Museums marked with an asterisk are those which either sent pipes themselves or drawings or verbal descriptions sufficient to identify the material without the writer having to visit these museums. Those marked with a double asterisk have collections of which adequate description has appeared in print, again obviating the need to visit these museums (in the case of the Local History Museum, Shaftesbury, marked with two asterisks bracketed, a description of the collection there appeared subsequent to the writer's visiting the museum). In the case of the Bath Roman Museum at Bath a description of the material there had appeared shortly before the museum was visited. The papers describing these collections are cited in 6: VII(a) (1).

Museums followed by a bracketed x were visited in the autumn of 1971; all the others were visited during the summer of 1969.

The writer is aware that Bristol is legally a county in its own right, but for practical reasons the city has been included in Gloucestershire in the above lists.

APPENDIX IX:
BRISTOL TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS

APPENDIX IX: BRISTOL TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS

Introduction

Some Elizabethan author is supposed to have maintained a man was illiterate unless he could spell his name 20 different ways. Judged by this standard some Bristol pipemakers made a brave attempt to be literate, occasionally to the intense frustration of this writer.

First prize for endeavour must go to Richard Nunney, whose surname occurs in nine variations including the one used here, two occurring on pipes and one known only from a pipe; but he is followed closely by John Macey I with eight variations, one of them known only from his pipes where it appears to be consistently used. Nunney, moreover, had the dubious and presumably involuntary honour of also appearing with a changed first name - to John. The Poyte family, four or five generations of whom were pipemakers in the C17 and C18, can also claim among them nine variations - including Boyte and Powell - and when the founder of the dynasty, Thomas Poyte I, took his freedom in 1656 he was described as "Thomas Poycke or Poyte", son of "John Poicke or Poite". The various Sinderlin and Sinderling pipemakers (not all appear to have been related to each other) also produced nine variations of their name, one maker Edward Sinderlin being recorded with six variants all told. William Kinton's surname occurs in five variations, as does that of John Holstead II - altogether, in fact, the name Holstead appears in six varieties.

The final decision on a preferred spelling has been difficult and in the last resort sometimes arbitrary. As much as possible, the decision was made on which spelling appeared most frequently in what appeared from internal or external evidence to be the most accurate sources and the variations are appended in brackets after the preferred reading. For obvious practical reasons members of the same family were given a consistently spelled surname, and this was applied even where there was evidence that the spelling had changed with time, for example the two Lewis families and the Okelys. With some sources their inaccuracy was obvious - the poll books being the prime example (cf 6: V) - but with others, contradictions were less easy to solve. Documentary evidence would suggest the Robert Tippet family used the spelling Tippett, but the double-t ending appears to be unknown on any of their products, the consistent spelling here on present evidence being Tippet except for the products of Jane or Joane Tippet, widow of Robert Tippet I, whose products have the spelling Tipet. (J(o)ane Tippet had the misfortune to have a sex-change in one document, becoming John). On the basis of it seeming improbable that a family producing pipes bearing their mould-imparted names for three-quarters of a century would have allowed their name to have been so persistently mis-spelled the writer opted for the spelling Tippet. Further, the sole pipe attributable at present to Robert Tippet II's younger brother William I also has the spelling Tippet. Having committed himself on these grounds to this spelling for the Robert and William Tippets the writer decided on the unscholarly grounds of ease of reference and cataloguing to opt for the same spelling for the two John Tippet pipe-makers even though their names appear in the documents with a double-t ending and they are at least not near relatives of the Robert and William Tippets (none of their products are known to this writer, though a pipe marked I/TIP/PET was recorded from the Robert Tippet family Whitson St kiln - see introductory discussion on Tippets in this Appendix).

The same problem arises with Edward and Thomas Reed. Edward Reed's surname is more commonly spelled Read in the documents, but the three pipe-bowls known with his name on them give the double-e spelling despite other design differences in the cartouche taking the name. The double-e spelling has therefore been used here, but as a result Edward's brother Thomas, whose only documentary reference gives the spelling Read for himself and his father, also has to be listed under the double-e spelling.

Where surnames have been spelled with sufficient difference to make confusion likely - Calloway and Kellaway-Kelloway, for example, Wickham and Bickham, Bull and Wolfe (!), Wall and Worll - a cross-reference has been made. Mistakes of first names occur much less frequently, but a few cause confusion or doubt, for example John Holstead I is thrice referred to as James Holstead and it is not absolutely certain that James Fox and John Fox are the same person.

In the entries, events are arranged chronologically; those in brackets are ones contributing no direct evidence as to whether the person involved was actually alive or not. Italicizing (underlining) is used to draw particular attention, for example to the change in a wife's name or to freedom being taken for a reason contradictory to the apprenticeship entry or otherwise taken dubiously; unfortunately, it has also had to be used when citing Latin entries from the Apprenticeship Rolls and for noting printed sources, but these are readily separable from the other points. In the family trees italicizing (underlining) occurs with surnames different from the main family involved and family members who were pipemakers have their names capitalized; in cases where the different surname is that of another pipemaker his surname (and first name) are also capitalized. In the poll-book entries a place of work other than Bristol is capitalized. Where there is more than one pipemaker with the same first name and surname they are differentiated by added Roman numerals after the name regardless of whether they are of the same family or not, and the sequence is determined by the date of their freedom: thus John Frederick Bryant III is the son of John Frederick Bryant I, John Frederick Bryant II (a cousin of JFB III) having taken his freedom three days before his cousin. The contractions, A, F, M, and D stand for apprenticed, free, married, and died respectively; fl is used to indicate the individual was alive and presumably working at the date noted (where an apprentice appears never to have finished his apprenticeship but is noted - e.g. in a transfer - subsequent to having started his apprenticeship the term "alive" is used with the latter date as he was presumably not active in business while still an apprentice). Isolated entries are separated from each other by a space; "continuous" entries (such as annual directory entries) are not so separated. Entries which do not fit into the mainstream of data, and remarks essentially editorial asides, are put at the end separated from the others by a larger space.

The family trees will be found following the entries. All pipe illustrations will be found after the family trees, and are arranged alphabetically under maker's name.

ABBOT - see also ABBOTT X

ABBOT, John (Abbott, Abbots) (1)

F 1651, fl 1681, poss. D by 1696

10 November 1651; free by express order of Mayor and Aldermen and a fine of £1.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

27 February 1655/6: he and his wife Joan took John Holstead apprentice.

15 October 1660: he and wife Joan took Thomas Richards apprentice.

(11 March 1662/3: apprentice John Holstead free.)

(28 February 1676/7: apprentice James Abbott free.)

(3 March 1676/7: apprentice John Garratt free.)

24 August 1681: he and wife Joan took William Marmdrell apprentice.

A John Abbot with mother Joan and brother William noted in St Thomas in 1696 list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 207) could be the family of John Abbot pipemaker, in which case the latter must have died between 1681 and 1696.

ABBOTS, Richard (Abbott) (2)

F 1689/90, fl 1715

20 February 1689/90: free having married Mary daughter of Richard Nunney pipemaker.

11 January 1698/9: he and wife Maud took Henry Emblen apprentice.

1715 Polls - St James.

(Daughter Susannah married Robert Ducy pipemaker who became free 27 July 1727.)

ABBOTT, Edward (Abbot) (3)

fl 1641 Waterford, Ireland; fl 1652-54 Bristol

fl 1641 Waterford, Ireland, surviving Irish rebellion because his trade deemed necessary by the Irish who apparently had few or no pipemakers of their own.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Guild charter claims all founding members were freemen or freemen's widows but no evidence that Edward Abbot was ever a freeman pipemaker (Nott and Ralph (eds) 1948: 117-8, 172, cf4).

fl 1653 and 1654 Bristol when made depositions regarding property of his in Waterford.

Possibly a Bristolian who had emigrated to Waterford following James I's advertising in 1619 for settlers for that city following its incorporation (Latimer 1900: 71), but if so probably later than 1619 as earliest reference to a pipemaker in Bristol only occurs that year.

ABBOTT, James (Abbotts, Abbett, Abbot, Abbots, Abott) (4)

F 1676/7, fl 1715, D by 1721/2

Apprenticeship record not found.

28 February 1676/7: free having been apprenticed to John Abbot.

2 January 1681/2: he and wife Anne took Samuel Sledge apprentice.

6 May 1689: he and wife Anne took Thomas Addison apprentice.

22 May 1690: noted as of St James, licence to marry Jane Russell of St. Peter; place of marriage not given (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 210).

14 October 1690: bondsman (parish not noted) in marriage licence for James Bull (prob. James Bull II), pipemaker, and Mary Evans of St Thomas; at St Thomas's or St Mary Redcliff's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 214).

(9 April 1962: his apprentice Samuel Sledge free.)

29 November 1694: he and wife Jane took Henry Horred apprentice.

26 August 1696: bondsman (parish not noted) in marriage licence for Thomas Owen I, pipemaker, and Mary Bull of St Thomas; (place of marriage not given) (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 273).

1696: noted with wife Jane and children Susannah and Rachel Rendall (sic) in St Peter in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 156).

17 June 1699: he and wife Jane took Richard Carter I apprentice.

(30 October 1700: his apprentice Thomas Addison free.)

(4 June 1706: his apprentice Richard Carter I free.)

17 June 1706: he and wife Katherine took Philip Knell apprentice.

12 May 1708: he and wife Katherine took James Stephens I apprentice.)

(12 June 1713: his apprentice Richard Sneed free.)

(17 August 1713: his apprentice Isaac Lloyd, initially with Edmond Sinderling, free.)

(28 October 1713: his apprentice Philip Knell free.)

1715 Polls - St Peter.

25 May 1715: he and wife Katherine took Matthew Gethling apprentice.

(13 February 1715/6: his apprentice James Stephens I free.)

Dead by 13 February 1721/2 when apprentice John Barton free.

(16 June 1722: apprentice Matthew Gethling free, at which time Abbot again noted dead.)

(17 February 1723/4: widow Katherine (see ABBOTT, Katherine) took Abraham Packer apprentice.)

Jane Randall, Abbott's second wife, may have been a widow to judge by the two children Susannah and Rachel Randall noted with her and Abbott in 1696 (above). If so, Jane may have been the widow of Edward Randall I, pipemaker, noted as a widow in 1698 when she took Edward Watts apprentice. When Watts becomes free 1700, however, he is referred to as having been the apprentice of Jane Randall a "freeman's widow" which while true enough vis-a-vis his apprenticeship is not really the entry one would have expected if Jane Randall had married Abbott, particularly as Watts would have had to come with her to work with her and Abbott if she had indeed married Abbott. (Jane Randall wife and widow of Edward Randall I married Randall about February 1681/2 (q.v. Edward Randall I); her maiden name was Bennett.)

The references to Abbott being bondsman October 1690 to the marriage licence for Mary Evans and James Bull II to be married at either St Thomas's or Redcliff, and to his being bondsman in August 1696 to the marriage licence for Mary Bull and Thomas Owen I to marry at an unstated church, make it tempting to suppose Mary Bull was Mary Evans remarrying and suggests that perhaps she was a relative of Abbott. However, this seems unlikely for some rather complicated reasons. Mary Evans seems certainly to have married Bull about October 1690 because in December 1690 James and Mary Bull took an apprentice; however, James Bull obtained December 1692 a licence to marry a Mary Hassell at St Thomas's, and as it is unlikely he could have remarried in a church had his marriage to Mary Evans ended in divorce, presumably Mary Evans died. That Bull married Mary Hassell seems indicated by his being a bondsman in a marriage licence of 1694/5 involving a Sarah Hassell who must be a relative of Mary (the Deposition Books give Bull's name as Wolfe, but the editors are surely right in identifying him as Bull (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 260)). There are no references to Bull after this date; if he died soon after, Mary Evans-Bull (assuming she were alive but divorced) could possibly have remarried in church as the 1696 licence indicates. There is still, however, the problem of Bull remarrying in church after a postulated divorce. It therefore seems more likely Mary Evans and Mary Bull were not the same person (they could, of course, have been in-laws and either or both could have had a blood or marital relationship to Abbott).

Signs both marriage bonds in 1690 with a mark, but signs his name in 1696.

ABBOT, Katherine (5)

M bet. 1699 and 1706, widowed bet. 1715 and 1721/2, fl 1723/4

Third and surviving wife of James Abbott (q.v.), married between 17 June 1699 when James and Jane Abbott took Richard Carter apprentice and 17 June 1706 when James and Katherine Abbott took Philip Knell apprentice.

Widowed between 25 May 1715 when she and James Abbott took Mathew Gething apprentice and 13 February 1721/2 when apprentice John Barton becomes free and it is noted James Abbott was deceased.

17 February 1724/4: took Abraham Packer apprentice.

ABLIN, William (6)

A 1669

6 May 1669; son of William Ablin of Bristol, gardener, apprenticed to William and Mary Cicell (entry incomplete).

ADAMS, John (7)

A 1792, F 1812

2 April 1792: son of William Adams late of Bristol, brushmaker decd, apprenticed to John and Mary Carey for 7 yrs; master to find apparel and washing, 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

1 October 1812: free because the son of a freeman brushmaker decd.

ADDISON, Thomas (8)

A 1689, F 1700, D by 1727

6 May 1689: son of Thomas Addison late of St Peter parish, Bristol, spanish leather-dresser (decd?), with the consent of Thomas Harris and Thomas Haines Guardians of the Church of St Peter and Overseers of the Poor of the parish, apprenticed to James and Anne Abbott for 8 yrs; apprentice to receive 5s for the last yr.

30 October 1700: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

Dead by 27 July 1727 when son William Addison (q.v.) free.

ADDISON, William (9)

F 1727, fl 1754

27 July 1727: free because the son of Thomas Addison of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

(12 February 1750/1: son William apprenticed to Roger Rice, brassfounder, ans wife Susannah for 7 yrs.)

1754 Polls - St Michael; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

(24 February 1756: son William became a freeman brazier.)

ALBRIGHT, John (10)

A 1707, F 1727, fl 1739

25 October 1707: son of Benjamin Albright late of Henbury, Gloucestershire, yeoman decd, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Harvey for 7 yrs.

26 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Harvey.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

ALLEN, Isaac (11)

fl 1832-48

1832 Pipe Lane, Temple St (FIG 204; Matthews's Dir.) - appears in general entries only in place of the J. Allen (q.v.) listed in the trades section.

1842 ditto (Pigot's Dir.)

1848 Commercial Rd (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.)

(A Thomas Allen born in Bristol (aet 33 in 1851, so B 1817 or 1818) noted working with wife in Bath in 1851 census - probably a journeyman (Brown and Brown 1974: 28).

A William Allen, place of birth given only as "not Somerset", (aet 30 in 1841, so B 1820 or 1821) noted working in Bath in 1851 census - probably a journeyman (Brown and Brown loc. cit.).)

ALLEN, J. (12)

fl 1832-49

1832 Pipe Lane, Temple St (FIG 204 ; Matthews's Dir.) - appears in the trades section, Isaac Allen (q.v.) being listed in his place in the teneral entries.

1833-35 no mention.

1836-49 Pipe Lane, Temple St (Matthews's Dir.).

1837 Pipe Lane, Temple (Robson's Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

Succeeded by C. and C.S. Brandon (q.v.).

(A Thomas Allen born in Bristol (aet 33 in 1851, so B 1817 or 1818) noted working with wife in Bath in 1851 census - probably a journeyman (Brown and Brown 1974: 28).

A William Allen, place of birth given only as "not Somerset", (aet 30 in 1841, so B 1820 or 1821) noted working in Bath in 1851 census - probably a journeyman (Brown and Brown loc. cit.).)

ANDREWS, John (13)

F 1780, fl Bristol 1781, fl London 1784

9 September 1780: free having married Sarah daughter of James Mathews pipemaker.

1781 Polls - St Michael; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - East Smithfield, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

ANDREWS, Richard (14)

A 1713/4

26 January 1713/4: son of Richard Andrews of Bristol, feltmaker, apprenticed to John and Anne Pearce for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

APPLEFORD, Thomas I (15)

F 1804, fl 1813, F by 1830

8 September 1804: free because son of freeman labourer Thomas Appleford of Bristol decd.

1812 Polls - Mary Bush Lane, Castle Precincts; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

Dead by 27 July 1830 when son Thomas Appleford II (q.v.) free.

Brother-in-law of John Ballard (q.v.).

APPLEFORD, Thomas II (16)

F 1830, fl 1832

27 July 1830: free because son of Thomas Appleford I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1830 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

ARTHUR, John (Arthurs) (17)

A 1700, F 1707, fl 1715, D by 1723

26 August 1700: son of Thomas Arthur of Bristol, tobacconist, apprenticed to Thomas and Joan Watts for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

29 December 1707: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Watts.

1715 Polls - St James.

Referred to as dead 24 June 1723 when widow Rebecca Arthur (q.v.) took James Lee apprentice.

(Rebecca took apprentices 1731/2, 1733, and 1740; when John Poyte IV free 1739 referred to as having been apprenticed to "Rebecca Arthurs [sic] widow and relict of John Arthurs".)

Father Thomas Arthur does not appear in Tyack's list of Bristol freemen tobacconists up to 1700 (Tyack 1935b).

ARTHUR, Rebecca (Arthurs) (18)

Widowed by 1723, fl 1740

(Widow of John Arthur (q.v.) but date of marriage unknown; John Arthur F 1707 and fl 1715.)

Widowed by 24 June 1723 when took James Lee apprentice (Lee turned over to Charles Buckner 15 August 1726).

22 March 1732/2: took John Poyte IV apprentice.

12 November 1733: took Thomas Carter apprentice.

(9 October 1739: John Poyte free, being described as having been apprenticed to "Rebecca Arthurs [sic] widow and relict of John Arthurs".)

2 April 1740: took Samuel Richards I apprentice.

Lack of apprentices taken by John Arthur while alive suggests he was a journeyman; his widow would then have had to take apprentices because she now had to find her own living. If this is the case, John Arthur probably died only shortly before his widow took her first apprentice in June 1723.

ARTUS, Henry (19)

A 1674/5, F 1681/2

23 February 1674/5: son of William Artus of Bristol, porter, apprenticed to Llewellin and Mary Evans for 7 yrs.

25 February 1681/2: free having been apprenticed to Llewellin Evans.

ATTON, George (20)

A 1677

12 June 1677: son of John Atton of "co. London", sailor, apprenticed to Roger and Susannah Williams for 7 yrs.

AVERY, George - see EBBERY, George X

AYLIFF, James (21)

F 1771

7 January 1771: free having married Jane daughter of James Scudamore of Bristol, cordwainer.

BABB, Edward (22)

F 1767

23 April 1767: free having married Ann daughter of John Fryer of Bristol, pipemaker.

Brother-in-law of John Bateman I (q.v.).

BAILY, Anthony I (Bayly, Bayley, Bailey) (23)

A 1713, F 1721, fl 1754

17 November 1713: son of John Baily of Bristol, woolcomber, apprenticed to John I and Eleanor Macey for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice.

7 November 1721: free having been apprenticed to John Macey.

1722 Polls - Temple; voted for Earl and Elton.

11 May 1722: he and wife Hester took John Harris II apprentice.

26 August 1728: he and wife Hester took Thomas Wilmot apprentice.

(12 May 1729: apprentice John Harris free.)

(5 January 1730/1: apprentice Thomas Wilmot turned over to William and Mary Nicholas.)

20 November 1732: he and wife Hester took Joseph Challender I apprentice.

1734 Polls - Temple; voted for Coster.

25 October 1736: apprentice Joseph Challender I turned over to William and Mary Nicholas "by the consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Baily was alive at this time.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

12 February 1740/1: he and wife Hester took John Pidney apprentice.

(28 April 1741: Joseph Challender I free having been apprenticed first to Anthony Baily I and then turned over to William Nicholas.)

14 December 1743: he and wife Hester took son Anthony Baily II apprentice.

1754 Polls - Temple.

BAILY, Anthony II (24)

A 1743

14 December 1743: son of Anthony Baily I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and wife Hester for 7 yrs; £10 paid with apprentice the gift of Edward Colston Esq. decd.

BAKER, Frederick (25)

A 1751

7 May 1751: son of James Baker late of Clifton parish, Gloucestershire, stone-cutter, apprenticed to James II and Rebecca Stephens for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Clifton parish.

BALLARD, John (26)

F 1808, fl 1841

3 March 1808: free having married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Appleford of Bristol, labourer decd.

1812 Polls - Lawrence Hill, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

1818 Polls - ST GEORGE PARISH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE [area east of Lawrence Hill]; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - Lewin's Mead, St Michael; voted for Davis and Bright [this address indicates Ballard lived at the extreme SW end of Lewin's Mead - modern Narrow Lewin's Mead - as the rest of Lewin's Mead (NE of Lewin's Meed Meeting) is in St James].

1830 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

1841 Polls - New St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

BARKLEY, John (27)

A1716, F 1727

21 September 1716;: son of Thomas Barkley of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, yeoman, apprenticed to Joel and Margaret Williams for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

29 February 1719/20: turned over for remainder of term to John and Mary Purnell with the consent of himself and his friends, Williams "being failed and gone off".

31 July 1727: free having been apprenticed first to Joel Williams and later to John Purnell.

BARLEY, Joseph (28)

A 1654

23 December 1654: son of George Barley late of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, translator decd, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Smith for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr for which he is to have 20s.

BARNSLIE, Peter (29)

A 1641

26 April 1641: son of John Barnslie of Bristol, whittawer, apprenticed to John and Jane Wall for 8 yrs.

BARTLETT, John (30)

A 1755

24 December 1755: son of John Bartlett late of Sherborne, Dorset, mason decd, apprenticed to George and Anna Viner for 7 yrs.

BARTON, John (31)

F 1721/2, fl 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

13 February 1731/2: free having been apprenticed to James Abbot[t] decd.

1722 Polls - St Peter;voted for Earl and Elton.

BASTON, Peter (32)

fl 1824-35

1824-31 New St (Matthews's Dir.).
1832-35 17 New St (ditto).

BATEMAN, John I (33)

Apparently A 1734/5, F 1747, D by 1774

22 February 1734/5: presumably the John Bateman son of Tobias Bateman late of Bristol, mason decd, apprenticed to William and Susannah Nayler for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

26 June 1747: free having married Elizabeth daughter of John Fryer pipemaker.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

Dead by 3 October 1774 when son John Bateman II pipemaker free.

Brother-in-law of Edward Babb (q.v.).

BATEMAN, John II (34)

F 1774

3 October 1774: free because the son of John Bateman I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

BATES, Robert (35)

A 1714

18 April 1714: son of Thomas Bates late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Robert I and Martha Williams for 7 yrs.

BATH, - (36)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953. No first name given; address listed as Harford St, St James.

BATTIN, Isaac (Batten) (37)

A 1740/1, F 1748, fl 1754

9 January 1740/1: son of John Battin of Britton parish, Gloucestershire, [occupation not stated] apprenticed to William and Mary Foord for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

17 October 1748: free having been apprenticed first to William Foord and then turned over to Devereux Jones II decd.

23 January 1748/9: he and wife took John Peters apprentice.

1754 Polls - St James.

(19 February 1756: apprentice John Peters free.)

BATTLE, Edward (38)

A 1651, F 1660, fl 1669

4 April 1651: son of Robert Battle of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to Philip I and Sarah Edwards for 8 yrs.

20 August 1660: free having been apprenticed to Philip Edwards I.

1 July 1669: he and wife Abigal took John Webb apprentice.

(19 October 1669: son-in-law Robert Browning (q.v.) free by marriage to his daughter Sarah.)

BAYLY, Anthony - see BAILY, Anthony I X

BEALE, John (39)

A 1660, F 1680/1, poss. fl 1696

20 August 1660: son of Edward Beale of Gloucester, boatman, apprenticed to Robert I and Joane Tippet for 7 yrs.

5 February 1680/1: free having been apprenticed to Robert Tippet.

1696: Possibly the John Beale "servant" working with William Tippet I in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 55) [William Tippet I (q.v.) was a younger son of Robert Tippet I and a pipemaker; the same 1696 list notes Robert Tippet II (q.v.) an older son of Robert I of having "servants" when one listed is known to be an apprentice, and journeymen - Beale could have been one - may have been similarly listed].

BEATON, John (40)

A 1700, F 1707

29 April 1700: son of Richard Beaton of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Robert I and Sarah Browning for 7 yrs; father to deliver one suit of apparel at end of 2½ yrs and apprentice to have at end of apprenticeship three suits - viz. one of new broadcloth plus the one delivered by his father plus the suit he had brought with him when first apprenticed.

12 May 1707: free having been apprenticed to Robert Browning I.

BEEKES, Jacob (41)

A 1681, released 1684

20 April 1681: son of Robert Beekes late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Llewellin and Elizabeth Evans for 7 yrs.

12 May 1684: struck off by consent of all parties and his indentures cancelled.

BERRY, George (42)

A 1740, F 1747, fl 1774

31 March 1740: son of William Berry of St Philip and Jacob parish, Gloucestershire [i.e., the Bristol out-parish of St Philip and Jacob], weaver, apprenticed to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs; paid with apprentice £3 charity money.

27 June 1747: free having been apprenticed to George Ebbery.

1754 Polls - St. Michael; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

1774 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Gruger.

BERRYMAN, Richard (43)

fl 1619-52

26 November 1619: he and wife Anne took John Wall apprentice.

20 January 1639/40: he and wife Anne took John [sic - probably James] Fox apprentice.

24 April 1640: he and wife Anne took Thomas Quoyse apprentice.

September 1652: presumably the Berryman with a blank for first name listed as founder-nember of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Guild charter claims all founding members freemen or widows of freemen, but no evidence that Richard Berryman was ever a freeman pipemaker.

First recorded Bristol pipemaker.

BEVAN, Llewellin Williams X

A 1654

9 October 1654: son of William Bevan of the town of "Brecknock", weaver, apprenticed to James and Jane Fox for 7 yrs [probably the Llewellin Evans F 31 May 1661 having been apprenticed to James Fox, but if so took his freedom before his 7 yrs were up - see under EVANS, Llewellin].

BICKMAN, Isaac (Bickham, Buckham) (44)

F 1774, fl 1774 Bristol, fl 1781-1830 London

4 October 1774: free because the son of Thomas Bickman of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Hanging Sword Alley, Fleet St, St Bride, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Queen's Ct, St Andrew, Holborn, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

1812 Polls - Half Moon Alley, Bishopsgate Within, LONDON; voted for Romilly.

1830 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie.

BICKHAM, John - see WICKHAM, John X

BICKMAN, Thomas (Bickham, Brickham) (45)

F 1754, fl 1754 Bristol, fl 1774 Bath, fl 1781-84 Lambeth

25 March 1754: free because the son of Joseph Bickman of Bristol, mariner decd.

1754 Polls - Temple; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

(21 May 1768: son Joseph apprenticed to Harry Dymock farrier and wife Hannah with £10 from the Grateful Society in Bristol.)

(4 October 1774: son Isaac (q.v.) free.)

1774 Polls - BATH, SOMERSET; voted for Brickdale.

1781 Polls - LAMBETH, SURREY; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

BIDDELL, William (46)

prob. fl 1652, fl 1663

September 1652: probably the William Bitt... (remainder of surname illegible) listed as a founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no trace of a Biddell or similar name a freeman pipemaker.

10 November 1663; William Biddell of St James bondsman in marriage licence for Philip Hore, sailor, and Elizabeth Biddell, both of St James; at St James's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 26).

Biddell witnesses marriage bond with a mark; Elizabeth Biddell presumably a relative.

BILLINGE, Daniel (47)

A 1631

7 April 1631: son of Richard Billinge late of Bristol, tailor decd, apprenticed to Edward and Elizabeth Lewis for 7 yrs and 1 yr without payment.

BIRCHINHED, Thomas (48)

A 1641

14 December 1641: son of Henry Birchinhed of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to William and Edith Carter for 7 yrs.

BISSE, James (49)

A 1739/40

1 February 1739/40: son of Gilbert Bisse of Bristol, wiredrawer, to John and Hester Wickham for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

BISSIX, William (50)

fl 1820

1820 Redcliff Backs - residence 6 St Vincent's Pl, Hillsbridge (Matthews's Dir.).

BITT..., William X

September 1652: listed as a founder-member of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild; probably the William Biddell noted elsewhere in 1663 (see BIDDELL, William).

BLACKMORE, R.W.; becomes BLACKMORE, HOLLOWAY AND CO then HOLLOWAY AND CO (q.v.) (51)

fl 1900-02, then becomes Holloway and Co

1900 14 Lamb St (as R.W. Blackmore) (Wright's Dir.).
1901-02 ditto (as Blackmore, Holloway and Co) (ditto).

Successor at this address of T.J. Corcoran (q.v.); becomes Holloway and Co (q.v.) 1903. For earlier occupants of these premises going back 90 years see 6: VI. R.W. Blackmore's residence 12 York St, Lower Easton.

BLADEN, Abraham (52)

A 1689

14 September 1689: son of John Bladen I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and his wife Katherine for 7 yrs.

BLADEN, James (53)

A 1683

13 April 1683: son of John Bladen of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and his wife Katherine for 7 yrs.

BLADEN, John I (Blagen) (54)

A 1640/1, F 1657, fl 1689

18 March 1640/1: son of James Blagon [sic] of Bristol, smith, apprenticed to Edward and Elizabeth Lewis for 9 yrs.

6 April 1657: free having been apprenticed to Edward Lewis.

13 April 1683: he and wife Katherine took son James Bladen II (q.v.) apprentice.

(14 December 1685: son John Bladen II free by patrimony.)

14 September 1689: he and wife Katherine took son Abraham Bladen (q.v.) apprentice.

BLADEN, John II (55)

A 1685

14 December 1685: free because the son of John Bladen I of Bristol, pipemaker.

BOND, James (56)

A 1734

3 October 1734: son of James Bond of St Philip and Jacob parish, Gloucestershire [i.e. the Bristol out-parish of St Philip and Jacob], dyer, apprenticed to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs.

BONNER, John I (57)

A 1704, F 1712

22 July 1704: son of Thomas Bonner of Weston parish, Gloucestershire, farmer, apprenticed to Susannah widow of John Lewis for 7 yrs; to be given a new suit of clothes at the end of the term or 40s in lieu.

9 April 1712: free having been apprentice of Susannah widow of John Lewis.

(27 March 1754: son John Bonner II, a pipemaker (q.v.), became free.)

(25 June 1766: either his son-in-law or his son John Bonner II's son-in-law Eli Pearce became free having married either his daughter or his grand-daughter Elizabeth.)

BONNER, John II (58)

F 1754, fl 1784

27 March 1754: free because son of John Bonner I of Bristol pipemaker.

1754 Polls - St Michael.

(25 June 1766: either his son-in-law or his father John Bonner I's son-in-law Eli Pearce (q.v.) became free having married either his daughter or his sister Elizabeth.)

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

BISHER, Charles (59)

A 1763, F 1774, fl 1781

14 March 1763: son of Leonard Bosher of St Philip and Jacob Out-parish, Gloucestershire, tailor, apprenticed to Joseph I and Martha Edwards for 7 yrs; £10 paid with apprentice the gift of Edward Colston Esq., decd.

5 October 1774: free having been apprenticed to Joseph Edwards I.

1774 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Cruger.

BOSLY, William (60)

A 1653

14 November 1653: son of Richard Bosly of Bristol, seaman, to Thomas Deane and wife [no name given] for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr; master to pay 4s6d for his freedom and to provide double apparel and 10s for the covenant yr.

BOURN(E), Richard (61)

A 1730, F 1739, fl 1774

4 November 1730: son of Nicholas Bourne of Bristol, porter, to James and Mary Jenkins for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

24 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to James Jenkins.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St Stephen; voted for Nugent.

(18 February 1756: his apprentice William James I free.)

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

BOWREY, Stephen (62)

A 1673, released 1674

4 September 1673: son of Stephen Bowrey of Henbury, Gloucestershire, apprenticed to Francis I and Alice Russell for 8 yrs.

4 November 1673: identical entry but apprenticeship for 7 yrs.

28 March 1674: note of this date added to the 4 September 1673 apprenticeship entry indicating Bowrey was discharged by consent of all and his indentures cancelled.

Willis and Merson (eds) 1968: xiv note that at Southampton there is evidence, including entries twice on nearby pages, that the register of apprentices there was made up from time to time from information on scraps of paper or in a rough notebook. That the Bristol apprentice rolls were made up similarly is suggested by entries where a blank is left for a name - for example for the name of Edward Randall I's wife when the Randalls took Joseph Butt apprentice and for Thomas Deane's wife when the Deanes took Richard Cable apprentice, or for Jane Wall's deceased husband's name when she took Henry James apprentice. Even if a blank for a wife's name were really caused by the master being unmarried (for which there is occasional evidence; Deane was probably one such in fact) the leaving of a space indicates the compiler did not have the master at hand to ask, showing the rolls were not written up at the apprenticeship ceremony. The omission of some pieces of information, e.g. when Holliday Holborrow is apprenticed to Richard Hunt the entry lacks Hollborrow's father's place of work and occupation and also Hunt's wife's name, also suggests miscopying from slips of paper or a hasty noting of information intended for later entry in the rolls. The apprenticeship entry of Thomas Harvey, noting he was apprenticed to "tobaccopipemaker" and wife Susanne, again indicates the master (actually John Lewis I) was not present when the writing up of the book was done - in this case either the name was omitted inadvertently or it was illegible on the rough entry. In the case of Bowrey the difference in the month could possibly have been a misreading of the original or the scribe could have unwittingly written the month he was making up the rolls instead of the month in the rough entry; the change of the apprenticeship period from 8 to 7 yrs could have been a careless slip caused by assuming the term was for what was by now becoming a standard apprenticeship period of 7 yrs and not reading the original note carefully.

BOYTE, John - see POYTE, John I and POYTE, John II X

BRANDON, C. and C.S. (also BRANDON, Charles) (63)

fl 1850-53

1850-51 Pipe Lane, Temple (FIG 204 ; Matthews's Dir.).
1852 Pipe Lane, Temple Back (Slater's Dir.).
1853 Pipe Lane, Temple (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.) - referred to here as Charles Brandon.

Successor to J. Allen (q.v.).

BREWER, Richard (64)

A 1700/1, F 1713, fl 1734, D by 1744?

4 January 1700/1: son of John Brewer of Bristol, gingerbread baker, to Isaac and Sarah Evans for 7 yrs.

10 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to Isaac Evans.

1715 Polls - St James.

1722 Polls - ditto; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - ditto; voted for Coster.

Possibly dead by 13 August 1744 when son William apprenticed John Marsh, corkcutter, and father referred to as "late of Bristol" though not actually as "deceased".

BRISTOL TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS (65)

fl 1905-11

1905-11 Tower St, Temple (Wright's Dir.).

Succeeds "Corcoran and Co (A.J. Veale)" (see VEALE, A.J.); 1905 entry gives name as British [sic] Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers.

BRITISH TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS - see BRISTOL TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS X

BROWNING, Robert I (66)

F 1669, fl 1700, D by 1706

19 October 1669: free having married Sarah daughter of Edward Battle of Bristol, pipemaker.

29 April 1700: he and wife Sarah took John Beaton apprentice.

Dead by 3 December 1706 because wife Sarah took Henry Hives I apprentice then and referred to as widow.

(12 May 1707: apprentice John Beaton free).

BROWNING, Robert II (67)

A 1694, alive 1696

17 September 1694: son of Richard Browning of Compton Dando, Somerset, weaver, apprenticed to John and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs.

1696: listed with Sinderling in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 249).

BROWNING, Sarah (68)

M by 1669, widowed bet. 1700 and 1706, D by 1715/6?

Nee Sarah Battle daughter of Edward Battle pipemaker (q.v.), widow of Robert Browning I (q.v.), married by 19 October 1669 when Browning took his freedom by virtue of having married daughter of a Bristol freeman.

Widowed between 29 April 1700 when she and husband took John Beaton apprentice and 3 December 1706 when she took Henry Hives I apprentice.

At an unknown date subsequent to 3 December 1706 Henry Hives I was turned over to Thomas Watts, for when Hives takes his freedom 28 January 1715/6 it is noted he was apprenticed first to Sarah Browning and then to Thomas Watts; possibly Sarah Browning had died.

BRUIN, Thomas (69)

A 1670, dismissed 1675

24 October 1670: son of Thomas Bruin of Bristol, wiredrawer, apprenticed to Robert and Margaret Sheppard for 7 yrs.

16 October 1675: note of this date to the above entry (which has been stroked out) that Bruin, having been absent for about a year and a half and having departed secretly from his master and mistress without their permission, is discharged from his apparenticeship, has his indenture cancelled, and his name crossed off the Tolzey book; his master being at liberty to take another apprentice.

BRYANT, - (70)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in list of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968) said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 but not in similar, undated, list compiled 6 January 1953. No first name given; address listed as Bread St, St Phillips [now Old Bread St].

BRYANT, Isaac (71)

F 1777, fl 1784

10 September 1777: free because the son of Samuel Bryant I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1781 Polls - St Michael; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Cruger.

Brother, prob. elder brother, of John Frederick Bryant II (q.v.).

BRYANT, John (O'Bryant, O'Bryan, Bryan) (72)

A 1709, F 1716, fl 1741/2, D by 1749

24 August 1709: son of Henry Bryant of Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, gardener, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs.

3 October 1716: free having been apprenticed to William Tippet I.

19 March 1721/2: he and wife Ruth took William Lee apprentice.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

(24 May 1729: apprentice William Lee free.)

3 April 1730: he and wife Ruth took Robert Powell II apprentice.

16 August 1732: he and wife Ruth took John Collard apprentice.

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Scrope and Elton.

(26 May 1737: apprentice Robert Powell II free.)

(4 October 1739: apprentice John Collard free.)

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Combe.

7 January 1741/2: he and wife Ruth took John Lee apprentice.

(23 June 1747: son John Frederick Bryant I free.)

Dead by 13 November 1749 when apprentice John Lee free.

(24 February 1756: William Smith free, described as having been first apprenticed to John Bryant decd. and later to George Viner; Smith's apprenticeship record not found.)

BRYANT, John Frederick I (73)

F 1747, fl 1753-60 London, fl Bristol 1760, D there ca.1777

23 June 1747: free because son of John Bryant of Bristol, pipemaker.

Had moved to London by 1753 and become a journeyman house-painter, not liking pipemaking, marrying a serving-maid there who was a native of Sunbury in Middlesex; eldest son John Frederick Bryant III (q.v.) born in Market St, St James, Westminster, 22 November 1753 (Bryant 1787: i, iii).

1754 Polls - LONDON; voted for Nugent.

Returned to Bristol "about the spring of the year 1760, when, in consequence of proposals made him by a relation at Bristol, he removed there with his family, having then four children" (Bryant, op. cit. iii).

In the early 1760s the death of the above-mentioned relative [never named; cannot be a Bryant] left John Frederick I "with a good business, and in tolerable circumstances, though with a large family" (ibid. vii).

Soon after the above, "the confusion occasioned by the American stamp-act [1765-66] soon after commencing, put a great stop to the trade to that country, and begun [sic] the ruin of his affairs" (loc. cit.).

About this time son John Frederick III began to learn the trade and as business continued to decline John Frederick I had to let go his journey-people - at one time 10 in number - and work with the assistance of his family, though only 4 of his 9 children were old enough to be of any help. About this time he was also trumpeter at the city assizes which paid him a trifling salary and later the corporation gave him the position of exchange-keeper at a wage of £10 a year (in the early 1760s he was a violinist good enough to be acquainted with most of the Bristol and Bath musicians and to sometimes play at the Assembly Room (ibid. viii, vii).

ca.1771-72: wife died, apparently in childbirth (ibid. xiii).

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

1775 61 Lewin's Mead - listed as John Bryant (Sketchley's Dir.)

ca.1777: died, a daughter (prob. Mary Bryant - q.v.) and son (not John Frederick III - prob. Samuel Bryant II) looking after the family business and the youngest children adequately cared for at public school (Bryant op. cit. xix).

Dead by 7 September 1780 when son John Frederick Bryant III free.

BRYANT, John Frederick II (74)

F 1780, fl 1784 London

4 September 1780: free because son of Samuel Bryant I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1784 Polls - he and cousin John Frederick Bryant III (q.v.) both listed in LONDON: one at High Holborn, St Giles, the other at Barnaby St, St Giles, but no means of telling which is which; first voted for Cruger and Peach, second for Cruger.

(Either his son or a son of John Frederick Bryant III the Devereaux Jones Bryant free 14 January 1797 in Bristol as a scrivener; the father referred to as deceased at this time.

Brother, prob. younger brother, of Isaac Bryant (q.v.)

BRYANT, John Frederick III (75)

B 1753 London, 1760 to Bristol, ca.1775-76 beginning to work with father John Frederick Bryant I, ca.1773 went to London, ca.1778 returned to Bristol, F 1780, fl 1784 London, D 1791 London.

22 November 1753: born Market St, St James, Westminster, London (Bryant 1787: i).

Father returned to set up as a pipemaker in Bristol about the spring of 1760, taking family with him (Bryant op. cit. iii).

ca.1761 employed in packing father's export pipe-orders (ibid. iii-iv).

ca.1765-66 "At about twelve years of age" began to learn pipemaking with father though would much rather have gone to sea; spent much time reading which resulted in him neglecting his work, at which he was "extraordinarily slow and awkward" and for which he had a "very great dislike" (Stamp Act troubles of 1765-66 result in great decline in father's business, so that all his journeypeople had to be let go and the family used to continue the business, though of the 9 children only John Frederick III and 3 others old enough to be of any help) (ibid. vii-ix).

ca.1773 left home for London hoping to go to sea but finding even able seamen could hardly obtain work managed to get ca.3 months employment as pipemaker (ibid. xv-xvi).

Following this was employed [as a pipemaker?]for a month at Eton and for about as long at Henley; returned to London but could get only one week's work as pipemaker so decided to look for other employment (ibid. xvi).

Obtained work as a labourer digging the foundations of a new barracks at Woolwich but injured in cave-in and laid off. Worked in pipemaking for a month, then as a jobber in the rope-grounds, then working occasionally with the cranes in the docks. Eventually obtained work as a pipemaker with Samuel Richards II of Bristol (q.v.) who was then working at Woolwich (presumably this ca.1774) (ibid. xvii-xviii, xix).

ca. 1775 continued to work for Richards then worked again at the barracks carrying a hod (ibid. xviii).

ca.1777 father John Frederick I died but as John Frederick III's brother (prob. Samuel Bryant II - q.v.) and sister (prob. Mary Bryant - q.v.) were continuing the father's business and the youngest children adequately cared for at public school he decided to remain at Woolwich (ibid. xix).

ca.1777-78 various bricklaying jobs (ibid. xx).

ca. 1778 Samuel Richards II leaving his business at Woolwich as he had married "a young woman with some considerable expectations" offered John Frederick III first refusal on the business; Bryant went to Bristol to try to raise cash by selling his share of a house left him and his brothers and sisters by a great-aunt but was unsuccessful. Loan arranged through foremen with whom he had worked [presum. as bricklayer] but the landlord of the pipemaking premises refused to rent it to Bryant as he had once lampooned the landlord's daughter in verse. As removal of equipment and the erection of a new kiln were beyond Bryant's means the project fell through (ibid. xxi).

Following this disappointment Bryant decided to go to sea and soon afterwards joined the privateer "Lord Macartney", captain one Barclay, bound for "the grenades" but after he had been on board a fortnight someone told the captain Bryant was near-sighted and he was discharged. This occurred at Wapping, and he was immediately picked up by a press gang who took him to their headquarters, the "Waterman's Arms" opposite Union Stairs, where the landlady interceded for him and persuaded the press to allow him to serve as a member of their gang. To his astonishment he found the press, under a Lieut. Chubb of the "Princess Royal", comprised men "of great civility and real good nature" whose officer was "a gentleman of the greatest humanity". He never, he averred "saw an instance of unnecessary cruelty or insult". However, Bryant was not long in the press before the landlady again spoke for him and procured his release to work for her in place of a sick servant for nearly two months (ibid. xxii-xxiii).

Following this he gained employment again as a pipemaker (late 1778?) though intending to go to sea again, but meeting a young woman decided to marry her and began to consider setting up in business in Bristol. However, business there was still very slack and he found it impossible to set up on his own, instead helping his brother and sisters in the family business (ibid. xxiii-xxiv).

Bryant then (1779?) arranged for his fiancee to come to Bristol instead of his going to London to marry her as arranged, because it would have been too dangerous for him to travel as "the press [was] in the greatest heat all through the country". She arrived and took "a place of service" in Bristol while Bryant set up in a disused workshop in the family home with some old equipment of his father and began making pipes on his own account, firing them in the same kiln as his sister used (ibid. xxiv).

7 September 1780: free because son of John Frederick Bryant I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

To try to drum up business Bryant twice went to Carmarthen, "that place taking off great quantities of the Bristol goods", but though he received many promises of support nothing came of it, and as business was so poor he delayed his marriage for "some years" until things improved a little (Bryant 1787: xxiv-xxv).

Over the years Bryant notes several verses he had composed; he now found that some songs he composed brought him custom and his wife worked hard in the pipemaking business supplying customers in the city while he, generally twice a week, went about the country with a hamper of pipes travelling 10, 15, and often 20 miles out (ibid. xxv).

At this point (early 1780s) his wife had a child, and though their profit was not as great as they could have earned at journeywork the hope of improved business kept them optimistic. However, his wife became seriously ill after the birth of the child and remained so for nearly 6 months, being unable to assist at all in the business (ibid. xxv-xxvi).

A little after this (still early 1780s) Bryant went to Swansea where he had heard a pipemaker's premises was lying empty to see if he could obtain the house as he knew Swansea "to be a place of considerable trade" or failing that to see whether he could obtain a few orders. He took with him a few shillings' worth of his goods to sell en route and was lucky enough to sell them all before reaching the New Passage ferry across the Severn; staying overnight at the inn there he was invited to sing and did well enough to be given free board and lodging. Arriving at Swansea, however, he found the premises had been sold and demolished over a year previously, but he picked up a number of orders and set out for Bristol. By this time he was penniless and by the time he reached New Passage could neither buy food nor his passage, but some of the boatmen recognizing him as their entertainer from his outward journey gave him food and drink and promised him free passage in return for again entertaining them. However, a gentleman arrived at the inn and ordered a small boat to be made ready to take him across and offered to take Bryant in return for his singing some songs and Bryant crossed in this manner. At the other side Bryant continued to entertain the gentleman, ending up by singing one or two songs of his own composition. The gentleman then gave Bryant his address and asked to be sent copies of one or two of Bryant's compositions, giving him a present and saying he would hear from him before long (ibid. xxvi-xxxi).

Some two months later a gentleman left a message for Bryant to meet him at the Long Room, Hotwells, and there together with a clergyman companion asked Bryant for examples of his verse and renditions of his songs. The gentleman called on Bryant the next day accompanied by a Col. G---- and assured Bryant of his friendship and that of the gentleman met at New Passage. What followed is not clearly described except that Bryant was patronized and his poetry advertised and "The tobacco-pipe trade being greatly on the decline" and the firing of the pipes affecting his already weak eyes he decided to set up on the stationary, book, and print-selling business in London with the help of his patrons (ibid. xxxi-xxxiii).

This was by 1784, for in that year the poll-book records him in London; it also records there his cousin and namesake John Frederick Bryant II (q.v.) and there is no means of identifying which is which, but one is listed at High Holborn, St Giles, the other at Barnaby St, St Giles. The former voted for Cruger and Peach, the latter for Cruger.

1787: at time of publication of his biography and poems Bryant was in business at 35 Long Acre (Bryant 1787: xxxiii).

Subsequent research revealed that Bryant's benefactor (whom Bryant never names) was the Solicitor General, Archibald Macdonald; subsequent to 1787 Bryant moved to the Strand, which suggests his business was prospering, and he died there of consumption in 1791 (Southey (ed) 1831: 162).

(Either his son or a son of John Frederick Bryant II the Devereaux Jones Bryant free 14 January 1797 in Bristol as a scrivener; the father referred to as deceased at this time.)

BRYANT, Mary (76)

fl ca.1777-85

ca.1777-79 probably she (no name given) noted as running, along with an unnamed brother (probably Samuel Bryant II - q.v.) the business of her deceased father John Frederick Bryant I (q.v.) who had died ca.1777 (Bryant 1787: xix, xxiv).

1785 Lewin's Mead (The Bristol Dir.).

Prob. younger sister of John Frederick Bryant III and older sister of Samuel Bryant II (q.v.).

BRYANT, Samuel I (77)

F 1747, fl 1784

27 June 1747: free because son of John Bryant of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - St Michael; voted for Cruger and Burke.

(10 September 1777: son Isaac Bryant free - q.v.).

(7 September 1780: son John Frederick Bryant III free - q.v.).

1781 Polls - he and nephew Samuel Bryant II (q.v.) both listed, one in St James and the other in St Michael: in view of 1774 poll entry (above) Samuel I probably the St Michael voter. Former voted for Cruger, latter for Daubeny.

(14 April 1784: son-in-law William Lansdown free having married his daughter Sarah.)

1784 Polls - same entries as for 1781 polls (above); Samuel I probably the St Michael voter. St James Samuel Bryant voted for Cruger, St Michael Samuel Bryant for Brickdale and Daubeny.

BRYANT, Samuel II (78)

fl ca.1777, F 1780, fl 1784

ca.1777-79 probably he (no name given) who assisted his sister (probably Mary Bryant - q.v.) running the business of her deceased father John Frederick Bryant I (q.v.) who had died ca.1777 (Bryant 1787: xix,xxiv).

7 September 1780: free because son of John Frederick Bryant I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1781 Polls - he and uncle Samuel Bryant I (q.v.) both listed, one in St James, the other in St Michael: in view of Samuel I being listed in the 1774 poll in St Michael, Samuel II is probably the St James voter. St James Samuel Bryant voted for Cruger, St Michael Samuel Bryant for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - same entries as for 1781; St James Samuel Bryant voted for Cruger, St Michael Samuel Bryant for Brickdale and Daubeny.

Prob. younger brother of John Frederick Bryant III and Mary Bryant (q.v.).

BUCKERIDGE, John (79)

A 1704, alive 1706

13 November 1704: son of John Buckeridge of Bristol, cooper, apprenticed to Devereaux I and Rebecca Jones for 7 yrs.

22 July 1706: turned over with the consent of master, friends, and himself to William and Bridget Taylor to serve the remainder of his term.

BUCKLER, Charles (80)

A 1705, F 1713, fl 1726/7, D by 1729

15 May 1705: son of Francis Buckler of Warminster, Wiltshire, peruke-maker, apprenticed to John and Mary Squibb for 7 yrs.

7 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to John Squibb.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

15 August 1726: he and wife Margaret took over John Lee from Rebecca Harris.

20 January 1726/7: he and wife Margaret took Thomas Morgan apprentice.

Dead by 16 May 1729 when Thomas Morgan turned over to John Macey [II?] because master deceased.

(Both Buckler and his wife - here called Sarah - recorded as deceased 29 May 1729 when James Lee was turned over to Thomas and Hannah Owen [either Thomas Owen II or Thomas Owen III] by order of the Tolzey.)

BULL, James I (81)

A 1657, F 1665

7 September 1657: son of Thomas Bull of Wells, Somerset, yeoman, to Thomas and Elizabeth Powell [sic - Poyte is meant] for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr for which he was to receive one suit and a cloak worth £3.

8 September 1657: turned over to Flower and Christian Hunt to serve the remainder of his term.

13 November 1665: free having been apprenticed to first Thomas Poyte and then Flower Hunt.

(11 June 1675: his apprentice Lawrence Bull free - apprenticeship record not found.)

(29 October 1680: his son James Bull II apprenticed to Edward Randall I.

The re-apprenticing of James Bull I to Flower Hunt one day after his being apprenticed to Thomas Poyte possibly indicates some irregularity in the initial apprenticeship.

BULL, James II (Butt) (82)

A 1680, F 1690, poss. fl 1694/5

29 October 1680: son of James Bull I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to Edward I and Rachel Randall for 7 yrs.

1 October 1690: free having been apprenticed to Edward Randall I.

Probably this James Bull, noted only as of Bristol, who obtained marriage licence 14 October 1690 to marry Mary Evans of St Thomas; at St Thomas's or Redcliff (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 214).

Probably this James Bull together with wife Mary who took William Gallopp apprentice 15 December 1690.

Probably this James Bull, noted only as of Bristol, who obtained marriage licence 9 December 1962 to marry Mary Hassell of St Thomas; at St Thomas's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 236).

Probably this James Bull, noted only as of Bristol, who was bondsman to a licence of 1 February 1694/5 for John Taylor, butcher, and Sarah Hassell of St Thomas; at St Thomas's (Bull's name appears in MS as Wolfe but Hollis and Ralph identify him as Bull) (Hollis and Ralph (eds) op. cit. 260).

(6 December 1704: his apprentice William Gallopp free - Bull's name in freedom rolls here appears as Butt.)

For complexities of Bull's marriages see under James Abbott.

BULL, Lawrence (83)

F 1675

Apprenticeship record not found.

11 June 1675: free having been apprenticed to James Bull I.

BULMAN, Walter (84)

A 1716

22 October 1716: son of Mark Bulman late of Bristol, mariner decd, to Henry and Mary Edwards for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £3 paid with the apprentice.

BURT, Thomas (85)

fl 1739

1739 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Southwell.

BUTT, James - see BULL, James II X

BUTT, Joseph (86)

A 1670, F 1704

27 August 1670: son of George Butt of "Straton super Fosse", Somerset, pipemaker, to Edward Randall I and wife [blank left for wife's name] for 7 yrs.

8 April 1704: free having been apprenticed to Edward Randall I.

BYE, G. (87)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953. Address listed as Eyre's [sic - Eyer's] Lane [St Jude's].

BYE, William (88)

F 1812

10 October 1812: free having married Elizabeth daughter of William Jones of Bristol, hallier decd.

1812 Polls - Church Lane, St Philip and Jacob In-parish; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

CABELL, Robert (89)

A 1639/40

29 January 1639/40: son of Robert Cabell of Bristol, yeoman, apprenticed to William and Margaret Lewis for 7 yrs.

CABLE, Richard (90)

A 1643

5 April 1643: son of Richard Cable of Bristol, scrivener decd, apprenticed to Thomas Deane and wife [blank left for wife's name] for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr.

CALLOWAY, John (Kelloway, Kellaway) (91)

A 1641, F 1648, fl 1670

1 June 1641: son of John Calloway of Marnehill, Dorset, fuller, apprenticed to John and Jane Wall for 7 yrs.

30 September 1648: free having been apprenticed to John Wall - name appears as Kelloway.

1 October 1650: he and wife Elizabeth took Thomas Jones apprentice.

22 April 1651: he and wife Cicily tool Peter Kelloway [sic] apprentice - John Calloway's name also appears as Kelloway.

September 1652: founder-member of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

19 May 1656: he and wife Cicily took John Reynolds apprentice.

17 May 1670: he and wife Cicily took son Philip Calloway I apprentice.

(5 February 1680: son and apprentice Philip Calloway I free.)

Stems marked MIC/KEL/WAY datable to the first quarter of the C18 occur at Shaftesbury, where the maker may have worked (Atkinson 1970c: 213, 214 fig 5,3) and datable to ca.1740 at Salisbury and at Hythe (Atkinson 1971: 187). If maker's name is Michael Kelway and not Michael Way there might be a connection with the Bristol Calloways in view of the origin of that family in Dorset.

CALLOWAY, Peter (Kelloway) (92)

A 1651

22 April 1651: son of John Kelloway [sic]- Peter Calloway's name also spelt Kelloway [of Marnehill: no county given], clothworker decd, apprenticed to John and Cicily Kelloway [sic]for a third of (tercio) 7 yrs and 1 covenant year and at the end of his apprenticeship to receive one cloak, one vestment vel 1s in pecunia numerata (or 50s in hard cash).

Peter Calloway apparently a younger brother of John Calloway - i.e. Peter apprenticed to his elder brother - as the father of both seems to be the same. If this is the case, the father, John Calloway sr, possibly died between 1 June 1641 when son John apprenticed (q.v.) and father not referred to as deceased and 22 April 1651 when son Peter apprenticed (above) and father is referred to as dead.

CALLOWAY, Philip I (Kellaway) (93)

A 1650, F 1680/1, fl 1722

17 May 1670: son of John Kellaway [sic - Philip Calloway I's name also spelt Kelloway] of Bristol, pipemaker. apprenticed to his father and mother John and Cicily Calloway for 7 yrs.

5 February 1680/1: free having been apprenticed to John Kellaway [sic] - name appears as Kellaway.

27 February 1704/5: he and wife Anne took John Purnell apprentice [surname appears as Kellaway].

1 July 1706: he and wife Anne took Richard Redwood apprentice [surname appears as Calloway].

(7 April 1708: apprentice Richard Redwood discharged.)

4 April 1711: he and wife Anne took Aaron Gane apprentice [surname appears as Calloway].

(7 August 1713: apprentice John Purnell free.)

Either he or son Philip Calloway II (q.v.) and wife Christian took John Fryer apprentice 23 February 1713/4.

1715 Polls - two Philip Calloways listed, one in St Thomas and the other in Temple.

Either he or son Philip Calloway II and wife Alice took Richard Gill apprentice 18 June 1717.

Either he or father Philip Calloway I and wife Christian took Benjamin Naish apprentice 29 July 1719.

1722 Polls - a Philip Calloway listed in All Saints and a Philip Kelloway [sic] in St Thomas; former voted for Elton, latter for Hart.

When John Fryer becomes free 7 August 1723 his master, one or other of the Philip Calloways (see above), referred to as dead.

When Richard Gill becomes free 19 June 1724 his master, or or other of the

Philip Calloways (see above), not referred to as dead.

When Benjamin Naish becomes free 27 July 1727 his master, one or other of the Philip Calloways but the same Philip Calloway as master of John Fryer (see above), not referred to as dead though on evidence of John Fryer freedom entry Calloway must have been dead.

Because Christian Calloway is noted in 1713/4 and 1719 and Alice Calloway in 1717 they must represent the wives of Philip Calloway I and Philip II. Which is which, however, cannot be resolved - Philip I's wife was Anne by 1704/5 and she was still his wife in 1711 (see above).

CALLOWAY, Philip II (94)

F 1711, fl 1722

25 September 1711: free because son of Philip Calloway I of Bristol, pipemaker.

Either he or father Philip Calloway I (q.v.) and wife Christian took John Fryer apprentice 23 February 1713/4.

1715 Polls - two Philip Calloways listed, one in St Thomas and the other in Temple.

Either he or father Philip Calloway I and wife Alice took Richard Gill apprentice 18 June 1717.

Either he or father Philip Calloway I and wife Christian took Benjamin Naish apprentice 29 July 1719.

1722 Polls - a Philip Calloway listed in All Saints and a Philip Kelloway [sic] in St Thomas; former voted for Elton, latter for Hart.

When John Fryer becomes free 7 August 1723, his master, one or other of the Philip Calloways (see above), referred to as dead.

When Richard Gill becomes free 19 June 1724 his master, one or other of the Philip Calloways (see above), not referred to as dead.

When Benjamin Naish becomes free 27 July 1727 his master, one or other of the Philip Calloways but the same Philip Calloway as master of John Fryer (see above), not referred to as dead though on evidence of John Fryer freedom entry Calloway must have been dead.

For complexity of wives of Phillip Calloway I and Philip II see under Philip Calloway I.

CAREY, E. (95)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in undated list of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968) compiled 6 January 1953 but not in similar list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952. Address listed as Blue Factory, Gt George St [St Jude's] - for identification of this and possible association of this maker with other Carey pipemakers (qq.v.) see 6: VIII, also 6: VI.

Probably a successor or predecessor of Donald Cox (q.v.).

CAR[E]Y, Henry (96)

A 1766, F 1768, fl 1784

13 January 1766: son of Richard Car[e]y late of Bristol, weaver decd, apprenticed to Edward and Mary Sinderlin for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

9 March 1768: free because son of Richard Car[e]y of Bristol, sergemaker, decd.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Cruger and Peach.

Surname given here as Carey as father Richard is almost certainly also the father of Israel II Carey (q.v.) and William Carey (q.v.) and in entries relating to these latter two and also to the father the spelling Carey is almost invariably used.

Apprenticeship lasted only 26 months.

CAREY, Israel I (97)

fl 1722?

According to Oswald (in litt. 5 May 1968) listed in 1722 Polls; not found by this writer.

CAREY, Israel II (Cary) (98)

A 1748, F 1756, fl 1787, apparently D by 1791

11 August 1748: son of Richard Carey late of Bristol, weaver decd, apprenticed to James and Susannah Carter for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

27 January 1748/9: turned over by consent of all parties and the Mayor to Thomas and Elizabeth Grant.

15 (?) April 1751: turned over again to George and Elizabeth Ebbery, Grant being dead.

19 February 1756: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Grant and later to George Ebbery [sic - as noted above, apprenticed to James Carter before Grant and Ebbery].

29 March 1759: he and wife Mary took over Jeremiah Cotner apprentice from James II and Rebecca Stephens.

26 March 1764: he (no wife mentioned) took Thomas Cole apprentice.

(9 March 1768: apprentice William Rees free.)

(1 November 1774: apprentice Thomas Cole free.)

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1775 38 Lewin's Mead (Sketchley's Dir.)

(16 September 1780: son John Carey (q.v.) free.)

1781 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger.

March 1782: poor-books rate J. [sic] Carey as occupier at 15 Castle Green, Richard Champion's old premises (see below).

1783 "Israel Carey & Son", Castle Green (Western and Midland Dir.) - son is John Carey (q.v.).

1784 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Cruger.

1785 Castle Green, son not noted (The Bristol Dir.)

1787 ditto (The Bristol and Bath Dir.)

Presumably dead by 1791 when son John Carey noted alone at Castle St (The Universal British Dictionary).

Pountney (1920: 215-7) locates the Careys' Castle Green premises as number 15, earlier the "china manufactory" of Richard Champion, the kiln being at the back of the premises. According to H. Owen (1873: 20) the poor-rate entries for March-September 1770 list the premises as "void" but by September 1771 and up to September 1773 William Cookworthy and Co were rated as occupiers, at £34. From September 1773 to September 1780 the premises were rated to Richard Champion and Co and in 1781 to Champion alone, but from March 1782 the occupant was J. [sic] Carey, pipemaker. FIG 213 is an illustration from Owen (loc. cit.) taken from a photograph which shows the back of 15 Castle Green (Owen misnumbers it 17 - Pountney 1920: 215); it lay in fact really off Tower St, immediately adjacent to the back of the properties on the E side of Lower Castle St, about halfway along the latter (FIG 214, which is taken from Pountney).

(Subsequent to the drafting of this thesis, a heap of clay-pipe wasters was discovered in 1971 at the angle of Broad Weir and Lower Castle St, close by the Castle Green premises noted above (see FIG 214), and attributed to Israel Carey II (R.G. Jackson 1972); in 1973, identical material was found in a kiln-tip deposit immediately beneath Whitefriars, a lane off Lewin's Mead (R. Price in litt. 18 January 1974), which must belong to Carey's business in Lewin's Mead, where he was immediately prior to his move to Castle Green (see above; see also pp571 n.39 and 766-7).)

CAREY, Israel III (99)

F 1812, fl 1811 (poss. 1809)-29

8 October 1812: free because son of John Carey of Bristol, pipemaker.

Listed in Matthews's directories for 1809-10 at Coal Yard, Bread St (the address of his father John Carey (q.v.)), with residence given 1810 as Broad Mead, but no trade given.

1811 Bread St - residence Broad Mead (ditto).
1812 Ann [sic] St - residence Broad Mead (ditto).
1813-14 Pennywell Lane - residence Broad Mead (ditto).
1815 George's [sic] St; Counter, 4 River St, Rope Walk (ditto).
1816 relevant pages in directory missing.
1817 as 1815 (ditto).
1818 Sugar House, Gt George St; Counter, 4 River St, Rope Walk (ditto).
1819 Sugar House, Gt George's St (ditto).
1820-21 Gt George St (Counting House, Sugar House) (ditto).
1822 Counting House, Sugar House Gt George St (ditto).
1823-26 New St (ditto).
1827-29 Stoke's Croft (ditto).

1817-18 George St [sic], Counting House, River St, Rope Walk (Bristol Index or Evans' Dir.)

1812 Polls - Broadmead, St James; voted for Romilly and Protheroe.

1820 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Bright.

Son or perhaps grandson of John Carey (q.v.) - see latter's entry for the problem.

CAREY, John (Cary) (100)

F 1780, fl 1792; D by 1795 according to one source, fl 1791-1815 according to another source

16 September 1780: free because son of Israel Carey II of Bristol, pipemaker.

1781 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger.

13 December 1783: he (no wife mentioned) took John Lewis II apprentice.

1784 "Israel Carey & Son", Castle Green (Western and Midland Dir.) - son is John Carey.

1784 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Cruger.

2 April 1792: he and wife Mary took John Adams apprentice.

22 June 1792: he and wife Mary took Whitson Moore apprentice.

Dead by 16 February 1795 when son John Carey apprenticed to a Bristol brightsmith.

(8 October 1812: son - or grandson? (see below) - Israel Carey III free.)

1791 Castle St (The Universal British Dictionary).
1792 ditto (New Bristol Dir.).
1794-95 Old Market St (Matthews's Dir.).
1797-1801 Redcross St (ditto).
1803 Old Market St (ditto).
1805 Redcross St (ditto).
1806-08 Redcross St - Coal Yard in Bread St (ditto).
1809 Bread St (ditto).
1810 Bread St - residence Hanham (ditto).
1811-15 Lamb St (ditto).
1816 relevant pages in directory missing.

not noted from 1817 onwards.

Directory evidence, which indicates John Carey was in independent business continuously 1791-1815, appears to contradict apprentice-roll evidence which indicates John Carey died between 1792 and 1795. While directory entries can be far from accurate it seems unlikely they would continue an extinct entry for over 20 yrs particularly as differing addresses are given over the period; the alternatives appear to be either that the apprentice-roll entry of 1795 describing John Carey as being deceased when a son John was apprenticed to a brightsmith is wrong or else that John had another son - also called John - who continued his father's business. This last would not be impossible, for other examples are known: Flower and Christian Hunt, Bristol pipemakers (qq.v.) had two sons John (among other children) both apprenticed as pipemakers and both alive together at the end of the C17 (see HUNT, John II and HUNT, John III), while Thomas Lewis II, another Bristol pipemaker (q.v.) had two sons Thomas both of them pipemakers and both alive in the mid-C18 (see LEWIS, Thomas III and LEWIS, Thomas IV); and other examples are known (e.g. Hollis (ed) 1949: 15 n.1).

Thomas George IV (B 1872, D 1968) on his September 1952 list of pipemakers remembered by or whose names were familiar to him and said to date to 1878 or 1880 noted that

> On the site where Old Market St Wesleyan Chapel stood, this Chapel was built in 1815 demolished about 1921, My Fathers Great Grandfather, ['great' has been added subsequently] helped Mr John Carey, when pressed for time to catch the Ships going to the West coast of Africa.

Thomas IV's "father's great-grandfather" was Thomas George I (q.v.) and as John Carey was indeed working on Old Market St at one point - ca.1800 (above) - and Bristol was developing a trade with West Africa at this time (6: VII(b)(3)) this George family tradition of helping Carey and of Carey's West Africa trade may well be based on fact (see also 6:VI and VIII).

CAREY, William (101)

A 1757, F 1767, fl 1775

13 January 1757: son of Richard Carey late of Bristol, weaver decd, apprenticed to Joseph I and Martha Edwards for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

25 July 1767: free having been apprenticed to Joseph Edwards I.

1775 6 Lower Maudlin Lane (Sketchley's Dir.).

CARRINGTON, James [cf CHERRINGTON] (102)

F 1781, fl 1784

27 January 1781: free having married Hester daughter of William Showell of Bristol, cordwainer.

1784 Polls - St James; voted for Daubeny.

Brother-in-law of William Showell (q.v.).

CARTER, James (103)

F 1734, fl 1754

14 May 1734: free because son of Richard Carter I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1739 Polls - St Peter; voted for Southwell.

11 August 1748: he and wife Susannah took Israel Carey II apprentice (Carey (q.v.) transferred 27 January 1748/9 to Thomas and Elizabeth Grant).

1754 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

(20 April 1757: his son Robert Carter (q.v.) apprenticed to John Lee.)

CARTER, Richard I (104)

A 1699, F 1706, fl 1714, D by 1723

17 June 1699: son of Jacob Carter of High Littleton, Somerset, coal-miner, apprenticed to James and Jane Abbott for 7 yrs.

4 June 1706: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

27 October 1714: he and wife Rebecca took Charles Hickes apprentice.

(14 February 1721/2: apprentice Charles Hickes free.)

Dead by 12 November 1723 when son Thomas Carter (q.v.) apprenticed to Rebecca Arthurs.

(12 May 1729: son Richard Carter II (q.v.) apprenticed to John [II?] and Rebecca Macey, at which time Richard Carter I again noted dead.)

(14 May 1734: son James Carter (q.v.) free, at which time father not noted as dead.)

Free 13 days before apprenticeship due to finish.

CARTER, Richard II (105)

A 1729, F 1738, fl 1739

12 May 1729: son of Richard Carter I of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to John [II?] and Rebecca Macey for 7 yrs.

6 October 1738: free having been apprentice of John Macey, decd.

1739 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Combe.

CARTER, Robert (106)

A 1757, F 1767, fl 1784

20 August 1757: son of James Carter of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to John and Susannah Lee for 7 yrs.

18 April 1767: free having been apprenticed to John Lee.

1774 Polls - St Michael; voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

1781 Polls - St James; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Cruger.

CARTER, Thomas (107)

A 1733

12 November 1733: son of Richard Carter I late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Rebecca Arthurs widow of John Arthurs for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

CARTER, William (108)

fl 1641, D by 1647

14 December 1641: he and wife Edith took Thomas Birchinhed apprentice.

Dead by 15 May 1647 when daughter Margery apprenticed to Alice Keynor wife of Giles Keynor, cordwainer, to be brought up in the art of knitting.

CASY, John (109)

fl 1620s

Described as an aquavite-maker and tobacco-pipe maker, he and wife Mary took Alexander Cherrington I (q.v.) apprentice at an unstated date sometime after 7 October 1622 (for explanation on uncertainty of date see Alexander Cherrington I entry).

CHAFFEY, Richard (Chaffy) (110)

A 1719, F 1727, fl 1754

29 June 1719: son of Richard Chaffey late of Bristol, labourer decd, apprenticed to John Squibb [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs; £6 paid with apprentice the gift of the Public Charity of the Society of the Men (?) of the County of Somerset.

17 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to John Squibb.

1734 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Scrope and Elton.

1754 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Nugent.

CHALLENDER, Joseph I (Challener) (111)

A 1732, F 1741, fl 1774, D by 1784

20 November 1732: son of William Challender of Brislington, Somerset [occupation not stated] apprenticed to Anthony I and Hester Baily for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £3 paid with apprentice ex publico dono.

25 October 1736: turned over with the consent of all parties to William and Mary Nicholas for remainder of term.

28 April 1741: free having been apprenticed to Anthony Baily I and later William Nicholas.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale.

Dead by 6 April 1784 because son Joseph Challender II (q.v.) free then at which time father described as deceased.

CHALLENDER, Joseph II (112)

F 1784

6 April 1784: free because son of Joseph Challender I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1784 Polls - Temple; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

CHAMP, Joseph and Co (113)

fl 1852

1852 25 Castle St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.)

Although Champ and Co are listed here as pipemakers it appears to be extremely doubtful as to whether they did in fact make pipes. The above directory appears to be the sole source alleging they did, whereas the Matthews's directories consistently list the firm as "tobacconists and snuff manufacturers" in the 1840s and 1850s (first at 25 Castle St and 118 Temple St, later at the Castle St address alone). Hunt and Co's Bristol and Welch Towns Directory of 1848 also lists Champ and Co - at 23 Castle St - as "tobacco and snuff manufacturers".

CHAMPION, George (114)

fl 1794-1800; poss. Warden Society of Merchant Venturers 1770, bankrupt 1781, D 1817

1794 Redcliffe St (Matthews's Dir.).

1797-1800 ditto (ditto).

Minchinton (1957: 69) identified this George Champion with the Warden of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1770 who went bankrupt in 1781 and died 7 January 1817. Actual proof of the identification of the George Champion with the pipemaker, other than the coincidence of name and period, seems lacking and it might seem odd that someone prestigious enough to be a Warden of the SMV would become a pipemaker even if he had gone bankrupt; however, Champion could have been the owner of a pipemaking business rather than an actual maker - as noted in 6: VI, Bristol pipemaking was evolving from the earlier cottage industries into small businesses and factories towards the end of the C18 and into the C19.

CHERRINGTON, Alexander I (Cherington, Charington) (115)

A 1620s, fl 1652, F 1654, fl ca.1660

(22 October 1621: son of Alexander Cherrington of Bristol, clothworker decd, apprenticed to John Lukins, shearman, and his wife Martha.)

(7 October 1622: discharged and apprenticed to Robert Blackborowe, brewer, and his wife Bridget.)

At an unstated date subsequent to the last again transferred, to John Casy, aquavite-maker and tobacco-pipe maker.

September 1652: presumably this Alexander Cherrington founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1654 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or freemen's widows.

20 April 1654: presumably this Alexander Cherrington free because he was the "son of Alexander Cherrington" - no trade given for Cherrington sr and it could be argued that the Alexander Cherrington F 1654 was a son of the Alexander Cherrington A to John Casy in the 1620s (above).

ca1660: must have taken Edward Randall I apprentice, for when Randall becomes free 7 May 1668 he is described as having been an apprentice of Alexander Cherrington and then serving out his time with Flower Hunt. Randall's apprenticeship record not found, however. Cherrington probably died about this time; if he was the Alexander Cherrington apprenticed in the 1620s he would have been over 50 by 1660.

The Alexander Cherrington apprenticed in the early 1620s successively to Lukins, Blackborowe, and Casy may be the Alexander Cherrington with separate apprenticeship entries of 6 December 1619 to Martha widow of Henry Willcox shearman (father noted as Alexander a clothmaker decd) and of 5 October 1620 to William Dunn, shearman, and his wife Susan (father noted as Alexander a tucker decd).

CHERRINGTON, Alexander II (116)

A 1679, fl 1722?

29 December 1679: son of William Cherrington I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father William and Elizabeth his wife for 7 yrs.

According to Oswald (1960a: 63) listed in 1722 Polls; not found by this writer.

CHER[R]INGTON, John (117)

A 1673, released 1675, F 1680/1, fl 1696

14 August 1673: son of William Cherrington I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father William and Elizabeth his wife for 7 yrs.

17 July 1675: entry crossed out, Cherrington removed by Mayor and Aldermen with the consent of himself and his master, no benefit to be had and name to be removed from the Tolzey Book.

7 February 1680/1: presumably this John Cherrington free having been apprenticed to William Cherrington I, despite the termination of his apprenticeship noted above.

1696: listed with father William I in Temple parish in list of Bristol inhabitants for that year (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 248).

CHERRINGTON, Richard (118)

F 1703/4, fl 1722

5 January 1703/4: free because son of William Cherrington [I?] of Bristol, pipemaker.

1722 Polls - Temple; voted for Earl and Elton.

More likely to be son of William Cherrington I than William II because presumably became free ca.21 and therefore born ca.1683, and William II not free until 1690 so that if Richard was his son William II would have had to have been married well before taking his freedom, which seems unlikely. Unfortunately William II's apprenticeship entry to his father William I has not been found - this would have given additional evidence of William II's age.

CHERRINGTON, William I (Cherington, Chearington) (119)

F 1660, fl 1679, prob. fl 1696

9 May 1660: free by order of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

14 August 1673: son John Cherrington apprenticed to William I and wife Elizabeth (apprenticeship cancelled 17 July 1675).

29 December 1679: son Alexander Cherrington apprenticed to William I and wife Elizabeth.

(7 February 1680/1: his apprentice John Cherrington free - presumably his son John noted above but if so this contradicts the cancellation of son's apprenticeship noted above; fur further details see John Cherrington entry.)

(3 December 1690: son William Cherrington II free.)

1696: probably the William Cherrington noted in Temple parish with wife Mary and son John in list of Bristol inhabitants of that year (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1868: 248).

Could be a son of Alexander Cherrington I, but no actual evidence for this.

CHERRINGTON, William II (120)

F 1690

Apprenticeship record not found.

3 December 1690: free because son and apprentice of William Cherrington of Bristol, pipemaker.

(29 March 1708: presumably his son John apprenticed to Thomas Powne weaver and wife Barbara - discharged 18 July 1709.)

CHICK, Charles (121)

A 1688, F 1697, fl 1707; D by 1721/2 according to one source, fl 1722 according to another

17 September 1688: son of Charles Chick of Clifton, Gloucestershire, glassmaker, apprenticed to John and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs; father to deliver one suit of apparel at end of second yr.

7 April 1697: free having been apprenticed to John Sinderling.

4 November 1700: he and wife Elizabeth took Richard Milsom apprentice.

29 August 1707: he and wife Elizabeth took Thomas Pope apprentice.

(22 March 1707/8: his apprentice Richard Milsom free.)

According to burgess rolls dead by 13 March 1721/2 when son Samuel Chick (q.v.) free; nevertheless 1722 Poll Book records him voting for Earl and Elton at that election from Temple.

CHICK, Samuel (122)

F 1721/2, fl 1739

13 March 1721/2: free because son of Charles Chick of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - Temple; voted for Scrope and Elton.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

CHILTON, Daniel - see CHILTON, Nathaniel X

CHILTON, Nathaniel (Chilken; first name also appears as Daniel) (123)

A 1695/6, F 1703, fl 1722

26 February 1695/6: son of Giles Chilton of Compton Dando, Somerset, baker, apprenticed to John and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs and 6 months covenant; master and mistress to find him apparel during his term and to give him double apparel [for covenant term?], friends to deliver to the master and mistress at end of first 2 yrs "one suit of apparel throughout with hat, shoes, stockings and linen".

1696: noted with John and Mary Sinderling in Temple parish in list of

Bristol inhabitants for that year (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 249).

7 November 1699: turned over to Joseph I and Jane Stanford, Sinderling being dead.

24 May 1703: free having been apprenticed first to John Sinderling and then to Joseph Sanford.

1722 Polls - presumably the Daniel Chilton voting from St James (see 6: V).

CISSELL, William (Cicell) (124)

F 1660/1, fl 1669/70

19 February 1660/1: free because son of Thomas Cissell of Bristol trade not given [but not a pipemaker].

6 May 1669: he and wife Mary took William Ablin apprentice.

(9 June 1669: his apprentice John Lewis I free.)

3 February 1669/70: he and wife Mary took Christopher Touchin apprentice.

COGSWELL, Thomas (125)

A 1713

28 July 1713: son of Walter Cogswell of Bristol, brewer, to Devereaux I and Rebecca Jones for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

COLE, Benjamin (126)

A 1689

9 April 1689: son of Benjamin Cole late of Almondsbury parish, Gloucestershire, farmer, apprenticed with the consent of the Overseers of the Poor and the Guardians of the parish church of Almondsbury to Thomas [sic] and

Anne Hickes for 7 yrs [no pipemaker Thomas Hickes recorded; presumably William Hickes I (q.v.) who had a wife Anne].

COLE, Thomas (127)

A 1764, F 1774, fl 1774 Bristol, fl 1781 Deptford, Kent, fl 1784-1812 London

26 March 1764: son of Thomas Cole late of Bristol, labourer decd, apprenticed to Israel Carey II [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs.

1 November 1774: free having been apprenticed to Israel Carey II.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - DEPTFORD, KENT; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Lower East Smithfield, St John, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1812 Polls - Petticoat Lane, Aldgate, LONDON; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

COLLARD, John (128)

A 1732, F 1739

16 August 1732: son of Thomas Collard late of Bristol, tailor decd, apprenticed to John and Ruth Bryant for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

4 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to John Bryant (Bryant referred to in this entry as a "tobacco cutter maker" and burgess book index calls Bryant a "tobacco cutter").

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Combe.

COLLINS, Thomas (129)

F 1721/2, fl 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

13 March 1721/2: free having been apprenticed to Edward Reed.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

COMMONS, James (130)

F 1774

Apprenticeship record not found.

4 October 1774: free having been apprenticed to William Commons decd.

1774 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Cruger.

COMMONS, William (131)

F 1756, fl 1757, D by 1768

12 May 1756: free having married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Edwards of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

8 December 1757: he and wife Elizabeth took William Russell apprentice.

Dead by 24 February 1768 when apprentice William Russell free.

(4 October 1774: apprentice James Commons free, at which time William Commons referred to as dead.)

(6 February 1781: apprentice James Huish free, at which time William Commons referred to as dead.)

COOKWORTHY, Frederick (132)

fl 1802-?, D by 1815?

Partner, presumably junior, in firm of Ring and Cookworthy (q.v., see also RING, Robert). Nephew of William Cookworthy the porcelain manufacturer, married 11 August 1789 sister of Joseph Ring II the potter (see Frank and Ring family tree under RING) called Sarah by member of Frank family (quoted in Pountney 1920: 161 and n.1) and Susannah elsewhere by Pountney (p.258). (Pountney does not comment on this discrepancy, but the correct name is probably Sarah for reason given below.) Frederick Cookworthy was also a haberdasher and worsted dealer in Union St and elsewhere in the city, being succeeded in the latter business by his wife. Pipemaking venture established with Robert Ring in 1802 (advertisement in *Felix Farley's Journal* of 4 September 1802 quoted in Pountney 1920: 259) "Opposite George's Deal Yard, Temple Backs" and orders were taken at 14 Bath St and the Bristol Pottery at Water Lane, Temple St (14 Bath St is the address 1815-16 of Sarah Ring (q.v.) which is why this name and not Susannah is probably the correct name of Cookworthy's wife - the entry also suggests Cookworthy was dead at this time, though Ring and Cookworthy firm is listed until 1817; it does not indicate Sarah was continuing a worsted dealer's business as Pountney indicates). Pountney also says the firm made stoneware at one time (p. 259) but that after Cookworthy left the firm it made only pipes (p.258); however, the 1802 advertisement indicating the establishment of the business certainly mentions only a "Tobacco-Pipe Manufactory", and Pountney also says (p.259) that Robert Ring continued the business "for many years" after Cookworthy's death which suggests the latter remained with the firm until he died. There are a number of problems with Pountney's comments on the firm of Ring and Cookworthy and on Robert Ring as well as the above ones relating to Cookworthy. For further discussion see RING AND COOKWORTHY and RING, Robert.

COOPER, John (133)

A 1706, F 1713, D by 1721

25 June 1706: son of Edward Cooper of Bristol, woolcomber, apprenticed to John I and Eleanor Macey for 7 yrs.

6 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to John Macey I.

Dead by 27 November 1721 when widow Margaret Cooper (q.v.) took Thomas Lewis IV apprentice.

COOPER, Margaret (134)

fl 1721

Widow of John Cooper (q.v.).

27 November 1721: took Thomas Lewis IV apprentice.

(22 October 1739: apprentice Thomas Lewis IV free.)

COOPER, William (135)

fl 1640/1, fl 1642

8 February 1640/1: he and wife Joan took Robert Hancock apprentice.

23 June 1642: he and wife Joan took Walter Hopkins apprentice.

Cooksey (1974: 29, 30; in litt. 26 November and 18 December 1974) suggests Cooper may be the William Cooper of Poole who was granted a 21-year lease on 19 November 1625 to exploit certain pipeclay deposits at Poole (see p.255); but the document giving Cooper this lease (Cooksey MS 1) describes him as a "Gentleman" of Thickfurzes, a farm near Poole, and it seems very unlikely that he would ever have become an artisan, either in Poole or elsewhere.

COPE, Mary (136)

fl 1774-95

1794-95 West St (Matthews's Dir.).

Presumably widow of William Cope (q.v.).

COPE, William (137)

fl 1775-91, D by 1794

1775 55 West St (Sketchley's Dir.).

1791 West St (The Universal British Dir.).

Dead by 1794 when Mary Cope (q.v.), presumably widow, in business on West St.

CORCORAN AND CO (A.J. VEALE) - see VEALE, A.J. X

CORCORAN, Thomas John (138)

fl 1890-99, fl 1904

1890-91 22 New St (Wright's Dir.) - succeeds Thomas Williams III (q.v.).
1892-99 14 Lamb St (ditto) - succeeds W. Pring (q.v.).
1900-03 not noted.
1904 136 York Rd (ditto).

1899-1902 14 Lamb St (Bristol and District Trades Dir.).

1904 Tower St, Temple (The New Bristol Dir. 2d ed) - as "Corcoran and Co."

Thomas John Corcoran noted as landlord of the "Swan", New St, 1887-90. Bristol and District Trades Dir. entries for 1900-02 (above) probably an error; 1904 entry in The New Bristol Dir. 2d ed probably a confusion with the firm of "Corcoran and Co (A.J. Veale)" noted in Wright's Dir. 1903-4 at Tower St - for this entry and further details see VEALE, A.J. Corcoran subsequently emigrated to America according to a niece, Mrs. L. Adams of Bristol (in litt. 28 October 1971), who recalls her father, H. Mills, working for Corcoran. For earlier and later occupants of 14 Lamb St and earlier occupants of 22 New St see 6: VI. 136 York St still exists (FIGS 215-16).

CORNER, Nicholas (139)

A 1734, alive 1739

11 July 1734: son of Charles Corner late of Bristol, yeoman decd, apprenticed to Thomas Owen [either Thomas Owen II or III] and wife Hannah for 7 yrs; £3 charity money paid with apprentice.

22 May 1739: turned over with consent of all parties to William and Mary Foord for remainder of term.

COTNER, Jeremiah (140)

A 1756, alive 1759

9 November 1756: son of Jeremiah Cotner of Bristol, weaver, to James II and Rebecca Stephens for 7 yrs, 40s paid with the apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

29 March 1759: turned over with consent of all parties and the Mayor to Israel I and Mary Carey for remainder of term.

COTTON, - (141)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953. No first name given; address listed as Gt Ann St [St Jude's].

COULES, Joseph (Cowles, Cowls) (142)

A 1728, F 1737, fl 1739 Bristol, fl 1754-84 London

24 June 1728: son of John Coules of Bristol, skinner, apprenticed to Thomas and Sarah Harvey for 7 yrs.

12 October 1734: turned over by order of Tolzey to William and Mary Nicholas for remainder of term, Harvey and his wife being dead.

3 May 1737: free having been apprenticed first to Thomas Harvey and then turned over to William Nicholas.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - LONDON; voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - Playhouse Yard, Drury Lane, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Featherstone St, Moorfields, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Hermitage Bridge, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

Tolzey Book entry indicated Coules had been "left destitute both of Instruction and Maintenance" and complaint was made by apprentice and friends; the entry also notes that Nicholas was to follow the old indentures of the apprentice. Coules has a very neat hand; Coules's mother Mary makes a mark (this latter implies the apprentice's father dead by this time).

COULES, Richard (Cowles) (143)

A 1722, F 1731, fl 1739

29 October 1722: son of John Coules late of Bristol, cork-cutter decd, apprenticed to Henry and Mary Edwards for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel "et lotion'".

20 December 1727: turned over by consent of all parties to John and Mary Purnell for remainder of term.

22 September 1731: free having been apprentice of Henry Edwards [sic - Purnell not noted].

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

COUSENS, Joseph (Cousins) (144)

A 1759, F 1774, fl 1774 Bristol, fl 1781-84 London

11 April 1759: son of Joseph Cousens late of Bristol, sawyer decd, apprenticed to James II and Rebecca Stephens for 7 yrs.

3 October 1774: free having been apprentice of James Stephens II decd.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Gt Windmill St, St Ann, Soho, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Gt Windmill St, St James, Westminster, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

COWLES - see COULES X

COX, Donald (145)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in list of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968) said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 but not in similar, undated, list compiled 6 January 1953. Address listed as Blue Lead Factory or Blue Factory, Gt George St [St Jude's].

Probably a predecessor or successor of E. Carey (q.v.).

CROSS, Robert (146)

A 1697

31 August 1697: son of Robert Cross late of Wells, Somerset, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Thomas and Joan Watts for 7 yrs.

CRUMPTON, William (147)

fl 1842-56

1842 Wade St (Pigot's Dir.).

1844-56 45 Wade St (Matthews's Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 12 Wade St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 45 Wade St (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

CULLEN, William (Cullin) (148)

A 1700, F 1707, fl 1708, fl 1712?, D by 1754

1 July 1700: son of William Cullen of Bristol, mariner, apprenticed to William and Bridget Taylor for 7 yrs.

4 July 1707: free having been apprenticed to William Taylor.

14 August 1708: he and wife Eliza took Robert Loveless apprentice.

13 November 1712: his apprentice Robert Loveless turned over to John I and Eleanor Macey "by consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Cullen was alive at this time.

(28 January 1715: Robert Loveless free having been first apprenticed to William Cullen and then to John Macey.)

Dead by 8 April 1754 when son-in-law Thomas Cummins (q.v.) free having married Cullen's daughter Margaret.

CULLIMORE, Thomas (149)

A 1641, F 1656, fl Bristol 1657, apparently fl Gloucester 1664

13 April 1641: son of Baston Cullimore of Bristol, yeoman, apprenticed to Sarah Harris widow of John Harris to be educated "in arte de le tobaccopipemakers" [length of time not specified].

22 April 1656: free having been apprenticed to Sarah Harris, widow.

26 November 1657: he and wife Elizabeth took William Haines apprentice.

1664: apparently working in Gloucester - son apprenticed to a London pewterer in that year and father noted working in Gloucester (Oswald *in litt*. 9 March 1971; cf Oswald 1960a: 65).

CUMMINS, Thomas (150)

F 1754, D by 1784

8 April 1754: free having married Margaret daughter of William Cullen of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1754 Polls - St Stephen; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

Dead by 3 May 1784 when son-in-law Thomas Lloyd (q.v.) free having married Cummins's daughter Mary.

CURRY, John (151)

A 1691, released 1694

15 October 1691: son of John Curry of Bristol, glover decd, apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs.

19 December 1694: discharged with consent of himself, his Master and his mother, to have no benefit of his service already done.

DANMER, Richard (152)

fl 1672

18 April 1672: he and wife Anne took son Thomas Danmer apprentice.

DANMER, Thomas (153)

A 1672

18 April 1672: son of Richard Danmer, apprenticed to his father and wife Anne for 7 yrs.

DARK, Jonathan (154)

F 1812, fl 1820

12 October 1812: free having married Mary widow of Thomas Hull of Bristol, peruke-maker and on paying a fine of 40s; referred to not as a pipemaker but as a pipe-burner.

1812 Polls - Whitson Ct, St James (referred to as a pipe-burner); voted for Romilly.

1818 Polls - Horsefair, St James (referred to ditto); voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - Blackfriars, St James (referred to ditto); voted for Davis and Baillie.

Presumably Dark's trade was either specializing in firing the products of other pipemakers - which seems unlikely - or more probably collecting used pipes, refiring them to burn out accumulated dirt, carbon, and nicotine and selling them cheaply (such a practice is known - see 5:II).

DAVIS, Benjamin (155)

A 1709, dismissed 1713

9 May 1709: son of John Davis late of Langolman, Pembrokeshire, quarrier decd, apprenticed to James Jenkins and wife (latter not named) for 7 yrs.

21 (?) November 1713: discharged by order of Tolzey of same date.

Tolzey Book entry (f.127v) records Davis to have been "a very disobedient and idle servant and hath divers times run away from his said Master's service" and contrary to his indentures and "the Custome of ye sd City intermarried and thereupon departed from his Master's service" was to be discharged and to have "noe benefitt of the Freedom of this City" by having been apprentice there. (Jenkins's wife not mentioned in this account either.)

DAVIS, Francis (156)

A 1691

15 October 1691: son of William Davis of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, tanner, to Cibil widow of John Tucker, for 7 yrs.

DAVIS, Isaac (157)

A 1787

15 January 1787: son of William Davis of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to John II and Martha Okely for 7 yrs; master to find apparel and washing, £10 paid with apprentice the gift of the Grateful Society in Bristol.

DAVIS, John I (158)

A 1723

28 September 1723: son of John Davis of Bristol, porter, apprenticed to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice.

DAVIS, John II (159)

fl 1722

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Earl and Elton.

DAVIS, John III (160)

fl 1850

1850 Pipe Lane (FIG 204; Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

DAVIS, William (161)

A 1683, F 1713, fl 1734

31 October 1683: son of William Davis of Bristol, baker, apprenticed to John [sic - Richard is meant] and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

10 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to Richard Nunney decd.

1715 Polls - St James.

1722 Polls - ditto; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - ditto; voted for Scrope and Elton.

DEANE, Thomas (162)

fl 1643-53

5 April 1643: he and wife [blank left for name] took Richard Cable apprentice.

17 October 1651: he and wife [no name given] took John Symonds apprentice.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Guild charter claims all founding members freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Deane was ever a freeman pipemaker.

14 November 1653: he and wife [no name given] took William Bosly apprentice.

DEANE, William (163)

A 1675

20 October 1675: son of William Deane late of Bath, Somerset, weaver, apprenticed to Robert and Alice Sheppard for 7 yrs.

DENNIS, Isaac (164)

A 1728, F 1739

11 July 1728: son of Thomas Dennis of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to William and Susannah Naylor for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 30s paid with apprentice.

8 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to William Naylor.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

Brother of Thomas Dennis (q.v.).

DENNIS, Thomas (165)

A 1723, F 1734, fl 1781

10 June 1723: son of Thomas Dennis of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

14 April 1727: turned over with consent of all parties to William and Susannah Naylor.

9 December 1734: free having been apprenticed first to William Tippet I and later to William Naylor.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - ditto; voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - Christchurch; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Christchurch; voted for Daubeny.

Brother of Isaac Dennis (q.v.).

DODDING, Thomas (166)

fl 1652

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Guild's charter claims all founding members freemen or freemen's widows but no evidence that Dodding was ever a freeman pipemaker.

DOWDESWELL, William (Dowdswell) (167)

fl 1830

29 July 1830: free because son of John Dowdeswell of Bristol, coppersmith, decd.

1830 Polls - Pipe Lane, Temple (FIG 204); voted for Baillie.

DOWN, John (Downs) (168)

f1 1839-49

1839-49 partner in the firm of Sa[u]nders and Down (see SAUNDERS, James) noted at 19 Gt Ann St 1839-48 and at 10 Gt Ann St in 1849. Presumably a junior partner to Saunders who had become free 1812 and who lived at 19 Gt Ann St. Replaced by Philip Guy (q.v.) in 1850, the business's title becoming Sa[u]nders and Guy, though Saunders himself may have been dead by this time (see SAUNDERS, James).

1841 Polls - Sion Place [subsequently renamed The Paddock - see 6:V), St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley.

DRIVER, Philip (169)

f1 1691

10 July 1691: son of Philip Driver of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs.

DUCY, Robert (Ducey, Duty) (170)

F 1727, f1 Tellisford, Somerset, 1729-54

27 July 1727: free having married Susannah daughter of Richard Abbots of Bristol, pipemaker.

1729: working at Tellisford, Somerset, took one T. Tanner apprentice there, £4 coming with the apprentice (Oswald 1960a: 67 - freedom date for Ducy of 1726 given here is wrong).

1734 Polls - Philip's Norton [sic - Norton St Philip, nr Tellisford], SOMERSET; voted for Scrope and Elton.

1739 Polls - Tellisford, SOMERSET; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - ditto; voted for Nugent.

DYER, Evan (171)

A 1670, F 1680/1

2 April 1670: son of Richard Dyer of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, smith, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs plus 2 covenant yrs at the end of which he was to receive 30s.

7 February 1680/1: free having been apprentice of Richard Nunney.

EBBERY, George (Ebery, Ebbory, Every, Avery?) (172)

F 1721, fl 1781

Apprenticeship record not found.

23 October 1721: free having been apprenticed to William Taylor of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Hart.

28 September 1723: he and wife Elizabeth took John Davis I apprentice.

30 September 1731: he and wife Elizabeth took Samuel Harris I apprentice (Harris discharged 25 November 1736).

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Coster.

3 October 1734: he and wife Elizabeth took James Bond apprentice.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

31 March 1740: he and wife Elizabeth took George Berry apprentice.

(22 April 1747: his apprentice George Viner, originally with Charles Hickes, free (date of Viner's transfer to Ebbery not found).)

(27 June 1747: his apprentice George Berry free.)

16 September 1747: he and wife Elizabeth took Thomas Iles apprentice.

15 (?) April 1751: he and wife Elizabeth took over Israel Carey II from Thomas Grant.

(19 February 1756: his apprentice Israel Carey II free having been previously apprenticed to James Carter and then Thomas Grant.)

23 November 1763: he and wife Elizabeth took Peter Quarman II apprentice.

(3 October 1774: his apprentice Peter Quarman II free.)

1774 Polls - St Michael (the words "fr St Michael" appear after Ebbery's entry in the St Michael's poll list); voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

1781 Polls - ditto, also same entry after name; voted for Daubeny.

The 1722 polls include in St James, in addition to George Ebbery, a George Avery, pipemaker, - noted by Oswald (1960a: 55) as George Amery - who is otherwise unknown. The most likely explanation is that Avery is a doublet of Ebbery. Both voted for the same candidate, Hart.

As Ebbery's apprenticeship entry was not found it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of Ebbery's age when he died, but as he can hardly have been under 21 when he became free in 1721 and was still alive in 1781 he must at least have been in his 80s when he died.

EDGAR, James (173)

F 1812, fl 1837

1 October 1812: free having married Sally daughter of Joseph Alsbury of Bristol, house-carpenter decd.

1812 Polls - Narrow Plain, St Philip and Jacob In-parish; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

1818 Polls - Host St, St Augustine; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1802 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Bright.

1830 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

1837 Polls - ditto; voted for Miles and Fripp.

EDGAR, Thomas (174)

F 1830, fl 1830-62

26 July 1830: free having married Hannah daughter of Thomas Newton of Bristol, bricklayer.

1830 Polls - George [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

1841 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

1847-49 9 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).
1850-62 Gt George St (ditto).

1848 9 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

Apparently initially shared premises with Thomas Young II (q.v.) who is noted at 9 Gt George St 1844-49.

EDWARDS, Francis (175)

F 1683, fl 1715

9 November 1683: free because son of Philip Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

2 September 1685: he and wife Elienor took Thomas Hughes apprentice.

7 October 1692: he and wife Elienor took Philip Wyatt apprentice.

1715 Polls - St Michael.

(30 August 1715: son Thomas Edwards (q.v.) free.)

EDWARDS, Henry (176)

A 1689, F 1699, fl 1723, poss. fl 1727

29 December 1689: son of Jone [sic] Edwards of Trelleck parish, Monmouthshire, farmer, apprenticed to Richard and Mary Foot for 7 yrs.

6 September 1699: free having been apprenticed to Richard Foot.

3 September 1703: he and wife Dorothy took Thomas Gifford apprentice.

24 November 1712: he and wife Mary took Benjamin Martin apprentice.

1715 Polls - St John.

22 October 1716: he and wife Mary took Walter Bulman apprentice.

1722 Polls - St John; voted for Hart.

29 October 1722: he and wife Mary took Richard Coules apprentice.

(17 June 1723: his apprentice John Wickham free.)

9 September 1723: he and wife Mary took John Okely I apprentice.

20 December 1727: his apprentice Richard Coules turned over to John and Mary Purness "with consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Edwards was still alive at that date.

(22 September 1731: his apprentice Richard Coules free.)

(23 May 1732: his former apprentice John Okely I free.)

(24 October 1739: son-in-law Thomas Thomas (q.v.) free by marriage to his daughter Susannah.)

EDWARDS, John I (177)

A 1740, F 1747, fl 1754

8 September 1740: son of Jonas I Edwards late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to William and Susannah Pearce for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

27 June 1747: free because son of Jonas Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1754 Polls - Temple; voted for Nugent.

EDWARDS, John II (178)

F 1784, fl 1784-1812 London, fl 1818 Bristol

12 April 1784: free having married Elizabeth Smith daughter of Josias Wickham of Bristol, pipemaker [Elizabeth Smith presumably a widow].

1784 Polls - St John, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

1812 Polls - Petticoat Lane, Aldgate, LONDON; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

1818 Polls - Temple St, Temple; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

EDWARDS, Jonas I (179)

F 1722, D by 1740

13 October 1722: free because son of Henry Edwards of Bristol, pipemaker.

Dead by 8 September 1740 when son John Edwards I (q.v.) apprenticed.

(27 June 1747: son John I free.)

(27 June 1747: son Jonas II free.)

(29 June 1747: son Joseph I free.)

EDWARDS, Jonas II (180)

F 1747, fl 1754 Bristol, fl 1774-84 London

27 June 1747: free because son of Jonas Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1754 Polls - St Michael; voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - Bedfordbury, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Pye St, St Hohn, Westminster, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

EDWARDS, Joseph I (181)

F 1747, fl 1792, prob. D by 1794

29 June 1747: free because son of Jonas Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1754 Polls - Temple; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

13 January 1757: he and wife Martha took William Carey apprentice.

14 March 1763: he and wife Martha took Charles Bosher apprentice.

(25 July 1767: apprentice William Carey free.)

1774 Polls - Temple, voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

(5 October 1774: apprentice Charles Bosher free.)

(6 October 1774: son Joseph Edwards II free.)

1775 70 Temple St (Sketchley's Dir.).

1781 Polls - Temple; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

1785 Temple St (The Bristol Dir.).

1787 ditto (The Bristol and Bath Dir.).

1791 ditto (The Universal British Dictionary) - as Edwards and Son.

1792 ditto (The New Bristol Dir.) - ditto.

The Joseph Edwards listed at the same address from 1794 onwards (to 1823) is presumably Joseph Edwards II (q.v.), son of Joseph I; it is therefore likely Joseph I died between 1792 - when the entry Edwards and Son implies he was alive - and 1794.

EDWARDS, Joseph II (182)

F 1774, fl 1823

6 October 1774: free because son of Joseph Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - Temple; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

1791 Temple St (The Universal British Dictionary) - as Edwards and Son.

1792 ditto (New Bristol Dir.) - ditto.

1794-95 ditto (Matthews's Dir.).

1797-98 ditto (ditto).

1800-01 ditto (ditto).

1803 ditto (ditto).

1805-20 ditto (ditto).
1821-23 70 Temple St (ditto).

1817-18 Temple St (Bristol Index, or Evans' Dir.).

The Edwards and Son entries (1781-92) refer to Joseph Edwards I (q.v.) and Joseph II, who were evidently in partnership latterly.

EDWARDS, Philip I (183)

F 1649/50, fl 1668/9, D by 1683

21 March 1649/50: free by order of Mayor and Aldermen on condition he take no apprentices except those who were poor men's children and born and bred within the city.

4 April 1651: he and wife Sarah took Edward Battle apprentice.

November 1651: noted in connection with the James Fox excise affair (Nott and Ralph (eds) 1948:68-9) - see 6: II (c) (5).

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

14 November 1653: he and wife Sarah took John Walter apprentice (Walter was the son of a deceased Bath glover, so that the Edwardses taking him apprentice would seem to violate the conditions imposed on Edwards when he took his freedom - above).

(20 August 1660: his apprentice Edward Battle free.)

13 January 1668/9: he and wife [no name given] took his son Philip Edwards II apprentice.

(8 April 1674: his son-in-law William Wyatt of Bristol, glazier, husband of his daughter Sarah free.)

(8 February 1680/1: son Philip Edwards II free.)

Dead by 9 November 1683 when son Francis Edwards (q.v.) free.

EDWARDS, Philip II (184)

A 1668/9, F 1680/1, fl 1696

13 January 1668/9: son of Philip Edwards I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to his father and father's wife [no name given for her] for 7 yrs.

8 February 1680/1: free having been apprenticed to his father Philip Edwards I.

24 May 1686: described only as of Bristol, licence to marry Margaret Arnold of St Michael; at St Michael's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 172).

1696: noted with wife Margaret and son Philip in St Michael in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 127).

Signs marriage bond with a mark.

EDWARDS, Thomas (185)

F 1715, fl 1716/7, poss. fl 1717, D by 1765

30 August 1715: free because son of Francis Edwards of Bristol, pipemaker.

7 January 1716/7: he and wife Sarah took James Roach apprentice.

17 December 1717: his apprentice James Roach turned over to Henry and Anne Hoar "with consent of all parties", which latter phrase suggests Edwards was still alive at this date.

(31 July 1727: his former apprentice James Roach free.)

Dead by 12 May 1756 when son-in-law William Commons (q.v.), husband of daughter Elizabeth, free.

ELLIOTT, Bartholomew (186)

A 1632/3

20 March 1632/3: son of Henry Elliott late of Bristol, sailor decd, apprenticed to Edward I and Elizabeth Lewis for 8 yrs and 1 covenant yr without payment; apprentice to receive "for interest" at end of apprenticeship tools to the value of 20s.

ELLIS, - (187)

fl second half of C19

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled Spetember 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953. No first name given; address listed as Asher Lane, Redcross St [St Philip and Jacob In-parish].

ELLIS, Charles (188)

fl 1840-53

1840-50 Gt Ann St (*Matthews's Dir.*).

1851-53 Ayres [sic - Eyer's] Lane, Gt George St (ditto).

1852 Ayres Lane (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 Gt George St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

ELLIS, Jane (189)

fl 1851-57

1851-54 Ayres[sic - Eyer's] Lane, Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).

1855-57 Gt George St (ditto).

1852 Ayres Lane (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 Gt George St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

Appears to be the successor to and presumably widow of Joseph Ellis (q.v.).

ELLIS, Joseph (first name also appears as "Josh." and "G.") (190)

fl 1833-50

1833-50 Gt George St - next to "Crown and Anchor" (Matthews's Dir.) - 1842-45 initial appears as G.; "Crown and Anchor" at corner of Eyer's Lane.

1837 Gt George St (Robson's Dir.) - first name appears as Josh.

1842 ditto (Pigot's Dir.).

Apparently succeeded by Jane Ellis (q.v.), presumably his widow.

ELLIS, Olive (first name appears twice as Oliver) (191)

fl 1837-43

1837 15 Temple St (Robson's Dir.) - as Oliver Ellis.

1839 ditto (Matthew's Dir.) - as Oliver Ellis; also running a "Staffordshire warehouse".
1840 ditto (ditto) - as Olive Ellis.
1841-43 ditto (ditto) but appearing in general entries section only. Apparently ceased pipemaking 1843;in 1844 appears only as having the Staffordshire warehouse.

As first name appears as Oliver only in first two entries and is thereafter replaced by Olive the probability is that Oliver is in error.

EMBLEN, Thomas (192)

A 1698/9

11 January 1698/9: son of Henry Emblen of Bristol, mariner, apprenticed to Richard and Maud Abbots for 7 yrs.

EVAN, Edward (193)

A 1676

16 October 1676: son of Evan David of Llangattog Crickhowell, Brecknockshire, farmer, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Katherine for 7 yrs.

EVANS, Elizabeth (194)

M bet. 1675 and 1681, widowed bet. 1684 and 1688/9, fl 1690

EVANS, Isaac (Evens, first name also appears as Isack) (195)

with father 1696, F 1698, M 1700, fl 1700/1

1696: noted with sibling Vertue as son of William Evens [sic] "pipemaker" and Martha wife [one of the two William Evanses pipemakers noted below] in St Nicholas in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 141).

20 July 1698: free because son of William Evans of Bristol, pipemaker.

18 April 1700: licence to marry Sarah Griffith of St John; at either St John's parish church, the Cathedral, or the Bishop's Chapel (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 307).

4 January 1700/1: he and wife Sarah took Richard Brewer apprentice.

(10 August 1713: his apprentice Richard Brewer free.)

Oswald (1968: 31 and 33 nos 45-9;1969: 19 and 21 nos 23-5) notes a number of bowls from Port Royal, Jamaica, marked IE facing the smoker which he suggests are probably products of Isaac Evans. These bowls, however, are quite different from those with a cartouche on the right side enclosing a shield marked with an anchor and the name EVANS round the base of the shield, some of which also occur with the initials RT facing the smoker, presumably indicating a partnership with Robert Tippet II (q.v.) F 1678 fl 1713 poss. fl 1720 or even Robert Tippet II (q.v.) F 1713 poss. fl 1720. Pipes with a simple EVA/NS inside a cartouche on the right side of the bowl also belong to the same typological group as the "anchor" Evans pipes. The IE-marked bowls generally belong to Oswald's type 8 group datable to ca. 1680-1720 but a number do appear to be typologically early in this period.

It may be that either the IE-marked bowls belong to an unknown non-Bristol maker or that, in view of the known preference for Bristol makers of this period to put their initials on the bowl facing the smoker, they really read LE and are products of Llewellin Evans (q.v.). However, Isaac Evans was the son of one of the two William Evanses pipemakers at least one of whom and probably both used as a mark the letters WE facing the smoker, and one of these William Evanses was probably a brother of Llewellin Evans, so one could suggest that initially Isaac Evans used old family moulds and marked his products the way his family had done before him. Subsequently he could have obtained more up-to-date moulds personalized with his own cartouches (above).

Initially Isaac Evans must have been in business for himself, for he took an apprentice in 1700/1 (above); the lack of subsequent apprenticeship entries and the occurrence of the EVANS-marked bowls with the additional RT - Robert Tippet - in a shape likely to be early C18 (i.e. post-1700) suggests Evans may have given up independent business and become a contractor or a partner with Robert Tippet II and/or III. (Some sort of agreement other than simply becoming a journeyman is suggested by Evans being allowed to continue producing pipes with his own mark on them and merely adding a rather modest Tippet cypher; there may have been other rather similar agreements to judge by other combinations of makers' marks known (see 6: VII(b)(3)) - one such is Evans pipes with the additional ER, presumably indicating an association between Isaac Evans and either Edward Reed (q.v.) or Edward Randall II (q.v.). It is probably significant these combined marks all occur on pipes typologically or archaeologically datable to the earlier C18 - the period the Bristol pipe-industry was at its zenith.

EVANS, Llewellin (first name also appears as Luellen etc) (196)

prob. A 1654, F 1661, fl 1684, D by 1688/9

Probably the Llewellin Williams Bevan son of William Bevan of the town of "Brecknock", weaver, apprenticed 9 October 1654 to James and Jane Fox for 7 yrs; but if so he took his freedom (below) before his 7 yrs were up [noted also under BEVAN, Llewellin Williams].

31 May 1661: free having been apprenticed to James Fox.

23 February 1674/5: he and wife Mary took Henry Artus apprentice.

23 April 1675: he and wife Mary took Samuel Fishpell apprentice.

21 June 1678: bondsman, described only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for John Edwards, yeoman, of Bristol and Anne Jenkins [no parish given; no place of marriage given] (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 112).

20 April 1681: he and wife Elizabeth took Jacob Beekes apprentice (Beekes released 12 May 1684 by consent of all parties).

11 February 1681/2: he and wife Elizabeth took William Taylor apprentice.

(25 February 1681/2: his apprentice Henry Artus free.)

(13 November 1682: his apprentice Samuel Fishpell free.)

28 June 1684: he and wife Elizabeth took Devereaux Jones I apprentice.

30 June 1684: bondsman, described as of St Thomas, in marriage licence for John Pennery, sailor, and Susan Evans, both of St Thomas; at St Mark's alias Le Gaunts (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 151) [Susan Evans presum. a relative].

(18 February 1688/9: his apprentice William Taylor free.)

Dead by 23 February 1688/9 when widow Elizabeth Evans (q.v.) took Thomas Owen I apprentice.

(4 July 1690: widow Elizabeth took Robert Hodge apprentice.)

Possibly a brother of William Evans I (q.v.).

Signs first marriage bond in which he is a bondsman (1678) with his name, but signs second (1684) with a mark.

EVANS, William I (Evens) (197)

A 1653, F 1660, fl 1682, either he or William Evans II (q.v.) fl 1697

24 September 1653: son of Llewellin Evans of the town and county of "Brecknocke", weaver, apprenticed to Jane widow of John Wall for 7 yrs.

26 September 1660: free having been apprenticed to widow Jane Wall.

28 April 1668: either he or William Evans II and wife (no name given) took William Jones apprentice.

3 August 1669: either he or William Evans II and wife Janet took Richard Jones II apprentice (Jones released 19 February 1669/70).

29 December 1669: either he or William Evans II (no wife mentioned) took Nicholas Stokes apprentice.

3 February 1669/70: either he or William Evans II (no wife mentioned) took Thomas Moone or Moore apprentice.

30 April 1674: either he or William Evans II and wife Janet took Thomas Woddam apprentice.

24 November 1674: either he or William Evans II and wife Katherine took Robert Williams I apprentice.

16 October 1676: either he or William Evans II and wife Katherine took Edward Evan apprentice.

1 April 1678: either he or William Evans II, described only as of Bristol, granted licence to marry Mary Chocke (also described as of Bristol); at either Christchurch, St Michael's, or St Philip and Jacob's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 110).

26 June 1680: either he or William Evans II and wife Mary took Paul Thomas apprentice.

11 April 1682: either he or William Evans II and wife Mary took Philip Lock apprentice.

15 September 1682: either he or William Evans II and wife Katherine took Edward Jones apprentice.

(31 March 1685: either William Evans I's apprentice or William Evans II's apprentice Robert Williams I free.)

20 July 1688: either he or William Evans II and wife Mary took George Pritchard apprentice.

6 October 1688: either he or William Evans II and wife Mary took Nathaniel Stone apprentice.

(5 October 1692: James Evans son of a William Evans pipemaker apprenticed to Jonathan New, shipwright, and wife Susannah, friends to find apparel.)

9 November 1693: either William Evans I or William Evans II and wife Mary took William Morgan II apprentice.

(21 August 1695: either William Evans I's apprentice or William Evans II's apprentice George Pritchard free.)

1696: a William "Evens" described as a pipemaker and living with wife Martha and children Isack (see EVANS, Isaac) and Vertue in King St, St Nicholas, in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 141).

10 May 1697: the William Evans husband of Mary Evans in 1693 and to whom William Morgan II had been apprenticed in that year (above) still alive, for Morgan was transferred to Devereaux Jones I (q.v.) on this date and it was noted the transfer was made with the consent of Morgan's master (i.e. Evans) and mother.

(20 July 1698: the Isaac Evans noted in 1696 (above) as son of the William Evans husband of Martha Evans free by patrimony.)

(3 November 1699: either William Evans I's apprentice or William Evans II's apprentice Nathaniel Stone free.)

William Evans I possibly brother of Llewellin Evans (q.v.).

It is unfortunately possible on evidence available so far to separate the two William Evanses after William II becomes free 1667. If the apprentice rolls for the period 1661-67 still survived the problem would almost certainly be solved quite readily, for William I must surely have been taking apprentices during this period, having become free 1660, and until

William II became free 1677 no other William Evans pipemaker would have been taking apprentices. As it is, however, the first apprenticeship recorded to the William Evanses occurs only in 1668 (above). References to the wives (or lack of them) among the two William Evanses gives the following sequence:

no name given or no wife noted	Janet	Katherine	Mary	Martha
1668				
1669	1669			
1669/70				
	30 April 1674	24 November 1674		
		1676		
			married 1678	
			1680	
		1682	1682	
			1688 (twice)	
			1693	
				1696

From this it is evident one of the William Evanses had no wife in the late 1660s while the other had a wife Janet. Subsequently (by 1674) the unmarried (or widowed?) William had married or remarried and the other William had remarried; one of these wives was Katherine and the other Mary. Unfortunately there is no overlap between on the one hand references to the unmarried William and to Janet, and on the other hand references to Katherine and to Mary, so that it is not even possible to say which of the latter two succeeded Janet and which married the unmarried William. Later again (by 1696) one of the William Evanses had married again, but again the lack of any overlaps prevent it being established which of Katherine and Mary this new wife, Martha, succeeded. If evidence could be found to indicate which William had which wives it could be established which had which apprentices; Ralph and Williams (1968) note no Katherine or Mary Evanses in 1696 who might fit the wives of these names, but the parish (and street) where the William Evans wife of Martha lived in is known (above) and parish records there might provide a starting point for working backwards.

EVANS, William II (Evens) (198)

A 1660, F 1667, fl 1682, either he or William Evans I (q.v.) fl 1697

11 July 1660: son of William Evans of "Brecknock", weaver, apprenticed to Jane widow of John Wall for 7 yrs.

9 November 1661: turned over to Robert I and Joan Tippet for remainder of term.

6 August 1667: free having been apprenticed first to Jane Wall and later to Robert Tippet I.

28 April 1668: either he or William Evans I and wife (no name given) took William Jones apprentice.

3 August 1669: either he or William Evans I and wife Janet took Richard Jones II apprentice (Jones released 19 February 1669/70).

29 December 1669: either he or William Evans I (no wife mentioned) took Nicholas Stokes apprentice.

3 February 1669/70: either he or William Evans I and wife Janet took Thomas Moone or Moore apprentice.

30 April 1674: either he or William Evans I and wife Janet took Thomas Woddam apprentice.

24 November 1674: either he or William Evans I and wife Katherine took Robert Williams I apprentice.

16 October 1676: either he or William Evans I and wife Katherine took Edward Evan apprentice.

1 April 1678: either he or William Evans I (described only as of Bristol) granted licence to marry Mary Chocke (also described as of Bristol); either at Christchurch, St Michael's, or St Philip and Jacob's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 110).

26 June 1680: either he or William Evans and wife Mary took Paul Thomas apprentice.

11 April 1682: either he or William Evans I and wife Mary took Philip Lock apprentice.

15 September 1682: either he or William Evans I and wife Katherine took Edward Jones apprentice.

(31 March 1685: either William Evans I's apprentice or William Evans II's apprentice Robert Williams I free.)

20 July 1688: either he or William Evans I and wife Mary took George Pritchard apprentice.

6 October 1688: either he or William Evans I and wife Mary took Nathaniel Stone apprentice.

(5 October 1692: James Evans son of a William Evans pipemaker apprenticed to Jonathan New, shipwright, and wife Susannah, friends to find apparel.)

9 November 1693: either William Evans II or William Evans I and wife Mary took William Morgan II apprentice.

(21 August 1695: either William Evans II's apprentice or William Evans I's apprentice George Pritchard free.)

1696: a William "Evens" described as a pipemaker and living with wife Martha and children Isack (see EVANS, Isaac) and Vertue in King St, St Nicholas, in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 141).

10 May 1697: the William Evans husband of Mary Evans in 1693 and to whom William Morgan II had been apprenticed in that year (above) still alive, for Morgan was transferred to Devereaux Jones I (q.v.) on this date and it was noted the transfer was made with the consent of Morgan's master (i.e. Evans) and mother.

(20 July 1698: the Isaac Evans noted in 1696 (above) as son of the William Evans husband of Martha Evans free by patrimony.)

(3 November 1699: either William Evans II's apprentice or William Evans I's apprentice Nathaniel Stone free.)

It is unfortunately impossible on evidence available so far to separate the two William Evanses after William II becomes free 1667. For a discussion of the problems see EVANS, William I.

EVE, Charles (199)

fl 1832-39

1832-39 72 Redcliff St (Matthews's Dir.).

1837 ditto (Robson's Dir.).

FEVERS, Humphrey (200)

fl 1630/1

17 February 1630/1: he and wife Barbara took Henry Tovy apprentice.

FISHER, Thomas (201)

F 1812, fl 1812-32

2 October 1812: free having married Mary daughter of James Pearce of Bristol, basketmaker decd.

1812 Polls - Temple St, Temple; voted for Romilly.

1818 Polls - Avon St, Temple; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - Rose St, Temple; voted for Davis and Bright.

1825-32 70 Temple St (Matthews's Dir.); 1831 trade entry gives number as 79, presumably an error - general section gives 70.

1830 Polls - Temple St, Temple; voted for Davis and Baillie.

FISHPELL, Samuel (202)

A 1675, F 1682

23 April 1675: son of Thomas Fishpell late of Bristol, carpenter decd, apprenticed to Llewellin and Mary Evans for 8 yrs.

13 November 1682: free having been apprenticed to Llewellin Evans.

Free after only 7½ yrs' apprenticeship.

Brother, presumably older brother, of Thomas Fishpell (q.v.).

FISHPELL, Thomas (203)

A 1684, released 1685

19 September 1684: son of Thomas Fishpell of Bristol, carpenter [decd - see entry for Samuel Fishpell], apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs.

1 March 1685: released by consent of himself, his master, and his mother, no benefit to be had and indentures cancelled.

Brother, presumably younger brother, of Samuel Fishpell (q.v.).

FLOWER, Ambrose (204)

A 1688

23 November 1688: son of William Flower late of the parish of St James [poss. the out-parish of St James, beyond Bristol to the NW - Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: xxi], no occupation given, decd, apprenticed with the consent of the Overseers of the Poor of the parish to Isaac and Sarah Hale for 7 yrs.

FLOWER, James (205)

fl 1833

1833 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).

FLOWER, Thomas (206)

A 1703/4

10 January 1703/4: son of John Flower late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Joseph I and Jane Stanford for 7 yrs.

FOORD, William (Ford) (207)

A 1723, F 1733, fl Bristol 1740/1, poss. left Bristol before 1748, fl London 1754

11 April 1723: son of Thomas Foord late of Wrington, Somerset, tailor decd, apprenticed to Edward and Mary Reed for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

3 May 1733: free having been apprenticed to Edward Reed.

6 July 1733: he and wife Mary took John White apprentice.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Scrope and Elton.

22 May 1739: he and wife Mary took over Peter Quarman I apprentice from John Squibb and Nicholas Corner from Thomas Owen [either Thomas Owen II or Thomas Owen III] and wife Hannah.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Combe.

9 January 1740/1: he and wife Mary took Isaac Battin apprentice.

Sometime before 17 October 1748 (see below) Isaac Battin had been turned over to Devereaux Jones II - this may indicate Foord had left Bristol for London sometime between 1740/1 and 1748 - Foord was certainly in London by 1754 (below).

(17 October 1748: Isaac Battin free having been apprenticed first to William Foord and then to Devereaux Jones II.)

(26 March 1754: his apprentice John White free.)

1754 Polls - LONDON; voted for Nugent.

FOOT, Richard (Foote) (208)

A 1675/6, F 1684, fl 1689

13 March 1675/6: son of William Foot of Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, "chirurgeon", apprenticed to William I and Margaret Williams for 7 yrs.

15 October 1684: free having been apprenticed to William Williams I.

29 December 1689: he and wife Mary took Henry Edwards apprentice.

(6 September 1699: his apprentice Henry Edwards free.)

FOSTER, William (209)

A 1653

25 April 1653: son of Thomas Foster of Bristol, glover, apprenticed to John I and Jane Hunt for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr.

FOWLES, Richard (210)

F 1727

Apprenticeship record not found.

26 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to John Squibb.

FOX, James (same as John Fox?, surname also Foxe) (211)

prob. A 1639/40, F 1654, fl 1668/9, poss. fl 1696

20 January 1639/40:probably the John Fox son of Thomas Fox of Bristol, seaman, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Berryman for 8 yrs.

November 1651: recorded as an active pipemaker in the account of a protracted affray between himself and excise officials. On 5 November an excise officer and two "soldier's of the Governor's Company" tried to "take a distres" [i.e. an act of distraint - confiscation of property] against Fox "for his severall contempts." Fox attacked them with a knife and "most desparate oathes", swearing to kill the official, and in the affray stabbed his wife's hand. A constable on hand, pipemaker Philip Edwards I, made no effort to intervene, and when the excise officer escaped and returned with another constable Fox chased the officer "a great wayes in the street" through a great throng which had gathered. Next day (6 November) the Mayor decreed that Fox should be put in the stocks "for his bloudy oathes aforsaid", but next day again (7 November) when the same excise officer and two soldiers went to Fox's house he swore again to kill the officer and went at him with a "paire of prongs" in his hand (Nott and Ralph (eds) 1947: 68-9). The editors say (op. cit. 5-6) the officer and soldiers were from the pipemakers' company, but this is certainly not the case for the Bristol pipemakers' guild was not founded until the following September (1652) and the Westminster guild was not in existence at that time. Further, the account clearly says the officer was from the "Sub Commissioners for the Collectinge of the Excize of Tobacco pipes, by virtue of a commission to them granted in prosecucion of the same accordinge to the Acts, the ordinances of Parliament". (The account given in Nott and Ralph was a deposition by one of the two soldiers who had accompanied the excise officer on his unsuccessful visits to Fox; the account was dated 25 December 1651 and as the deponent observed, the whole business "hath bin a greate hindraunce, and trouble, to the aforesaid Commission".) The Fox affair is discussed in detail in 6: II(c)(5) and II (c)(6).

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1654 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or freemen's widows.

5 October 1654: free by order of Mayor and Commonalty.

9 October 1654: he and wife Jane took Llewellin Williams Bevan [probably Llewellin Evans - q.v.) apprentice.

(31 May 1661: his apprentice Llewellin Evans free.)

(8 November 1668: his apprentice William Hickes I free.)

2 March 1668/9: he and wife Jane took John Griffiths apprentice.

As noted in 6:VII(a)(2) pipes bearing a mark plausibly attributable to Fox (see below) are known which typologically should date to ca.1680s-90s. No definite references to Fox have been found later than the above one of 1668/9, but a James Fox - no occupation given - with a wife "Genett" [Janet] and daughter Elizabeth listed in 1696 in Cock Lane, St Nicholas (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 149) could possibly be this James Fox.

No definitely attributable James Fox material is so far known from Bristol, which precludes certain identification of the mark shown (fig a) as his. However, the probability that it is in fact Fox's mark is based on its unusualness and on the occurrence of a similar motif at Bristol on products of Llewellin Evans (q.v. - fig b), who was an apprentice of Fox, and of at least one of the William Evanses (qq.v. - figs e and f), one of whom finished his apprenticeship with Robert Tippet I (q.v.) who was almost certainly using the same style of stem marking as the Evanses (fig t). Other less certainly identifiable Bristol makers appear to have used the same form of marking (6 : VII(a)(2)) but the style does not appear known from elsewhere. The mark attributed to Fox occurs in North America on sites of the second half of the C17, in some cases associated with Bristol pipe material of this period (Llewellin and the William

Evanses pipes, for example); and the only other maker so far known with these initials who might fit the dating is a John Fletcher of Chester F 1673 (Oswald 1960a: 70) though there is no evidence to connect the marking in question with Chester.

FOX, John - see FOX, James X

FRYER, John (212)

A 1713/4, F 1723, fl 1754

23 February 1713/4: son of John Fryer of Bristol, saltmaker, apprenticed to Philip Calloway I or II and wife Christian for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

7 August 1723: free having been apprenticed to Philip Calloway decd.

25 April 1726: he and wife Charity took James Stephens II apprentice (Stephens transferred 17 April 1732 to John Wickham "with consent of all parties").

1734 Polls - Temple; voted for Scrope and Elton.

(15 October 1739: James Stephens II free having been apprenticed initially to John Fryer.)

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Combe.

(26 June 1747: son-in-law John Bateman (q.v.) free having married his daughter Elizabeth.)

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

(23 April 1767: son-in-law Edward Babb (q.v.) free having married his daughter Ann.)

GALLOPP, William (213)

A 1690, F 1704

15 December 1690: son of Paul Gallopp of Wells, milliner, apprenticed to James Bull [probably James Bull II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

6 December 1704: free having been apprenticed to James Bull.

GANE, Aaron (214)

A 1711

4 April 1711: son of Solomon Gane of High Littleton, Somerset, coalminer, apprenticed to Philip I and Anne Calloway for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

GANE, John (215)

fl 1848-53

1848 15 Temple St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

GARRATT, John (216)

F 1676/7

Apprenticeship record not found.

3 March 1676/7: free having been apprenticed to John Abbot.

GAY, George (sometimes confused with GUY, Philip - q.v.) (217)

fl 1832-63

1832-63 New St (Matthews's Dir.); is also listed as a carpenter throughout this period and from 1852 onward as an undertaker as well.

1837 ditto (Robson's Dir.).

1841 Polls - New St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Fripp and Berkeley.

1842 New St (Pigot's Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

The Gay family may have been living in New St from before 1800: a Gay and Son, carpenters and joiners, are noted there in 1798; a John Gay, carpenter and joiner, in 1800; and a William Gay, carpenter, in 1800 (all refs from Matthews's Dir.). Further, the court behind New St called Burge's Ct on the 1883 O.S. plan (FIG 174) is called Gay's Ct on Ashmead's plan of 1828 (FIG 168), suggesting the Gay family may have originally owned it (see also 6: VIII).

GEORGE, David (218)

fl 1829-36

1829-36 St Philip's Plain [modern Broad Plain] (Matthews's Dir.).

Perhaps not a member of the main George Bristol pipemaking family (see following entries and George family tree; also 6: VIII).

GEORGE, James I (219)

B ca.1787, fl 1821-58, D 1873

Born ca.1787 as age on death in 1873 given as 86 (BAO 13480(25)).

1821-22 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).
1823-24 9 Gt Ann St (ditto).
1825-32 11 Gt Ann St (ditto).
1833 not listed (ditto).
1832-37 11 Gt Ann St (ditto); 1834 in general section only.
1838-41 5 Gt Ann St (ditto).
1842-58 5 Gt George St - probably an error for Gt Ann St (cf other evidence below) (ditto).

1837 Gt Ann St, St Philip's (Robson's Dir.).

1841 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

1848 5 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley and Langton.

1853 5 Gt Ann St (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

ca.8 April 1873: died aet 86, a widower - buried at Arno's Vale cemetery (BAO 13480(25)).

Also described in BAO 13480(25) as "late of Orange St [St Paul's], pipemaker" (for C20 photographs of Orange St see Anonymous n.d. [23]: 4-5).

(A Cecelia George born in Bristol (aet 47 in 1861, so B 1813 or 1814) noted working in Bath in 1861 census - probably a journeywoman (Brown and Brown 1974: 28). If related other than by marriage to the main Bristol George pipemaking family she would have to be a daughter of James George I and an immediately younger sister of Thomas George II (q.v.), which latter relationship is biologically just possible (see family tree).

GEORGE, James II (220)

fl 1886-89

1886-89 Redcross St (Wright's Dir.).

Perhaps not a member of the main George Bristol pipemaking family (not the James son of James George I - see family tree - as this James had died 1871).

GEORGE, John (221)

fl 1870-71

1870-71 55 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.); 1870 listed in general section only, 1871 classified entry gives number as 45.

Perhaps the son of James George I - see family tree - born ca.7 March 1819 and married February 1867.

GEORGE, Thomas I (222)

B ca.1765, F 1812, fl 1815-37 [sic], D 1835

Born ca.1765 on evidence of Ann St property deeds (BAO 13480(25)) - son James George I (q.v.) died 1873 aet 86 therefore born ca.1787, therefore parents married by them; Thomas I's wife Ann died 1847 aet 81 therefore born ca.1766, Thomas I probably born about same time and therefore ca. 65-70 when he died.

1 October 1812: free having married Ann daughter of John Okely of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1815-19 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.); listed in 1815 directory in late entries section, perhaps indicating his starting in independent business; 1819 entry lists him as "pipemakers", suggesting possible business association, perhaps with son James George I (q.v.).
1820 not listed (ditto).

1820 not listed (ditto).
1821-22 Gt Ann St (ditto).
1823-37 5 Gt Ann St (ditto).

7 September 1835: died (BAO 13480(25)).

According to Pritchard (1921: 190) the George family business - which lasted until 1921 - was founded in 1800.

Documentary refs (BAO 13480 passim) indicate Thomas George I bought his Gt Ann St property for £150 apparently by 1810 and that he seems to have been working in association with a Thomas Okely, presumably an in-law (a John George, excise officer, is noted on Gt Ann St in 1791 (The Universal British Dictionary), 1792 (New Bristol Dir.), and 1794 (Matthews's Dir.) suggesting the George family may have lived there towards the end of the C18).

1812 Polls - Ann [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Romilly.

1818 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - ditto; voted for Bright and Baillie.

13 July 1827: he and wife Ann took grandson Thomas George II apprentice.

1830 Polls - Ann [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe and Williams.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Hobhouse.

1852 Ann St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.); must be a mistake for James George I (q.v.) his son.

According to a note by Thomas George IV on his September 1952 list of pipemakers remembered by or whose names were familiar to him and said to date to 1878 or 1880

> On the site where Old Market St Wesleyan Chapel stood, this Chapel was built in 1815 demolished about 1921, My Fathers Great Grandfather, ['great' has been added subsequently] helped Mr. John Carey, when pressed for time to catch the Ships going to the West coast of Africa.

Thomas IV's "father's great-grandfather" was Thomas George I (see family tree), and as John Carey (q.v.) was indeed working on Old Market St at one point - ca.1800 - and Bristol was developing a trade with West Africa at this time (6 : VII(b)(3)) it seems quite possible that Thomas George I had been a pipemaker journeyman before setting up on his own (see also 6: VI and VIII).

GEORGE, Thomas II (223)

B 1813, A 1827, fl 1859-(?)81, F 1875, D 1881

ca.25 January 1813: born, eldest son and third child of James George I (q.v.) - see family tree (BAO 13480(25)).

13 July 1827: son of James George I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to his grandfather Thomas George I for 7 yrs; master to find "everything".

1859-70 5 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.); succeeds father James George at this address, presumably on latter's retirement as father did not die until 1873.
1871-73 5 Gt Ann St and 35 Gt George St (ditto); separate entries - 35 Gt George St apparently taken over from Thomas Roberts III (q.v.) and Thomas Gray (q.v.); probably Thomas George II (cf remarks below from Thomas George IV memories) continued first at Gt Ann St then (see entries below) at Holton St and New St.
1874-75 Holton St and 35 Gt George St (ditto).
1876-78 35 Gt George St (general section also lists Holton St) (ditto).

1879-81 22 New St (general section also lists 35 Gt George St) (Matthews's Dir. 1879, Wright's Dir. 1880-81).

1881: died (George family records).

1863 51 Gt Ann St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

1873: George family sold their Gt Ann St property to one Curry who in 1875 sold it to the Bristol City Mission (BAO 13480(26)); presumably the Georges sold it on death of James George I in 1873 (see 6: VIII).

11 August 1875: free having been "late apprentice" of Thomas George I decd.

A Thomas George sr is listed in New St and a Thomas George jr in Gt George St in both the 1878 or 1880 list of pipemakers compiled September 1952 by Thomas George IV and the undated list Thomas IV compiled 6 January 1953: presumably Thomas sr is Thomas II and Thomas jr is Thomas III (q.v.). This separation of the two Thomas Georges would explain the double entries and addresses noted above, Thomas George II presumably being the Thomas listed above at successively 5 Gt Ann St, Holton St, and 22 New St (a Mrs. George (q.v.) is listed at 22 New St 1882-83, perhaps Thomas II's widow).

Last Bristol pipemaker apprentice.

(A Cecelia George born in Bristol (aet 47 in 1861, so B 1813 or 1814) noted working in Bath in 1861 census - probably a journeywoman (Brown and Brown

1974:28). If related other than by marriage to the main Bristol George pipemaking family she would have to be a daughter of James George I (q.v.) and an immediately younger sister of Thomas George II, which latter relationship is biologically just possible (see family tree).

GEORGE, Thomas III (224)

B 1847, D 1935

1847: born (George family records).

Presumably the Thomas George jr listed in Gt George St in both the 1878 or 1880 list of pipemakers compiled September 1952 by Thomas George IV and the undated list Thomas IV compiled 6 January 1952 (cf entry for Thomas George II).

Presumably the Thomas George listed from 1871 at 35 Gt George St in a separate entry from the Thomas George recorded from this date until 1881 successively at 5 Gt Ann St, Holton St, and 22 New St, the latter presumably being the Thomas George sr noted by Thomas George IV and listed here as Thomas George II.

1871-73 35 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir. to 1879, Wright's Dir. from 1880).
1894-1909 38 Gt George St (Wright's Dir.) - same property numbering change).
1910-15 38 Gt Geroge St and 14 Old Market St (ditto).
1916-21 38 Gt George St (ditto).

12 December 1921: firm of Thomas George and Co closed (Anonymous 1921a; Pritchard 1923: 190).

1935: Thomas George III died (George family records).

1899-1903 38 Gt George St (Bristol and Dist. Trades' Dir.).
1904 ditto (New Bristol Dir.).

Last kiln-load of pipes fired by the firm 9 December 1921 in the presence of three generations of Georges - Thomas III, described as "aged 75, still hale and hearty notwithstanding the fact he has never had a holiday in his life", a son [presumably Thomas George IV], and a grandson [presumably Albert George son of Thomas IV, D 1958 or 1959 aet 58 - see family tree]. Kiln was to be emptied on 12 December and dismantled (Anonymous 1921a; Pritchard 1923: 190).

Thomas George III's wife was called Mary Ann (George family records).

GEORGE, Thomas IV (225)

B 1872, D 1968

1872: born (George family records).

1968: died (George family records).

Son of Thomas George III (see family tree); compiled two lists of Bristol pipemakers whom he either remembered or whose names were familiar to him in the second half of the C19 and on one also recorded the tradition that the first Thomas George (q.v.) had assisted John Carey in producing pipes at the beginning of the C19 for the west African trade. Mr George died before this writer could interview him, but his grandchildren provided some of his reminiscences, as well as much general material on the George family's history.

GEORGE, Mrs (226)

fl 1882-83

1882-83 22 New St, St Philip's (Wright's Dir.).

Occurs as an entry separate from that for Thomas George III (q.v.), who is recorded at this time at 35 Gt George St; perhaps the widow of Thomas George II (q.v.).

GETHLING, Mathew (Gethlin; first name also appears as Matthew) (227)

A 1715, F 1722

25 May 1715: son of Mathew Gethling late of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to James and Katherine Abbott for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice friends to find "caligar'".

16 June 1722: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott decd.

GIFFORD, Thomas (228)

A 1703

3 September 1703: son of John Gifford late of Bristol, coppersmith decd, apprenticed to Henry and Dorothy Edwards for 7 yrs.

GILL, Richard (229)

A 1717, F 1724, fl 1734

18 June 1717: son of William Gill of Bristol, whittawer, apprenticed to Philip Calloway [either Philip I or Philip II] and wife Alice for 7 yrs; £10 paid with apprentice the gift of Edward Colston Esq. charity money.

19 June 1724: free having been apprenticed to Philip Calloway.

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Scrope and Elton.

There appears to be no proof of Oswald's suggestion (1970b: 238) that Gill could have been related to the Gill family of potters and pipemakers at Potovens and Wakefield 1600-1800 or to others of that name in London 1661 and Exeter 1846-56.

GODWIN, George (230)

A 1795

5 July 1795: son of Thomas Godwin of Bristol, wireworker, apprenticed to John Okely II, tobacco-pipe manufacturer and wife Martha for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd, friends to find apparel and washing.

GOLDING, Elon (first name also appears as "T.") (231)

fl 1848-63

1848 3 New St, Old Market St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 3 New St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).
1851-63 ditto (Matthews's Dir.).

1852 3 New St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1863 ditto (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953. The latter list gives Golding's initial as T.

GRANT, John (232)

F 1736

3 May 1736: free having married Jane daughter of Samuel Packer of Bristol, hooper decd.

GRANT, Thomas (233)

fl 1748/9, D by 1751

Freedom record not found.

27 January 1748/9: he and wife Elizabeth took over Israel Carey II from James and Susannah Carter.

Dead by 15(?) April 1751 when Israel Carey II transferred to George and Elizabeth Ebbery.

(29 March 1754: his apprentice Samuel Tuckey free.)

(19 February 1756: Israel Carey II free having been apprenticed first to James Carter, then to Thomas Grant, then to George Ebbery.)

Grant must have been working as a pipemaker at least by the 1740s on the evidence of having taken Tuckey apprentice at least 7 yrs before 1754 when Tuckey became free (Tuckey's apprenticeship record not found) and taking over Carey 1748/9. A Thomas Grant took his freedom 21 May 1744 by virtue of having married Elizabeth daughter of John Hodges of Bristol decd but Grant described at this time as a yeoman.

Grant may have been a member of the C17 family of pipemakers of this name originally from Westbury-on-Trym, a community now well within the northern limits of the city of Bristol but then some 2½ miles NNW of the city limits and well into the country. The earliest pipemaker known in this family is Thomas Grant (fl 1656, buried at Westbury 28 October 1694), who is recorded at Westbury until 1664 but then appears to have left, though baptisms and burials there of the family continued, presumably because of family ties and suggesting the family did not move any great distance. There is a Poor Book reference in 1686 to Thomas Grant "of Westbury pipe maker" receiving a payment for taking Martha Andrewes apprentice (presumably as a maid) which also suggests Grant had not moved far, and Bristol would have been the obvious place for him to have moved to, with the pipemaking industry there expanding rapidly during the second half of the C17 (see vol B chap 6 passim). Thomas Grant had four sons, the eldest, Thomas jr (baptized 8 January 1655/6), being apprenticed a pipemaker but dying in 1676 (buried 1 August) and the youngest, Roger (baptized 1 November 1664) becoming a pipemaker. Roger Grant's marriage licence bond for his marriage to Ann Sanders, a widow, is dated 7 April 1694 (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 252); the marriage took place the following day, but Grant died very shortly afterwards, being buried 21 September the same year. His widow had a posthumous daughter, Hannah (baptized 2(?) February 1694/5). Thomas Grant's two middle sons were William (baptized 30 March 1657) and John (baptized 15(?) January 1659/60: the occupation of neither is known, but John had three sons and a daughter and the youngest son, Thomas (apparently a twin of the daughter Mary, as both were baptized - at Westbury - 25 August 1712), could be the Bristol pipemaker Thomas Grant noted here, though his occupation is not known from the Westbury records. Thomas's two elder brothers were William (baptized 2 February 1685/6, married Sarah Brown 29 May 1712) and John jr (baptized 16 September 1687), who had a son William (baptized 13 December 1609) and a daughter Mary (baptized 27 July 1712). (The Bristol and Westbury Grants are very briefly discussed in I. Walker 1974: 139-40; the additional details given here on the Westbury Grants were supplied by John Bryant of Bristol via Roger Price of the Bristol City Museum - in litt. 3 October 1974 - following the publication of the above article, and I am extremely grateful to both of them for their help.)

GRAY, John (234)

A 1690, F 1700, fl 1722

20 May 1690: son of John Gray late of Bristol, hallier decd, apprenticed to John and Susannah Lewis for 7 yrs.

10 April 1700: free having been apprenticed to John Lewis.

1715 Polls - St John.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Hart.

GRAY, Thomas (235)

fl 1870

1870 35 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir. - general section only).

Possibly associated with Thomas Roberts III (q.v.) recorded at this address 1866-70; 1871 onwards this address occupied by George family (see entries under GEORGE, Thomas II).

GRIFFIN, John (Griffen) (236)

A 1668/9, F by 1684, fl 1690

2 March 1668/9: son of Griffen George of St (?)Tagmans, Pembrokeshire, weaver, apprenticed to James and Jane Fox.

Freedom record not found.

3 September 1684: he and wife Bridgett took John Ricketts apprentice.

11 December 1690: he and wife Bridgett took Nathaniel Moss apprentice.

(22 January 1706/7: his apprentice John Ricketts free.)

GRIGG, Thomas (237)

A 1630/1

14 February 1630/1: son of James Grigg of Bristol, shoemaker, apprenticed to John and Jane Wall for 7 yrs.

GUY, Philip (sometimes confused with GAY, George - q.v.) (238)

A 1812, F 1838, fl 1850-61

20 April 1812: son of John Guy of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to William and Amelia "Okeley" [sic] for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

14 August 1838: free having been "late apprentice" of William Okely.

1850-60 partner in form of Sanders [sic - Saunders] and Guy (q.v. SAUNDERS, James) at 10 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.) - succeeds James Down (q.v.) in the partnership, name sometimes given as Gay.

1861 listed alone as P. Guy at 10 Gt Ann St (ditto).

1852 Philip Guy listed alone on Ann [sic] St (Slater's (late Pigot's)Dir.) - Saunders may have died sometime after 1841 as he would have been nearly 100 had he indeed been alive in 1860, suggesting the Matthews's directory entries continued Saunders's name in the business after he had died.

HAINES, John - see HANE, John X

HAINES - see HAYNES X

HAINES, William (239)

A 1657

26 November 1657: son of John Haines of Brockworth, Gloucestershire, cooper, apprenticed to Thomas and Elizabeth Cullimore for 7 yrs.

HALE, Isaac (240)

A 1679, F 1688

29 December 1679: son of Thomas Hale of Farrington, Somerset, smith decd, apprenticed to Edward I and Rachel Randall for 7 yrs.

28 June 1688: free having been apprenticed to Edward Randall I.

23 November 1688: he and wife Sarah took Ambrose Flower apprentice.

(2 May 1715: son Edward apprenticed to Thomas Page, house painter, and wife Anne; £15 was paid with apprentice. 30 May 1719 Edward Hale transferred to John and Mary Brock because Page was dead.)

HANE, John (Haines) (241)

A 1722, F 1739, fl 1754

1 May 1722: son of Thomas Hane late of Bristol, tiler and plasterer decd, apprenticed to Henry and Anne Hoar for 7 yrs; £8 paid with apprentice *ex publico dono*.

8 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to Henry Hoar.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

HANCOCK, Robert (242)

A 1640/1, fl 1652, F 1655

8 February 1640/1: son of Thomas Hancock of Bristol, glover, apprenticed to William and Joan Cooper for 7 yrs.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1655 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen.

25 September 1655: free because son of ["apprentice" stroked out] Thomas Hancock of Bristol [occupation not given in freedom entry but on evidence of apprenticeship rolls Hancock sr was a glover].

HARDWICK, Walter (243)

fl 1734

1734 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Coster.

HARE, Richard (244)

A 1710

23 November 1710: son Richard Hare late of South Brent, Somerset, carpenter decd, apprenticed to John and Mary Wilson for 7 yrs.

HARRIS, John I (245)

D by 1641

Dead by 13 April 1641 when widow Sarah (see HARRIS, Sarah) took Thomas Cullimore apprentice to educate him "in arte de le tobaccopipemakers"; John Harris presumably a pipemaker but no other references to him known.

HARRIS, John II (246)

A 1722, F 1729, fl 1754, D by 1781

11 May 1722: son of Thomas Harris late of Bristol, porter decd, apprenticed to Anthony I and Hester Baily for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel 40s paid with apprentice ex publico dono.

12 May 1729: free having been apprenticed to Anthony Baily I.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - ditto; voted for Nugent.

Dead by 22 February 1781 when son Samuel Harris II (q.v.) free.

Brother, presumably elder brother, of Samuel Harris I (q.v.); Samuel I's discharge notice indicates his mother's name was Elizabeth - she may also have been John II's mother.

HARRIS, Samuel I (247)

A 1731, released 1736

30 September 1731: son of Thomas Harris late of Bristol, porter decd, apprenticed to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs.

25 November 1736: note of this date to the above entry that Harris had been discharged by order of the Tolzey.

Tolzey Book entry indicates a mutual agreement between Harris's master and himself and his friends that he be "entirely discharged" and that he have "no right or benefit of the freedom of this City by means of his being bound as aforesaid". Ebbery and Harris both sign with rather crabbed hands. Harris's mother's name given in Tolzey Book entry as Elizabeth (she signs with a cross).

Samuel Harris I a brother, presumably a younger brother of John Harris II (q.v.).

HARRIS, Samuel II (248)

F 1781 when in London

22 February 1781: free because son of John Harris of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1781 Polls - Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

HARRIS, Sarah (249)

fl 1641

Widow of John Harris I (q.v.); husband dead by 13 April 1656 when she took Thomas Cullimore apprentice to educate him "in arte de le tobacco-pipemakers".

(22 April 1656: her apprentice Thomas Cullimore free.)

HARVEY, John I (Harvy) (250)

A 1698, F 1705/6, fl 1739

15 November 1698: son of Henry Harvey late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Thomas I and Mary Owen for 7 yrs.

4 January 1705/6: free having apprenticed to Thomas Owen I.

18 January 1705/6: he and wife Margaret took Ezekiel Millard apprentice.

10 December 1713: Ezekiel Millard free having served part of his apprenticeship under Harvey.

1715 Polls - St James.

1722 Polls - ditto; voted for Hart.

1734 Polls - either this John Harvey or John Harvey II (q.v.) in St James (probably John I); voted for Elton and Coster.

1739 Polls - one John Harvey (probably John I) in St James, other John Harvey LONDON; both voted for Southwell.

HARVEY, John II (251)

F 1725/6, fl 1739 probably in London

7 February 1725/6: free because son of Thomas Harvey of Bristol, pipemaker.

1734 Polls - either this John Harvey or John Harvey I (q.v.) in St James (probably John I); voted for Elton and Coster.

1739 Polls - one John Harvey (probably John II) in LONDON, other John Harvey in St James; both voted for Southwell.

HARVEY, Thomas (252)

A 1690, F 1700, D between May and October 1734

21 July 1690: son of Thomas Harvey of Bristol, porter, apprenticed to "tobaccopipemaker" and wife Susannah [sic - master's name not given but freedom roll entry indicates master was John Lewis and other evidence agrees his wife's name was Susannah].

25 March 1700: free having been apprenticed to John Lewis.

(1 October 1707: apprentice John Wilson free - Wilson's apprenticeship record not found but presumably must have been taken apprentice summer 1700.)

25 October 1707: he and wife Anne took John Albright apprentice.

20 November 1717: he and wife Anne took Francis Payton apprentice.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

(7 February 1725/6: his son John Harvey II (q.v.) free.)

(26 July 1727: his apprentice John Albright free.)

24 June 1728: he and wife Sarah took Joseph Coules apprentice.

1734 Polls - St James; election held in May; voted for Scrope and Elton.

Both he and wife Sarah dead by 12 October 1734 when Joseph Coules his apprentice (above) transferred to William and Mary Nicholas because he had been "left destitute of Instruction and Maintenance" by their death (see COULES, Joseph).

(3 May 1737: Joseph Coules free having been apprenticed first to Harvey and then to William Nicholas.)

(4 April 1754: his apprentice Francis Payton free.)

HASKINS, John (253)

A 1656

21 April 1656: son of Robert Haskins of Bristol, clothworker, apprenticed to Thomas Monkes, pewterer, and wife Julian [sic] for 7 yrs, plus 1 covenant yr for which he is to have a new suit and a cloak, to be educated in the art of a tobacco-pipe maker.

HASSELL, John (Hassel) (254)

A 1731/2, F 1739, fl 1774

21 March 1731/2: son of John Hassell late of Bristol, shipwright decd, apprenticed to James and Mary Jenkins for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 5s paid with apprentice.

1 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to James Jenkins.

1739 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Southwell.

1774 Polls - St Michael; voted for Cruger and Burke.

HAWLEY AND SON; becomes HAWLEY AND CO, then HAWLEY BROS (255)

fl 1884-1901

1884-92 Temple Back (as Hawley and Son) (Wright's Dir.) - appears in streets section only, trades section still lists Richard Charles Ring and Co (q.v.). May have taken over Ring's pipemaking business (see below).
1893-98 ditto (as Hawley and Co) (ditto).
1899-1901 ditto (as Hawley Bros) (ditto).

1899-1901 ditto (as Hawley and Co) (Bristol and District Trades' Dir.).

Oswald (in litt. 5 May 1968) notes a pipe marked "Hawley and Son" at Bradford City Museum and Art Gallery in Yorkshire; Coleman-Smith and Pearson (1971: 6) note one marked "Hawley and Sons" from excavations at Donyatt in south Somerset.

J.G. Hawley first appears in 1875 when he takes over the redware manufactory of William Hutchins (who moves elsewhere) at Temple Back; the Hawley firm's entry into pipemaking coincides with the closing of the Ring pipemaking form (cf above, see also RING, Richard Charles and Co), the former possibly taking over the latter.

HAYNES - see also HAINES X

HAYNES, - (256)

fl 1809-12

Otherwise unidentified partner of James Sheffield (q.v.) in the business of Sheffield and Haynes (q.v.) recorded at 2 Merchant St between the above dates (Matthews's Dir.). Perhaps related to the Grace Haynes (q.v.) fl 1828-29.

HAYNES, Grace (257)

fl 1828-29

1828-29 Pipe Lane, Gt Gardens [Temple] (FIG 196; Matthews's Dir.).

Perhaps related to the Haynes (no first name given) of Haynes and Sheffield (q.v.) fl 1809-12.

HAYNES, Henry (258)

fl 1734

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

HAYNES, William (259)

fl 1722

According to Oswald (1960a: 77) listed in 1722 Polls; not found by this writer.

HEANE, Solomon (Heme) (260)

A 1707, F 1727, fl 1739

24 November 1707: son of Thomas Heane of Bristol, tiler, apprenticed to Susannah widow of John Lewis, for 7 yrs.

26 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to Susannah widow of John Lewis.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Combe.

According to Oswald (1960a: 76), who gives the name as Hearne and the freedom date as 1728, Heane appears in the Hampshire Marriage Licences in 1728, but this reference has not been confirmed.

HELMES, Samuel (261)

fl 1722

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Earl and Elton.

HEMSLEY, Richard (262)

A 1720

19 September 1720: son of Thomas Hemsley of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Robert Tippet [either Robert II or Robert III] and wife Mary for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

HENANT - see HENNANT X

HENLEY, J.T. (263)

fl 1856-58

1856-58 Gt Ann St (*Matthews's Dir.*).

HENNANT, John (264)

A 1684

15 July 1684: son of Thomas Hennant of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to John I and Cicily Tucker for 7 yrs.

HENNANT, Thomas (Henning, Hennin, Henant) (265)

A 1647, F 1654, fl 1656, D by 1685?

14 July 1647: son of William Hennin [sic] of Bristol, tiler, apprenticed to John and Jane Wall for 7 yrs.

23 September 1654: free having been apprenticed to Thomas [sic - John is meant] Wall; name given here as Henning.

19 May 1656: he and wife Rachel [surname given ans Henant] took William Henant apprentice.

15 July 1685: his son John [surname given as Hennant] apprenticed to John and Cicily Tucker; this possibly indicates Thomas Hennant was dead by this date.

HEN[N]ANT, William (266)

A 1656

19 May 1656: son of William Hen[n]ant late of Bristol, labourer decd, apprenticed to Thomas and Rachel Hen[n]ant for 7 yrs.

HENNIN(G), Thomas - see HENNANT, Thomas X

HERCULES, John (267)

A 1734, alive 1735

24 April 1734: son of William Hercules of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to John and Sarah Jones for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

31 May 1735: turned over to James and Mary Jenkins for remainder of term by order of the Tolzey, Jones "being gone off".

Tolzey Book entry indicates that Jones "hath failed in his Circumstances & absconds for fear of being Arrested", leaving Hercules "destitute of both Instruction and Maintenance"; but before absconding Jones had agreed in a signed document to discharge Hercules of all obligations, so apprentice and friends had asked for a transfer. The Jenkinses were to take over Hercules under the same terms as his original indentures. (Jones's signed release of Hercules appended; signed by Jones in a poor hand and dated 22 May 1735.)

HICKES, Charles (Hicks) (268)

A 1714, F 1721/2, fl 1740, D by 1747?

27 October 1714: son of Jonatham [sic] Hickes of Timsbury, Somerset, carpenter, apprenticed to Richard I and Rebecca Carter for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

14 February 1721/2: free having been apprenticed to Richard Carter I.

1722 Polls - St Leonard; voted for Hart.

6 November 1723: he and wife Mary took John Tippet II apprentice.

28 June 1731: he and wife Mary took Anthony Quinton apprentice (Quinton released by mutual agreement 18 June 1733; Hickes signs Tolzey Book with a reasonable if thick signature).

1734 Polls - St Nicholas; voted for Coster.

(14 February 1734/5: his apprentice John Tippet II free.)

21 April 1740: he [no wife mentioned] took George Viner apprentice.

22 April 1747: his apprentice George Viner free, at which time it is noted Biner had latterly been apprenticed to Geroge Ebbery - no record of Viner's transfer found; this possibly indicates Hickes was dead by this time.

HICKES, Richard (269)

A 1694, alive 1696

1 September 1694: son of William Hickes of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs.

1696: noted as a "servant" with the Kintons in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968:52).

HICKES, Thomas - see HICKES, William I X

HICKES, William I (Hix) (270)

F 1668, fl 1715

Apprenticeship record not found.

8 November 1668: free having been apprenticed to James Fox.

4 January 1682/3: he and wife Anne took son William Hickes II apprentice.

9 April 1689: presumably the "Thomas" Hickes with wife Anne who took Benjamin Cole apprentice.

(1 September 1694: his son Richard Hickes (q.v.) apprenticed to William Kinton, pipemaker, and wife Mary.)

(9 March 1699/1700: his son and apprentice William Hickes II free.)

1715 Polls - St Augustine.

HICKES, William II (271)

A 1682/3, F 1699/1700, fl 1734

4 January 1682/3: son of William Hickes I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and wife Anne for 7 yrs.

9 March 1699/1700: free having been apprenticed to father William Hickes I.

1715 Polls - St Augustine.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Hart.

1734 Polls - ditto; voted for Coster.

HILL, Edward (272)

fl 1850-76

1850 Wade St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852-62 15 Wade St (Matthews's Dir.).
1863-76 27 Wade St (ditto) - probably a street numbering change from the above entry.

1852 Wade St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1863 27 Wade St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953.

Also listed 1852-76 as a chimney-sweep; an E. Hill, chimney-sweep, appears at 7 Wellington Rd (on the opposite side of the Frome from St Jude's) for the year 1877 only, possibly the same person.

According to Oswald (1960a: 73) Hill is listed in an 1868 poll-book, but though there were two contested elections in Bristol that year no poll-book is known to exist for either.

HILL, Thomas (273)

F 1683

Apprenticeship record not found.

17 September 1683: free having been apprenticed to John Tucker I.

HILLMAN, George (274)

A 1650

18 September 1650: son of George Hillman of Buckley, Somerset, weaver, apprenticed to Robert I and Suzanne Powell for a third of (*pro tercio*) 7 yrs.

HISCOX, Thomas (275)

A 1687, F 1699/1700

11 May 1687: son of Thomas Hiscox late of Bristol, merchant tailor decd, apprenticed to John I and Cicily Tucker for 7 yrs.

9 March 1699/1700: free having been apprenticed to John Tucker.

HIVES, Henry I (Hiles) (276)

A 1706, F 1715/6, fl 1739

3 December 1706: son of John Hives of Bristol, tobacco-roller, apprenticed to Sarah widow of Robert Browning I for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel (except shoes and stockings).

3 December 1706: free having been apprenticed first to Sarah Browning and then to Thomas Watts (no record of transfer to Watts found).

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Hart.

1739 Polls - ditto; listed with son Henry Hives II, one voted for Combe, the other for Southwell.

His father John Hives does not appear in Tyack's list of C17 Bristol tobacco-roller freemen (Tyack 1935b: 198).

HIVES, Henry II (277)

F 1739

8 November 1739: free because son of Henry Hives I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1739 Polls - St James; listed with father Henry Hives I, one voted for Combe, the other for Southwell.

HIX, William - see HICKES, William I X

HOAR, Henry (Hoare, Hore, Hole, Rear) (278)

A 1688, F 1699, fl 1723, D by 1739

14 May 1688: presumably the Henry Rear [sic] son of Henry Rear of Dalwood, Devon, farmer, apprenticed to Robert and Sarah Tippet for 7 yrs.

1696: noted with Robert Tippet II household in Lewin's Mead, St James, in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54).

22 July 1699: free having been apprenticed to Robert Tippett II.

1715 Polls - St James.

20 September 1716: he and wife Anne took Thomas Owen III apprentice.

17 December 1717: he and wife Anne took over James Roach as apprentice from Thomas and Sarah Edwards.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

1 May 1722: he and wife Anne took John Hane apprentice.

21 October 1723: he and wife Anne took John Tidcomb apprentice.

(25 July 1727: his apprentice Thomas Owen III free.

(31 July 1727: his apprentice James Roach free having been originally apprenticed to Thomas Edwards.)

(8 October 1739: his apprentice John Hane free.)

Dead by 2 November 1739 when apprentice John Tidcomb free.

The probability that the Henry "Rear" apprenticed 1688 is the Henry Hoar free 1699 is based principally on the similarities between a capital R and a capital H and between o and e in C17 handwriting; as noted earlier (see under BOWERY, Stephen) the apprentice rolls may have been made up from time to time from rough entries on pieces of paper. The lack of any apprenticeship entry under the name Hoar, the lack (less decisively) of a freedom entry under the name Rear, the fact that the same master is involved, and the reasonable agreement of the relevant dates all tend to support the identification, however.

HOCKADAY, John (279)

A 1692, released 1693

15 September 1692: son of John Hockaday of Portbury, Somerset, pipemaker, apprenticed to Edmond and Christian Sinderling for 7 yrs.

1 October 1693: discharged with the consent of himself and his father, no benefit to be had from the part of apprenticeship served.

HODGE, Robert (280)

A 1690

4 July 1690: son of George Hodge late of Bristol, blacksmith decd, apprenticed to Elizabeth widow of Llewellin Evans for 7 yrs.

HOLBIN, William (281)

A 1651/2

4 February 1651/2: son of John Holbin of Bitton, Gloucestershire, innholder, apprenticed to Thomas I and Anne Smith for 7 yrs.

HOLBORROW, Holliday (282)

A 1693, alive 1694

23 August 1693: son of John Holborrow [occupation and place of work not given] apprenticed to Richard Hunt and wife [no name given] for 7 yrs.

27 October 1694: turned over to John Hunt [either John Hunt II or John Hunt III] his master being dead.

HOLE, Henry - see HOAR, Henry X

HOLLOWAY, H.J. AND CO; previously BLACKMORE, HOLLOWAY AND CO, and priot to that BLACKMORE, R.W. (q.v.) (283)

fl 1903-04

1903-04 14 Lamb St (Wright's Dir.), as Holloway and Co.

1903 14 Lamb St (Bristol and District Trades' Dir.), as H.J. Holloway and Co.
1904 14-15 Lamb St (The New Bristol Dir.), as J.H. Holloway and Co.

Last of a line of pipemakers at this premises stretching back practically unbroken for 90 years (for previous occupants see 6: VI).

HOLSTEAD, John I (Hollsteed, Holsteed, Holsted; first name thrice as James) (284)

A 1655/6, F 1662/3, fl 1683, D by 1689

27 February 1655/6: son of the late James Holstead of Bristol, seaman, apprenticed to John and Jane Abbot for 7 yrs.

11 March 1662/3: free having been apprenticed to John Abbot.

25 June 1683: he [referred to as James] and wife Margaret took Joseph Stanford I apprentice.

Dead by 6 November 1689 when widow Margaret (see HOLSTEAD, Margaret) took John Pearce I apprentice, decd husband referred to as James.

(7 September 1691: his apprentice Joseph Stanford I free.)

(21 October 1691: his son John Holstead II free; father, whose first name is given as James, noted as "late of this city".)

HOLSTEAD, John II (Holsteade, Holsteed, Holsted, Hollisteed) (285)

F 1691, fl 1696

21 October 1691: free because son of James [sic - John I is meant] Holstead "late of this city", pipemaker.

31 October 1691: he and wife [no name given] took John Macey I apprentice.

1696: he and wife Mary and apprentice John Macey noted in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968:236).

HOLSTEAD, Margaret (Holsteed) (286)

M by 1683, widowed bet. 1683 and 1689

6 November 1689: as widow of John Holstead I took John Pearce I apprentice.

(13 November 1696: her apprentice John Pearce I free.)

HOPKINS, Walter (287)

A 1642

23 June 1642: son of Philip Hopkins of Callecott, Monmouthshire, farmer,

apprenticed to William and Joan Cooper for 7 yrs.

HORLEY, John (288)

A 1756

6 November 1756: son of Robert Horley late of Bristol, labourer decd, apprenticed to George and Anna Viner for 7 yrs; friends to find washing and mending.

HORRED, Henry (289)

A 1694

29 November 1694: son of Thomas Horred late of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, cook decd, apprenticed to James and Jane Abbott for 7 yrs.

HORSMAN, Charles (290)

A 1685

21 October 1685: son of Charles Horsman of Bristol, cooper, apprenticed to John I and Susannah Lewis for 7 yrs.

HOUSE, John (291)

A 1732

1 July 1732: son of John House of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to Maurice and Elizabeth Phillips for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice ex dono Ald. Kitchen.

HUDDEN AND CO LTD (292)

f1 1902

1902 Thomas St, Redcliff (Bristol and District Trades' Dir.).

HUETT, Richard (293)

A 1691

4 May 1691: son of Philip Huett late of Bristol, blacksmith decd, apprenticed with the consent of the Guardians of the Parish Church and of the Poor of the Parish to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

HUGHES, Thomas (294)

A 1685

2 September 1685: son of Thomas Hughes of Bristol, mariner, apprenticed to Francis and Elienor Edwards for 7 yrs.

HUISH, James (295)

A bet. 1756 and 1768, F 1781, f1 1820

Apprenticeship record not found.

6 February 1781: free having been apprenticed to William Commons decd.

1781 Polls - ASHWICK, SOMERSET; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - Temple; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

1812 Polls - Lower Gravel St, St James; voted for Romilly and Hunt.

1818 Polls - Grenville [sic - Gravel] St, St James' voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - ditto' voted for Davis and Bright.

Must have been apprenticed between 12 May 1756 when master William Commons free and 24 February 1768 when Commons referred to as dead.

HUNT, Christian (296)

M by 1653, widowed between 1670 and 1672, fl 1685/6

Married by 5 December 1653 when she and husband Flower Hunt took John Sinderling apprentice.

Widowed between 29 September 1670 when she and Flower Hunt took John Whitcacre (sp?) apprentice and 8 April 1672 when she took her son Thomas Hunt apprentice and she is referred to as a widow.

22 September 1677: took her son Richard Hunt apprentice.

6 March 1685/6: took her son John Hunt III apprentice.

(son Richard Hunt free by 23 August 1693 because recorded taking Holliday Holborrow apprentice on that date, but Richard's freedom record not found.)

(22 December 1689: her son and apprentice John Hunt II free, though apprenticeship entry not found.)

(11 October 1694: her son and apprentice John Hunt III free, though described in entry as apprentice of his father Flower Hunt.)

HUNT, Edward (297)

A 1757

24 March 1757: son of Edward Hunt of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to George and Anna Viner for 7 yrs; £5 paid with apprentice the gift of Mr Percy decd to the poor of St Philip and Jacob parish, Gloucestershire [i.e. the out-parish of St Philip and Jacob].

HUNT, Flower (298)

F 1651, fl 1670, D by 1672

23 May 1651: free by express order of the Mayor and Aldermen with a fine of £5 on condition that he take as apprentices and foreman only those who are Bristol freemen or freemen's sons.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

5 December 1653: he and wife Christian took John Sinderling apprentice.

8 September 1657: he and wife Christian took over James Bull I apprentice from Thomas I and Elizabeth Poyte [apprentice roll entry gives Powell for Poyte; James Bull I came from Wells in north Somerset, indicating an apparent breach of the conditions under which Flower Hunt promised to take apprentices unless the taking over of an apprentice attached earlier to a Bristol maker was exempted from these conditions].

1 September 1660: he and wife Christian took Robert Sheppard apprentice.

(13 November 1665: his apprentice James Bull I free having been first apprenticed to Thomas Poyte I.)

10 April 1667: probably the "Francis [?]" Hunt of "Castle" [presumably Castle Precincts] bondsman in marriage licence for Richard Cottle of Norton, Somerset, yeoman, and Martha Shute of Hinton, Somerset; at St Mark's alias le Gaunts (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 53).

17 April 1668: he and wife Christian took Thomas Sankey apprentice.

(7 May 1668: Edward Randall I free having been apprenticed first to Alexander Cherrington I and "served out his time" with Flower Hunt.)

(5 August 1668: his apprentice John Sinderling free.)

(8 October 1669: his apprentice Robert Sheppard free.)

29 September 1670: he and wife Christian took John Whitcacre (sp?) apprentice [Whitcacre from Chilcompton in north Somerset in breach of the conditions under which Flower Hunt promised to take apprentices].

Dead by 18 April when widow Christian Hunt (q.v.) took son Thomas Hunt (q.v.) apprentice.

(5 February 1680/1: his apprentice Richard Wingrove free.)

(Widow Christian took other apprentices 1677 and 1685/6.)

A possible south Wiltshire origin for Flower Hunt on the basis of his pipe forms is discussed in 6: VII(a((2).

HUNT, Francis? - see HUNT, Flower X

HUNT, George Edward (299)

fl 1857-62

1857-62 5 Phippen St (Matthews's Dir.).

Successor to Joseph Pearce (q.v.), succeeded by Edwin C. Osborne and Catherine Osborne (qq.v.).

Phippen St planned 1840 and built 1842 (Latimer 1887: 250, 258).

HUNT, John I (300)

F 1651, fl 1653

23 May 1651: free by express order of the Mayor and Aldermen with a fine of £5.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

25 April 1653: he and wife Jane took William Foster apprentice.

A possible south Wiltshire origin for John Hunt I on the basis of his pipe forms is discussed in 6: VII(a)(2).

HUNT, John II (301)

F 1689, either this John Hunt or John Hunt III fl 1715, poss. fl 1716/7

Apprenticeship record not found.

22 December 1689: free having been apprenticed to his mother Christian Hunt [not the John Hunt apprenticed to Christian Hunt 6 March 1685/6, who

is presumably John Hunt III, because the John Hunt apprenticed 1685/6 would only have served 3¾ yrs of his apprenticeship by December 1689].

27 October 1694: either he or brother John Hunt III [no wife mentioned] took over Holliday Holborrow apprentice from their deceased brother Richard Hunt.

1696: a John and Mary Hunt listed in Broadmead, St James, noted in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 73).

19 October 1698: either he or John Hunt III [no place of work noted] granted licence to marry Mary Hawkridge of Holy Cross alias Temple; at Temple (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 293).

2 March 1713/4: either he or brother John Hunt III and wife Mary took James Mathews apprentice.

1715 Polls - either he or John Hunt III in St James.

19 March 1716/7: James Mathews turned over to Ezekiel and Elianor Millard "by consent of the Master of the Company and all parties", which last part of the phrase suggests John Hunt may have been alive at this time.

(6 November 1723: James Mathews originally apprenticed to either John Hunt II or John Hunt III and later turned over to Ezekiel Millard decd free.)

John Hunt II a brother of John Hunt III (cf Thomas Lewis III and Thomas Lewis IV, both sons of Thomas Lewis II).

HUNT, John III (302)

A 1685/6, F 1694, either this John Hunt or John Hunt III fl 1715, poss. fl 1716/7

6 March 1685/6: son of Flower Hunt late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, and of Christian his wife apprenticed to his mother for 7 yrs.

11 October 1694: free, though described as having been apprenticed to his father Flower Hunt and not to his mother.

27 October 1694: either he or brother John Hunt II [no wife mentioned] took over Holliday Holborrow apprentice from their deceased brother Richard Hunt.

1696: a John and Mary Hunt listed in Broadmead, St James, noted in list of

Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 73).

19 October 1698: either he or John Hunt II [no place of work noted] granted licence to marry Mary Hawkridge of Holy Cross alias Temple at Temple (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 293).

2 March 1713/4: either he or brother John Hunt II and wife Mary took James Mathews apprentice.

1715 Polls - either he or John Hunt II in St James.

9 March 1716/7: James Mathews turned over to Ezekiel and Elianor Millard "by consent of the Master of the Company and all parties", which last part of the phrase suggests John Hunt may have been alive at this time.

(6 November 1723: James Mathews originally apprenticed to either John Hunt III or John Hunt II and later turned over to Ezekiel Millard free.)

John Hunt III a brother of John Hunt II (cf Thomas Lewis III and Thomas Lewis IV, both sons of Thomas Lewis II).

HUNT, Richard (303)

A 1677, F by 1693, D by 1694

22 September 1677: son of Flower Hunt late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Christian Hunt, widow, his mother, for 7 yrs.

Freedom record not found but free before 23 August 1693 as he and wife [no name given] took Holliday Holborrow apprentice on that date.

Dead by 27 October 1694 because Holliday Holborrow turned over to either John Hunt II or John Hunt III for that reason.

HUNT, Thomas (304)

A 1672

18 April 1672: son of Flower Hunt late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Christian Hunt, widow of Flower Hunt, for 7 yrs.

ILES, John (305)

A 1747

16 September 1747: son of Thomas Iles of Westbury on Trym, Gloucestershire, gardener, to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs; £8 paid with apprentice the gift of the Gloucestershire Society in the City of Bristol.

JAMES, George I (306)

A 1673, released 1674

10 July 1673: son of George James late of Compton Dando, Somerset, coal-miner, apprenticed to Roger and Susannah Williams for 7 yrs.

2 July 1674: discharged.

JAMES, George II (307)

fl 1817-40

1817-19 Lamb St (*Matthews's Dir*.).
1820-25 no mention.
1826-29 Lewin's Mead (*Matthews's Dir*.) - 1827-29 address given as "Lewin's Mead (Clifton)", perhaps indicating James worked in Lewin's Mead but lived in Clifton.
1830 no mention.
1831 Lewin's Mead (*Matthews's Dir*.).
1832-34 no mention.
1835-40 Lewin's Mead (*Matthews's Dir*.).

1817-18 ditto (*Bristol Index or Evans' Dir*.).

1837 ditto (*Robson's Dir*.).

Listed as a biscuit-maker and pipemaker 1826-28.

Succeeded by Mary James (q.v.), presumably his widow.

Presumably the George James recorded in Lamb St 1817-19 is the same George James recorded in Lewin's Mead from 1826 onwards, though definite proof is lacking.

(A William James born in Bristol (aet 31 in 1851, so B 1819 or 1820) noted working with wife and son in Bath 1851-73 - probably a business-owner (Brown and Brown 1974: 27).)

JAMES, Henry (308)

A 1656

31 October 1656: son of Edward James of Bristol, ropemaker, apprenticed to Jane Wall widow of [blank - John is meant] Wall for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr for which he is to have 20s.

JAMES, Mary (309)

fl 1842

1842 Lewin's Mead (Robson's Dir.).

Successor of George James II (q.v.), prosumably her decd husband.

(A William James born in Bristol (aet 31 in 1851, so B 1819 or 1820) noted working with wife and son in Bath 1851-73 - probably a business-owner (Brown and Brown 1974: 27).)

JAMES, William I (310)

F 1756, fl 1774 Bristol, fl 1781 Eton, Bucks

Apprenticeship record not found.

18 February 1756: free having been apprenticed to Richard Bourne.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger.

1781 Polls - EATON [sic - presum. Eton], BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; voted for Cruger.

JAMES, William II (311)

F 1877

18 July 1877: free because son of John James of Bristol, tiler and plasterer.

Last pipemaker in Bristol to take his freedom.

(A William James born in Bristol (aet 31 in 1851, so B 1819 or 1820) noted working with wife and son in Bath 1851-73 - probably a business-owner (Brown and Brown 1974: 27).)

JANES, William (312)

A 1760

15 May 1760: son of Charles Janes of the parish of Westmanton [West Monkton], Somerset, cordwainer, apprenticed to William and Elizabeth Nicholas for 7 yrs.

JENKINS, Evan (313)

A 1684

21 July 1684: son of Richard Jenkins of Kilkenny, Cardiganshire, husbandman, apprenticed to John I and Susannah Lewis for 7 yrs.

JENKINS, James (314)

noted 1696, A 1700, F 1707, fl 1739

1696: noted with brother Nathaniel and parents Rowland and Ann Jenkins in St Mary Redcliff in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1969: 109).

26 July 1700: son of Rowland Jenkins of Bristol, milliner, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs.

7 August 1707: free having been apprenticed to William Tippet I.

9 May 1709: he and wife [no name given] took Benjamin Davis apprentice.

(21(?) November 1713: his apprentice Benjamin Davis discharged by order of the Tolzey - Jenkins's wife not named in Tolzey Book entry either.)

11 February 1717/8: he and wife Mary took over John Wit Simmonds apprentice from John and Mary Wilson.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

7 May 1722: he and wife Mary took James Walker apprentice.

25 March 1723: he and wife Mary took William Nicholas apprentice.

8 January 1727/8: he and wife Mary took over John Wallis apprentice from William I and Mary Tippet.

(2 May 1730: his apprentice William Nicholas free.)

4 November 1730: he and wife Mary took Richard Bourne apprentice.

21 March 1731/2: he and wife Mary took John Hassell apprentice.

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Scrope and Elton.

31 May 1735: he and wife Mary took over John Hercules apprentice from John and Sarah Jones.

8 February 1738/9: he and wife Mary took over Thomas Spencer apprentice from William and Jane Spencer.

(8 August 1739: his apprentice James Walker free.)

(1 October 1739: his apprentice John Hassell free.)

(24 October 1739: his apprentice Richard Bourne free.)

(15 November 1739: his son John Jenkins free.)

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Combe.

In the two Tolzey Book entries involving Jenkins - the dismissal of his apprentice Benjamin Davis in 1713 and his taking over Thomas Spencer as an apprentice in 1738/9 - Jenkins signs his name with an assured hand.

Hermessen (1924: 326 fig 9) illustrates a typical West Country early type 9 bowl with a cartouche on the side depicted as reading I/IENKINS/5 [sic] which is probably a James Jenkins product (fig e).

(Subsequent to the drafting of this thesis, wasters and kiln-debris excavated in Lewin's Mead in 1972 produced a number of varieties of pipes, the majority identifiable as products of James Jenkins (O. Kent 1973: 198; Arch. Rev. 7 (1972) 61 s.v. Bristol - Lewin's Mead). Most of Lewin's Mead is in St James parish, the extreme west is in St Michael (cf parishes from which Jenkins voted noted above; see also p.767).)

JENKINS, John (315)

F 1739

15 November 1739: free because son of James Jenkins of Bristol, pipemaker (noted in burgess rolls as being a Quaker).

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Combe.

JENKINS, Joseph (316)

F 1768, fl 1784

9 March 1768: free because son of Thomas Jenkins of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - Temple; voted for Brickdale.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

JENKINS, Thomas (317)

F 1733, fl 1754

26 April 1733: free having married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Andrews of Bristol, cooper.

1734 Polls - St Michael; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Nugent and Beckford.

(9 March 1768: his son Joseph Jenkins (q.v.) free.)

(9 March 1768: his son-in-law John Okely II, husband of daughter Elizabeth, free.)

JOHNSON, Abraham (318)

A 1706

31 August 1706: son of Charles Johnson late of Bristol, chirurgeon decd, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs.

JONES, Charles (319)

A 1687, F 1694

6 October 1687: son of Charles Jones of Bristol, brewer, apprenticed to Edward I and Jane Randall for 7 yrs.

13 October 1694: free having been apprenticed to Edward Randall I.

JONES, Devereaux I (first name also appears as Daveraux, Devereux, Deverux) (320)

A 1684, F 1691, fl 1713, D by 1727

28 June 1684: son of Jesse Jones of Bristol, blacksmith, apprenticed to Llewellin and Elizabeth Evans for 7 yrs.

3 July 1691: free having been apprenticed to Llewellin Evans.

1696: noted with wife Ruth and children Sarah, Ruth, John, and George in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 52).

10 May 1697: he and wife Ruth took over William Morgan apprentice from William [either William I or II] and Mary Evans.

3 February 1697/8: bondsman, noted only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for James Crookes, sailor, to marry Elinor Jones of St Michael; at St Michael's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 287).

23 September 1703: he and wife Rebecca took John Nicholas apprentice.

13 November 1704: he and wife Rebecca took John Buckeridge apprentice.

10 July 1707: he and wife Rebecca took Charles Stuckley apprentice.

28 July 1713: he and wife Rebecca took Thomas Cogswell apprentice.

Dead by 10 April 1727 when son Devereaux Jones II (q.v.) became free.

Signs the marriage bond with a cross.

JONES, Devere[a]ux II (321)

B after 1696?, F 1727, fl 1739, D by 1748

Does not appear in 1696 list of Bristol inhabitants though father Devereaux Jones I and father's wife Ruth together with their children Sarah, Ruth, John, and George do appear, suggesting Devereaux II was born later than this time.

10 April 1727: free because son of Devereaux Jones I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

Dead by 17 October 1748 when apprentice Isaac Battin, originally with William and Mary Foord, became free and Jones described as decd.

JONES, Edward (322)

A 1682

15 September 1682: son of Edward Jones of Bristol, tobacco-roller, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Katherine for 7 yrs.

Father not listed in Tyack's list of C17 Bristol freemen tobacco-rollers (1935b: 198).

JONES, John (323)

A 1725, F 1733, left Bristol May 1735

16 October 1725: son of Walter Jones late of Bristol, yeoman decd, apprenticed to Matthew Shingler for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 paid with apprentice ex Public Charity of the Parishioners of the Parish of St Michael Within.

24 April 1734: he and wife Sarah took John Hercules apprentice.

22 May 1735: a signed statement of this date by Jones released Hercules from his apprenticeship, Jones "being incapable by divers Loses & misfortune to Carry on [his] said trade" (see below).

31 May 1735: Hercules turned over to James and Mary Jenkins, Jones "being gone off".

Jones's signature to his statement releasing Hercules is in a rather laboured hand. The full statement reads as follows:

> Be it known to all whome it may concerne yt I John Jones Pipemaker being incapable by divers Loses & misfortunes to Carry on my said trade & having bound to me John the Son of William Hercules of the citty of Bristoll as an apprentice to learne the Said trade doe by these presents [first attempt at spelling this word crossed out] discharg the said John Hercules from his obligations he is under ["to me" added above the line at this point] by ye said Indentures of apprentishipp & Leave him at Liberty to serve any other person in wittness whearof I have this day given up the said Indentures to the said John Hercules as

witness my hand this 22^{d} day of may 1735

John Jones

(The document itself is not written by Jones.)

The document was attached to the Tolzey Book entry, which in arranging Hercules's transfer to James and Mary Jenkins notes that Jones "hath failed in his Circumstances & absconds for fear of being Arrested". As the Tolzey Book entry is dated 31 May Jones must have fled between 22 and 31 May, presumably immediately after the former date.

JONES, Richard I (324)

A 1637/8

16 March 1637/8: son of Richard Jones of Newnam, Gloucestershire, tailor, apprenticed to Edward I and Elizabeth Lewis for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr, to receive at the end of his term "one Mould and one screw 2 toole belonging to the trade or xxxs".

JONES, Richard II (325)

A 1669, released 1669/70

3 August 1669: son of Richard Jones of Langhangell, Monmouthshire, yeoman, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Janet (?) for 7 yrs.

19 February 1669/70: released from apprenticeship.

JONES, Thomas (326)

A 1650

1 October 1650: son of Robert Jones of Childs Arker [?Childs Ercall], Shropshire, farmer, apprenticed to John and Elizabeth Calloway for a third of (tercio) 11 yrs.

JONES, Walter (327)

A 1628/9

14 January 1628/9: son of Morgan Jones of Magor, Monmouthshire, mercer, apprenticed to Samuel Morris, saddler and tobacco-pipe maker, and wife Margaret for 8 yrs.

JONES, William (328)

A 1668

28 April 1668: son of Winter Jones late of "Brecknock", gentleman decd, to William Evans [either William I or William II] and wife [no name given] for 7 yrs (the name Robert Pomrey is written first for the master, then stroked through).

KELLAWAY - see CALLOWAY X

KELLY, James (329)

F 1812

8 October 1812: free having married Ann daughter of John Fletcher of Bristol, soapboiler decd.

1812 Polls - Temple St, Temple; voted for Romilly.

KENNICOTT, Nicholas (330)

F 1809, fl 1812 Bristol, fl 1830 Swansea

2 November 1809: free having married daughter of William Westley of Bristol, carpenter decd.

1810-12 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.).

1812 Polls - Pile St, St Mary Redcliff; voted for Davis.

1830 Polls - SWANSEA; voted for Davis and Baillie.

The 1848 edition of Hunt and Co's City of Bristol, Newport and Welch [sic] Towns Directory and the 1853 edition of Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Directory both list Edward and Nicholas Kennicott as a pipemaking firm at Hafod, Swansea; the placing of Edward before Nicholas in the listing suggests they may have been sons of the Bristol Nicholas Kennicott rather than father and son (I am indebted to Swansea Public Library for the 1848 reference).

KENTON, William - see KINTON, William X

KING, George (331)

A 1740

3 June 1740: son of John King late of the City of London, pipemaker, apprenticed to Elizabeth Phillips widow of John Phillips for 7 yrs; £3 charity money paid with the apprentice.

KING, John (332)

A 1731, F 1739, fl 1754

26 October 1731: son of Henry King of Bristol, brickmaker, apprenticed to William and Mary Nicholas for 7 yrs; £3 paid with the apprentice ex publico dono.

KING, Richard (333)

F 1660

26 October 1660: free having married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Nash of Bristol, pinmaker.

KING, William (334)

A 1688, F 1695/6

15 November 1688: son of William King of Bristol, turner, apprenticed to Francis I and Alice Russell for 7 yrs; father to find apparel.

KINTON, William (Kington, Kenton, Keinton, Keynton) (335)

A 1650, F 1657, fl 1696

8 June 1650: son of William Kinton of Bristol, farmer, apprenticed to Jane Wall widow of John Wall pro tercio septem annorum.

10 September 1657: free having been apprenticed to Jane Wall.

27 August 1670: he and wife Mary took Jacob Silcocks apprentice.

(31 October 1673: his apprentice John Prosser I free.)

25 June 1677: he and wife Mary took Richard Saunders apprentice.

(14 January 1679/80: his apprentice Jacob Silcocks free.)

19 May 1685: he and wife Mary took William Scott apprentice.

(11 December 1685: his apprentice Richard Saunders free.)

15 October 1691: he and wife Mary took John Curry apprentice.

1 September 1694: he and wife Mary took Richard Hickes apprentice.

19 December 1694: his apprentice John Curry (above) discharged with the consent of the apprentice, his master, and his mother.

1696: noted with wife Mary and "servant" Richard Hickes (above) in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 52).

(23 February 1707/8: his apprentice William Scott free.)

KNELL, Philip (336)

A 1706, F 1713, fl 1754

17 June 1706: son of Philip Knell of Bristol, farrier, apprenticed to James and Katherine Abbott for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

28 October 1713: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

1715 Polls - St James.

1754 Polls - one poll book says St Peter, another Temple; voted for Nugent.

LANSDOWN, James (337)

A 1742, F 1774, fl 1781 Bristol, fl 1784 Southwark

4 May 1742: son of Samuel Lansdown of Bristol, hooper, apprenticed to Nicholas and Charity Willis for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £10 paid with the apprentice.

2 November 1774: free because son of Samuel Lansdown of Bristol, hooper decd.

1781 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - St John, SOUTHWARK, SURREY; voted for Cruger.

LANSDOWN, William (Landsdown) (338)

F 1784, fl 1784 London, poss. fl London 1832-48

14 April 1784: free having married Sarah daughter of Samuel Bryant I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1784 Polls - St Paul, Shadwell, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Peach.

Possibly the William Lan(d)sdown noted at Essex St, Kingsland Rd, London 1832-48 (Bloice in Atkinson and Oswald 1969: 222, Oswald 1960a: 81); alternatively this Lansdown might be a son of the 1784 William Lansdown.

LEE, James (339)

A 1723, alive 1729

24 June 1723: son of William Lee of Bristol, sawyer, apprenticed to Rebecca Arthurs widow of John Arthurs for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel "& lot".

15 August 1726: turned over to Charles and Margaret Buckler.

29 May 1729: turned over to Thomas Owen [either Thomas Owen II or Thomas Owen III] and wife Hannah, his master and mistress [the Bucklers] being dead, by order of the Tolzey.

Tolzey Book entry for the latter transfer gives additional details. Lee's friends appeared to the magistrates for him to be re-apprenticed after the deaths of Buckler and his wife (whose name is given here as Sarah) because Lee was "destitute both of Instruction and Maintenance". This was agreed to with "the consent of the incorporated Company of Tobacco-pipemakers within the said City". Lee's signature is very poor while his mother makes an illegible mark; Owen, however, signs with a very assured hand. (The fact that Lee's mother signs suggests the father, William Lee, had died by this date.)

Brother of John and William Lee (qq.v.).

LEE, John (340)

A 1741/2, F 1749, fl 1765, D by 1775

7 January 1741/2: son of William Lee of Bristol, sawyre, apprenticed to John and Ruth Bryant for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

13 November 1749: free having been apprenticed to John Bryant decd.

1754 Polls - St Michael; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

20 August 1757: he and wife Susannah took Robert Carter apprentice.

20 August 1757: he and wife Susannah took Henry Powell apprentice.

7 January 1765: he and wife Susannah took Henry Wickham apprentice (entry gives no trade for Lee).

(18 April 1767: his apprentice Robert Carter free.)

Dead by 1775 when his widow Susannah Lee (q.v.) listed at 86 Lewin's Mead (Sketchley's Dir.).

Brother of William and James Lee (qq.v.).

LEE, Susannah (341)

M by 1757, widowed bet. 1765 and 1775, fl 1775-85

Widow of John Lee (q.v.), married to him by 20 August 1757 when they took Robert Carter and Henry Powell apprentices.

Widowed between 7 January 1765 when she and John Lee took Henry Wickham apprentice and 1775 when she appears alone as a pipemaker (see below).

1775 86 Lewin's Mead (Sketchley's Dir.).

1785 Lewin's Mead (The Bristol Dir.).

LEE, William (342)

A 1721/2, F 1729

19 March 1721/2: son of William Lee of Bristol, sawyer, apprenticed to John and Ruth Bryant for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel "et lotion'".

24 May 1729: free having been apprenticed to John Bryant.

Brother of James and John Lee (qq.v.).

LEWES - spelling of the surname Lewis used instead of or in conjunction X with the spelling Lewis by earlier members of the Lewis I and Lewis 2 families (see family trees) - Samuel I, Edward I, Hugh, and Edward II; John and Francis. The spelling Lewis is used consistently here in order to obviate confusion; those individuals using the spelling Lewes have this noted in brackets following their name at the top of their entry.

LEWIS, Ann (343)

fl 1864-78

1874-65 10 New St (Matthews's Dir.).
1866-78 22 New St (ditto) - possibly a street numbering change from the above entry.

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other compiled 6 January 1953.

Widow of George Lewis (q.v.).

Succeeded at 22 New St by Thomas George II in 1879 and Mrs. George in 1882-83.

LEWIS, Edward I (Lewes) (344)

A 1624, no freedom date found, fl 1631-40/1, prob. D by 1652

25 March 1624: son of Samuel Lewis I "smith and tobaccopipemaker" and wife Elizabeth, apprenticed to father.

Freedom entry not found.

7 April 1631: he and wife Elizabeth took Daniel Billings apprentice.

20 March 1632/3: he and wife Elizabeth took Bartholemew Elliott apprentice.

16 March 1637/8: he and wife Elizabeth took Richard Jones apprentice.

18 March 1640/1: he and wife Elizabeth took John Bladen I apprentice.

Probably dead by September 1652 because not listed among founder-members of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild; the Elizabeth Lewis listed there could be his widow (above) but could also be his mother, wife of Samuel Lewis I (see LEWIS, Elizabeth).

(15 December 1661: son Hugh Lewis (q.v.) free.)

LEWIS, Edward II (Lewes) (345)

F 1678/9, fl 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

24 March 1678/9: free having been apprenticed to his father Hugh Lewis.

(24 February 1706/7: son Samuel Lewis III free.)

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

LEWIS, Elizabeth (346)

fl 1652

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild - referred to there as widow; could be either the Elizabeth wife of Samuel Lewis I and noted 1624 or, more likely, the Elizabeth wife of Edward Lewis I (Samuel I's son) noted 1631, 1632/3, 1637/8, and 1640/1. Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or freemen's widows, but no evidence that either Samuel Lewis I or Edward Lewis I were ever freemen piepmakers.

LEWIS, Francis (Lewes) (347)

F 1691, fl 1722, D or left Bristol by 1736

28 March 1691: free because son of John Lewis of Bristol, pipemaker.

7 April 1691: he and wife [unnamed] took John Tippet I apprentice.

25 July 1715:he and wife [unnamed] took John Sutherland apprentice.

1722 Polls - St James; the words "Que alms" occur after Lewis's name in the lists, perhaps indicating he was a Quaker and in an Almshouse, though why these points should be noted in a poll book is not clear. Voted for Hart.

Dead or left Bristol by 1 September 1736 when son Abraham apprenticed to John Lowle, merchant tailor, and wife Ann for 7 yrs (£10 paid with the apprentice from Edward Colston decd), Francis Lewis being described as "late of Bristol" though not actually stated deceased.

LEWIS, George (348)

fl 1847-63

1847-50 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).
1853 7 Gt George St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.)
1854-63 10 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

1856 10 New St (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.)

1863 ditto (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

Succeeded by Ann Lewis (q.v.), presumably his wife.

LEWIS, Hugh (Lewes) (349)

fl 1652, F 1661, fl 1665, D by 1674

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1661 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen.

15 December 1661: free because son of Edward Lewis I of Bristol, pipemaker; fees [the 4s6d payable on taking one's freedom] waived by the Mayor.

19 July 1665: bondsman, noted as of St James, in marriage licence for Philip Grubb of St Peter, farmer, and Margaret Hawkins of St James; at St Mark's "alias le Gaunts" (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 41).

(17 April 1669: Timothy Ricketts free having been apprenticed originally with Hugh Lewis and subsequently with John Tucker.)

Dead by 18 May 1674 when son Samuel Lewis II (q.v.) apprenticed to Francis and Alice Russell.

(23 August 1677: son Thomas Lewis I (q.v.) apprenticed to John and Mary Sinderling, father referred to as deceased.)

(24 March 1678: son Edward Lewis II (q.v.) free.)

LEWIS, Isaac (350)

F 1768, fl 1781 London

9 March 1768: free because son of Thomas Lewis of Bristol, pipemaker decd [either Thomas Lewis III or Thomas Lewis IV].

1781 Polls - New St, Horsleydown, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

(13 December 1783: son John Lewis (q.v.) apprenticed to John Carey.)

Samuel Lewis IV, either a brother or cousin (see Lewis 2 family tree) at New St, Horsleydown, 1800-05.

LEWIS, John I (Lewes) (351)

F 1669, fl 1690, D by 1696

Apprenticeship record not found.

9 June 1669: free having been apprenticed to William Cissell.

29 October 1670: he and wife Susannah took William Weldey apprentice.

10 October 1677: he and wife Susannah took William Morgan apprentice.

21 July 1684: he and wife Susannah took Evan Jenkins apprentice.

21 October 1685: he and wife Susannah took Charles Horsman apprentice.

20 May 1690: he and wife Susannah took John Gray apprentice.

21 July 1690: he and wife Susannah took Thomas Harvey apprentice.

(28 March 1691: son Francis Lewis (q.v.) free.)

Dead by 22 June 1696 when widow Susannah Lewis (q.v.) took son Thomas Lewis II apprentice.

(25 March 1700: apprentice Thomas Harvey free.)

(10 April 1700: apprentice John Gray free.)

(27 August 1700: apprentice William Morgan free.)

(31 January 1704/5: George Powell (q.v.) free having married John Lewis I's daughter Elizabeth.)

LEWIS, John II (352)

A 1783

13 December 1783: son of Isaac Lewis of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to John Carey (no wife mentioned) for 7 yrs; master to find apparel and washing, £10 paid with apprentice the gift of the City of Bristol to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

LEWIS, Samuel I (Lewes) (353)

fl 1624 as pipemaker, fl 1604/5-26 as smith

(20 January 1604/5: referred to as a smith when Thomas Reade apprenticed to him.)

25 March 1624: he and wife Elizabeth took son Edward Lewis I (q.v.) apprentice; father's trade given as "smith and tobaccopipemaker", trade

son apprenticed to not stated but active as a pipemaker by 1631.

27 March 1624: he and wife Elizabeth took John Williams I apprentice; Samuel Lewis I's trade given as pipemaker.

4 May 1626: he and wife Elizabeth took William Lewis [apparently not a relative] apprentice; Samuel Lewis I's trade given as smith but William Lewis F 1640 as a pipemaker.

(17 June 1626: referred to as a smith when son Samuel Lewis jr apprenticed to him.)

LEWIS, Samuel II (354)

A 1674

18 May 1674: son of Hugh Lewis late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Francis I and Alice Russell for 7 yrs.

LEWIS, Samuel III (355)

F 1706/7

24 February 1706/7: free because son of Edward Lewis II.

LEWIS, Samuel IV (356)

F 1774, fl 1774-84 London area, prob. fl there 1805

29 October 1774: free because son of Thomas Lewis [either Thomas III or Thomas IV] of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1774 Polls - Oxford St, LONDON; voted for Brickdale.

1781 Polls - LAMBETH, SURREY; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - New St, St John, SOUTHWARK, SURREY;voted for Cruger.

Probably the Samuel Lewis recorded in London and Southwark 1799-1805 (Oswald 1960a: 80;Bloice in Atkinson and Oswald 1969: 211) - recorded at New St, Horsleydown, [Southwark] 1800-05.

Isaac Lewis, either a brother or cousin (see Lewis 2 family tree) at New St, Horsleydown, 1784.

LEWIS, Susannah (first name also appears as Susanna, Susanne, Susan) (357)

M by 1670, widowed bet. 1690 and 1696, fl 1696-1707

Widow of John Lewis (q.v.), married to him by 29 October 1670 when they took William Weldey apprentice.

Widowed between 21 July 1690 when she and John Lewis took Thomas Harvey apprentice and 22 June 1696 when she appears alone as a pipemaker (see below).

22 June 1696: took her son Thomas Lewis II apprentice.

(28 June 1703: her son and apprentice Thomas Lewis II free.)

(22 July 1704: took John Bonner apprentice.)

24 November 1707: took Solomon Heane apprentice.

(9 April 1712: her apprentice John Bonner free.)

(26 July 1727: her apprentice Solomon Heane free.)

LEWIS, Thomas I (358)

A 1677, F 1685, fl 1693

23 August 1677: son of Hugh Lewis late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to John and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs.

10 December 1685: free having been apprenticed to John Sinderling.

7 October 1693: bondsman, noted only as of Bristol, in marriage licence

for Timothy Lewis of Bristol tobacco-cutter and Mary Slade of Aston, Somerset; at Winterbourne (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 247).

(6 August 1713: John Prosser II free having been apprenticed to a Thomas Lewis - more likely Thomas Lewis II than Thomas I.)

The Timothy Lewis in the marriage bond is presumably a relative, but he does not appear in Tyack's list of C17 Bristol tobacco-cutters (Tyack 1935b: 197-8).

Thomas Lewis I signs marriage bond with a mark.

LEWIS, Thomas II (359)

A 1696, F 1703, fl 1715, D by 1721 according to one source, fl 1722 according to another

22 June 1696: son of John Lewis late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Susannah Lewis widow of John Lewis for 7 yrs.

28 June 1703: free having been apprenticed to Susannah Lewis.

(6 August 1713: John Prosser II free having been apprenticed to a Thomas Lewis - more likely this Thomas Lewis than Thomas I.)

1715 Polls - St James.

According to burgess rolls dead by 27 November 1721 when son Thomas Lewis IV (q.v.) free; nevertheless 1722 Poll Book records him voting at that election from St James.

(24 July 1727: son Thomas Lewis III free, at which time father referred to as dead.)

LEWIS, Thomas III (360)

F 1727, fl 1734, either he or Thomas Lewis IV fl 1754 and D by 1768

24 July 1727: free because son of Thomas Lewis II of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - either he or Thomas Lewis IV (perhaps more likely the latter) votes from St Thomas; voted for Combe.

1754 Polls - ditto, votes from Temple; voted for Nugent.

If this Thomas Lewis is the father of Isaac Lewis (q.v.) then dead by 9 March 1768 when Isaac takes his freedom.

(Samuel Lewis III free 29 October 1774 by which time his father, either Thomas III or Thomas IV Lewis, is described as dead.)

Thomas Lewis III and Thomas Lewis IV are brothers; Isaac Lewis and Samuel Lewis III could either be brothers or cousins depending on whether they had the same Thomas Lewis father (see Lewis 2 family tree).

LEWIS, Thomas IV (361)

A 1721, F 1739, either he or Thomas Lewis III fl 1754 and D by 1768

27 November 1721: son of Thomas Lewis II late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Margaret Cooper widow of John Cooper for 7 yrs; 40s paid with the apprentice ex dono Ald Kitchen decd.

22 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to Margaret Cooper.

1739 Polls - either he or Thomas Lewis III (perhaps more likely the former) votes from St Thomas; voted for Combe.

1754 Polls - ditto, votes from Temple; voted for Nugent.

If this Thomas Lewis is the father of Isaac Lewis (q.v.) then dead by 9 March 1768 when Isaac takes his freedom.

(Samuel Lewis III free 29 October 1774 by which time his father, either Thomas III or Thomas IV Lewis, is described as dead.)

Thomas Lewis IV and Thomas Lewis III are brothers; Isaac Lewis and Samuel Lewis III could either be brothers or cousins depnding on whether they had the same Thomas Lewis father (see Lewis 2 family tree).

LEWIS, William (362)

A 1626, fl 1639/40, F 1640, prob. D by 1652

4 May 1626: son of Lodovice [Lewis] Richard of Llandigver, Monmouthshire, husbandman decd, apprenticed to Samuel I and Elizabeth Lewis for 8 yrs and 1 covenant yr - Samuel Lewis I described in the entry as a smith (see LEWIS, Samuel I).

29 January 1639/40: he and wife Margaret took Robert Cabell apprentice.

6 June 1640: free having been apprenticed to Samuel Lewis I "smith", William Lewis described as a tobacco-pipe maker.

Probably dead by September 1652 because not listed among founder-members of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

First Bristol pipemaker to take his freedom.

LEWTON, John - see NEWTON, John X

LISCOMBE, Nicholas (363)

fl 1837-39

1837 17 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.) - general entries gives number as 15.
1838-39 10 Gt Ann St (ditto) - ditto.

William Tribble (q.v.) listed at 15 Gt Ann St 1837.

LLOYD, Isaac (Loyd) (364)

A 1693/4, F 1713

13 March 1693/4: son of Walter Lloyd of Abbergainey [prob. Abergavenny],

Monmouthshire, grocer, apprenticed to Edmond and Christian Sinderling for 7 yrs.

Subsequently turned over to James and Katherine Abbott (see below) but no entry for this found.

17 August 1713: free having been apprenticed first to Edmond Sinderling decd and then to James and Katherine Abbott.

LLOYD, Thomas (365)

F 1784

3 May 1784: free having married Mary daughter of Thomas Cummins of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1784 Polls - Castle Precincts.

LOCK, Philip (366)

A 1682

11 April 1682: son of Philip Lock late of Bristol, clothworker decd, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

LONDON, Charles (367)

fl 1715

1715 Polls - St Michael.

LOVELESS, Robert (Lovelace) (368)

A 1708, F 1715/6, fl 1734

14 August 1708: son of Robert Loveless of Bristol, bodice-maker decd, apprenticed to William and Eliza Cullin for 7 yrs.

13 November 1712: turned over by consent of all parties to John I and Eleanor Macey.

28 January 1715/6: free having been apprenticed first to William Cullen and then to John Macey I.

Loyd, Isaac - see LLOYD, Isaac X

MACEY, John I (Maceye, Macy, Masey, Massey, Masee, Mase, Mary) (369)

A 1691, noted 1696, F 1700, fl 1726

31 October 1691: a pauper infant of the parish of "Holy Cross alias Temple" apprenticed to John Holstead II and wife (name not given) for 7 yrs by order and consent of Jerome Churchey and Samuel Whitchurch, Guardians of the Parish Church and Jacob Steward and Thomas Eagle, Overseers of the Poor.

1696: listed with John II and Mary Holstead in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 236).

12 April 1700: free having been apprenticed to John Holstead II.

25 June 1706: he and wife Eleanor took John Cooper apprentice.

14 August 1708: he and wife Eleanor took over Robert Loveless apprentice from William and Eliza Cullin.

(6 August 1713: apprentice John Cooper free.)

17 November 1713: he and wife Eleanor took Anthony Baily I apprentice.

14 October 1714: he and wife Eleanor took Joseph Millsom apprentice.

1715 Polls - Temple.

16 March 1719/20: he and wife Eleanor took Thomas Spendar apprentice.

4 May 1721: he and wife Eleanor took William Reece apprentice.

(7 November 1721: his apprentice Anthony Baily I free.)

1722 Polls - according to Oswald 1960a: 82, Macey is recorded voting at this election; this writer has been unable to find the reference (see 6: V).

(10 September 1722: his apprentice Joseph Millsom free.)

(7 November 1723: his son John Macey II (q.v.) free.)

25 April 1726: he and wife Eleanor took Edward Sinderlin apprentice.

(Probably his son John Macey II and wife Rebecca who took Richard Carter II apprentice 12 May 1729.)

(Probably his son John Macey II and wife Rebecca who took over Thomas Morgan apprentice from Charles Buckler decd 16 May 1729.)

(Probably John Macey II's apprentice Richard Carter II free 6 October 1738, at which time Macey referred to as dead.)

(9 October 1739: his apprentice Edward Sinderlin free, by which time Macey referred to as dead.)

MACEY, John II (370)

F 1723, prob. fl 1729 and D by 1738

7 November 1723: free because son of John Macey I of Bristol, pipemaker.

12 May 1729: probably this John Macey and wife Rebecca who took Richard Carter II apprentice.

16 May 1729: probably this John Macey and wife Rebecca who took over Thomas Morgan apprentice from Charles Buckler decd.

6 October 1738: Richard Carter II (above) free at which time his master John Macey described as dead.

18 October 1738: Joseph Macey son of John Macey apprenticed to Joseph Hurditch, joiner, and wife Mary for 7 yrs, £14 being paid with the apprentice - John Macey referred to here as "late of Bristol" though not actually

as deceased; no mother of Joseph or wife of John Macey noted but reference probably to John Macey II.

MARMDRELL, William (371)

A 1681

24 August 1681: son of William Marmdrell of Hallowtrowe, Somerset, coal-miner, apprenticed to John and Joan Abbot for 7 yrs.

MARSHMAN, Robert (372)

fl 1643/4

14 January 1643/4: noted as a pipemaker "an inhabitante within the sayd Citty [Bristol]; and for a long tyme hath bin, and doth yet continue in the office of a Constable of the Warde of Stt Michaells" (he had been forced to become a constable of Bath) (Nott (ed) 1935: 51; cf Latimer 1908: 27).

MARTIN, Benjamin (373)

A 1712

24 November 1712: son of William Martin of Bristol, hooper, apprenticed to Henry and Mary Edwards for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

MATHEWS - see also MATTHEWS X

MATHEWS, James (Matthew, Matthews) (372)

A 1713/4, F 1723, fl 1739

2 March 1713/4: son of George Matthew [sic] of Bristol, victualler, apprenticed to John Hunt [either John Hunt II or John Hunt III] and wife Mary for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

19 March 1716/7: transferred, with "the consent of the Master of the Company and all parties", to serve the remainder of his term with Ezekiel and Elianor Millard.

6 November 1723: free having been apprenticed first to John Hunt II or John Hunt III and then to Ezekiel Millard decd.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

(3 April 1754: his son-in-law Samuel Pearce I free having marrried his daughter Elizabeth.)

(9 September 1780: his son-in-law John Andrews free having married his daughter Sarah.)

MATHLEN, James (375)

A 1719

9 November 1719: son of James Mathlen late of Palton, Somerset, yeoman decd, apprenticed to Edward and Mary Reed for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

MATTHEW, James - see MATHEWS, James X

MATTHEWS, Nicholas X

Referred to as a deceased Bristol pipemaker in apprentice roll entry of

7 April 1716 when a son John was apprenticed to John Baker, glassmaker. No other evidence that he was a Bristol pipemaker, however, and almost certainly he is the Gloucester pipemaker of that name referred to (again as deceased) in apprentice roll entry of 20 April 1719 when another son, Richard, was apprenticed to the same glassmaker John Baker (see 6: VII(c)).

MAUN, George (376)

fl 1840s?, 1860s?

1843 22 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.) - listed for this year only and only in general entries section; perhaps a misprint for James Maun (q.v.) who appears for this year in the trades section at 17 Gt George St and who for the years 1837-39 and 1842 appears at number 17 in the trades section and at number 22 in the general entries section. Rather complicated James Maun entries continue (with a Jonathen Maun - q.v. - replacing him in 1846) and from 1847 until 1864 he appears at the 22 Gt George St property, a re-numbering of the Gt George St properties resulting in number 22 becoming number 55 from 1864.
1865 55 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.) - renumbering of number 22 (see above); either a successor to James Maun for this year only or another possible misprint for James Maun.

MAUN, James (Mawn, Maund) (377)

fl 1837-64

1837-42 17 Gt George St according to trades section, 22 Gt George St in 1837-39 and 1842 general entries section (Matthews's Dir.).
1843 17 George St in trades section, George Maun (q.v.) at 22 Gt George St in general entries (Matthews's Dir.).
1844-45 17 Gt George St (ditto).
1846 not listed, but a Jonathan Maun appears instead, at 22 Gt George St (ditto).
1847-57 22 Gt George St (ditto).
1858-63 ditto, but listed only in general entries (ditto).
1864 55 Gt George St - 22 renumbered - but listed only in general entries (ditto).

1841 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Berkeley.

1852 Polls - ditto; voted for Berkeley and Langton.

1848 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

MAUN, Jonathan (378)

fl 1836-38, 1840s?

1836-38 17 Ann [sic] St (Matthews's Dir.) - parhaps a mistake for 17 Gt George St, see MAUN, James.
1846 22 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.) - perhaps a mistake for James Maun (q.v.), perhaps also a confusion with Jonathan Moul (q.v.) fl 1846-47 at New St.

MILLARD, Ezekiel (Miller) (379)

A 1705/6, F 1713, fl 1716/7, D by 1721

18 January 1705/6: son of Joseph Millard late of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, farmer, apprenticed to John I and Margaret Harvey for 7 yrs; apprentice to find apparel for himself during his term and in consideration thereof his master and mistress were to pay him £2 15s per annum during his apprenticeship.

10 December 1713: free by order of the Common Council having served part of his apprenticeship with John Harvey I.

7 May 1714: he and wife Elianor took Maurice Phillips apprentice.

1715 Polls - St James.

19 March 1716/7: he and wife Elianor took over James Mathews apprentice from John Hunt (either John II or John III) and wife Mary.

Dead by 30 October 1721 when apprentice Maruice Phillips free.

(6 November 1723: apprentice James Mathews free, Millard referred to as dead.)

MILLS, John (380)

F 1830, fl 1845

27 July 1830: free having married Anne daughter of Henry Thomas of Bristol, cabinetmaker.

1830 Polls - New St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Protheroe.

1844-45 50 New St (*Matthews's Dir*.).

Succeeds William Pratt (q.v.) who is recorded at 50 New St 1838-43; may possibly, in view of his being on New St as early as 1830, have been an assistant of Pratt living with him and taking over his business on the latter's death or retirement.

MILLS, William (381)

fl 1837-62

1837 24 Temple St (*Robson's Dir*.).

1841 ditto (*Matthews's Dir*.).
1842-45 no mention.
1846-62 24 Temple St (*Matthews's Dir*.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's *Bristol and Welch Towns Dir*.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's *Bristol Dir*.).

1852 Temple St (*Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir*.).

1853 24 Temple St (Scammell's *Bristol Dir*.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's *Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir*.).

1856 ditto (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

MILLSOM, James I (Milsom, Milson, Millom) (382)

A 1709/10, F 1724, fl 1739

16 February 1709/10: son of James Millsom of Bristol, tailor, apprenticed to Robert I and Sarah Tippet for 7 yrs.

5 October 1724: free having been apprenticed to Robert Tippet I.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

Brother of Joseph Millsom.

MILLSOM, James II (Milsom) (383)

F 1781, fl 1784

25 January 1781: free because son of Richard Millsom of Bristol, pipemaker.

1781 Polls - Temple; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

MIL[L]SOM, Joseph (384)

A 1714, F 1722, fl 1739 London

14 October 1714: son of James Mil[l]som of Bristol, tailor, apprenticed to John and Eleanor Macey for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

10 September 1722: free having been apprenticed to John Macey I.

1739 Polls - LONDON; voted for Southwell.

Brother of James Millsom I.

MILLSOM, Richard (Milsom, Milsome, Milsum) (385)

A 1700, F 1707/8, fl 1784

4 November 1700: son of James Millsom of Bristol, tobacconist, apprenticed to Charles and Elizabeth Chick for 7 yrs.

22 March 1707/8: free having been apprenticed to Charles Chick.

1715 Polls - St James.

1722 Polls - ditto; voted for Hart.

(19 October 1725: son Richard apprenticed to Alexander Abell "tonsor chirurgeon & Perriwigmaker" and wife Martha for 7 yrs; £10 paid with apprentice ex dono Edward Colston Esq decd.)

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1754 Polls - ditto; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

1774 Polls - ditto; voted for Cruger.

(25 January 1781: son James Millsom II (q.v.) free.)

1781 Polls - St Michael; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

Father James Millsom does not appear in Tyack's list of C17 Bristol tobaconnists (Tyack 1935b).

Richard Millsom is probably the longest-lived Bristol pipemaker, for assuming he was ca. 14 when apprenticed in 1700 he must have been born ca. 1686 and must therefore have been very nearly 100 when recorded voting in 1784.

MILSOM - see MILLSOM

X

MONKES, Thomas (386)

fl 1656-69/70

21 April 1656: Thomas Monkes, described as a pewterer, and wife Julian took John Haskins apprentice to educate him in the art of a tobacco-pipe maker.

31 January 1669/70: Monkes and wife Sarah, this time described as a pipemaker, took Priamus Williams as an apprentice pipemaker.

(18 May 1677: Monkes's apprentice Priamus Williams free as a pipemaker.)

MOON, Charles (Moore) (387)

A 1763, F 1770, fl 1820

7 January 1763: son of Richard Moon of the parish of Enmore, Somerset, baker, apprenticed to William and Elizabeth Nicholas for 7 yrs.

10 January 1770: free having been apprenticed to William Nicholas.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Bedminster; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Cruger and Peach.

(7 April 1808: son James Moon (q.v.) free.).

1812 Polls - Lawrence Hill, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Romilly and Davis.

1818 Polls - Ann [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1820 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Bright.

MOON, James (388)

F 1808, fl 1841

7 April 1808: free because son of Charles Moon of Bristol, pipemaker.

1812 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Romilly and Davis.

1818 Polls - Ann St [sic], St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Bright.

(26 July 1830: son Richard Moon (q.v.) free.)

1830 Polls - Rose St, Temple; voted for Davis and Acland.

1832 Polls -ditto; voted for Protheroe and Vyvyan.

1833-34 Pipe Lane, Temple (FIG 204; Matthews's Dir.).

(30 July 1839: son Simon Moon (q.v.) free.)

1841 Polls - Avon St, Temple; voted for Miles and Fripp.

MOON, Richard (389)

F 1830

26 July 1830: free because son of James Moon of Bristol, pipemaker.

1830 Polls - Rose St, Temple; voted for Davis and Baillie.

MOON, Simon (390)

F 1839, fl 1841

30 July 1839: free because son of James Moon of Bristol, pipemaker.

1841 Polls - Temple Back, Temple, voted for Miles and Fripp.

MOONE, (possibly MOORE), Thomas (391)

A 1669/70

3 February 1669/70: son of John Moone or Moore of Hiliwestone, Somerset, collier, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II - no terms of apprenticeship given].

MOORE, Whitson (392)

A 1792

22 June 1792: son of Richard Moore late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to John and Mary Carey for 7 yrs; master to find apparel and washing, £10 paid with apprentice the gift of John Carr Esq to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

MORGAN, George (393)

D by 1669

8 April 1669: George Morgan, son of George Morgan of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Thomas Hulett, pinmaker, and wife Dorothy for 8 yrs - George Morgan sr presumably a tobacco-pipe maker, but if so no other reference to him in Bristol known.

MORGAN, Thomas (394)

A 1726/7, alive 1729

20 January 1726/7: son of Thomas Morgan of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to Charles and Margaret Buckler for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel except shoes and stockings and venital & Galer'.

16 May 1729: Morgan turned over to John and Rebecca Macey [probably John

Macey II], Buckler being dead; "13" [pounds or shillings not specified] paid with apprentice.

MORGAN, William I (395)

A 1677, F 1700

10 October 1677: son of John Morgan of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, husbandman, apprenticed to John I and Susannah Lewis for 7 yrs.

27 August 1700: free having been apprenticed to John Lewis I.

MORGAN, William II (396)

A 1693, alive 1697

9 November 1693: son of John Morgan of the town of Ross, Herefordshire, yeoman decd, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

10 May 1697: transferred with consent of master and mother to serve remainder of apprenticeship with Devereaux I and Ruth Jones.

MORRIS, Samuel (397)

fl 1628/9

Noted as a "saddler and tobaccopipemaker" when he and wife Margaret took Walter Jones apprentice 14 January 1628/9.

MORTIMORE, Nicholas I (398)

fl 1722

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Earl and Elton.

Referred to as Nicholas Mortimore sr - presumably father of Nicholas Mortimore jr (see MORTIMORE, Nicholas II).

MORTIMORE, Nicholas II (399)

fl 1722

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Earl and Elton.

Referred to as Nicholas Mortimore jr - presumably son of Nicholas Mortimore sr (see MORTIMORE, Nicholas I).

MOSS, Nathaniel (400)

A 1690

11 December 1690: son of Richard Moss of Bristol, whittawer, apprenticed to John and Bridget Griffin for 7 yrs.

MOUL, Jonathan (401)

fl 1846-47

1846-47 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

(A William Moul (?) born in Bristol (aet 29 in 1861, so B 1831 or 1832) noted working with wife in Bath in 1861 census - probably a journeyman (Brown and Brown 1974: 28).)

MURRY, Thomas (402)

fl 1722

1722 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Hart.

NAISH, Benjamin (Nash) (403)

A 1719, F 1727, fl 1734

29 July 1719: son of Thomas Naish late of Bristol, tailor decd, apprenticed to Philip Calloway [either Philip Calloway I or Philip Calloway II] and wife Christian for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £3 paid with the apprentice.

27 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to Philip Calloway (either Philip I or Philip II).

1734 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Elton and Coster.

NAYLOR, William (Nayler, Nayle) (404)

F 1722, fl 1734/5

Apprenticeship record not found.

3 September 1722: free having been apprenticed to William Tippet [either William Tippet I or William Tippet II - perhaps more likely to be William I].

14 April 1727: he and wife Susannah took over Thomas Dennis apprentice from William Tippet I.

11 July 1728: he and wife Susannah took Isaac Dennis apprentice.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Elton and Coster.

(9 December 1734: Thomas Dennis free having been apprenticed first to William Tippet I and then to Naylor.)

22 February 1734/5: he and wife Susannah took John Bateman I apprentice.

(8 October 1739: his apprentice Isaac Dennis free.)

NEWMAN, James (405)

fl 1754

1754 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

NEWTON, John I (Lewton) (406)

A 1732/3, F 1747, fl 1754

5 March 1732/3: son of John Newton of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to John Squibb [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs; friends to find "apparel & lot".

27 June 1747: free because son of John Newton of Bristol, weaver.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

NEWTON, John II (407)

A 1743

29 June 1743: son of Francis Newton late of Bristol, clothworker decd, apprenticed to William and Elizabeth Nicholas for 7 yrs; £10 paid with apprentice the gift of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

NICHOLAS, Benjamin (408)

A 1737

20 December 1737: son of John Nicholas of Bristol, shipwright, apprenticed

to William and Mary Nicholas for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

Younger brother of his master William Nicholas.

NICHOLAS, John (409)

A 1703

23 September 1703: son of Thomas Nicholas of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to Devereaux I and Rebecca Jones for 7 yrs.

NICHOLAS, William (410)

A 1723, F 1730, fl 1775

25 March 1723: son of John Nicholas of Bristol, shipwright; apprenticed to James and Mary Jenkins for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

2 May 1730: free having been apprenticed to James Jenkins.

5 January 1730/1: he and wife Mary took over Thomas Wilmot apprentice from Anthony I and Hester Baily.

26 October 1731: he and wife Mary took John King apprentice.

20 November 1732: he and wife Mary took over Joseph Challender I apprentice from Anthony I and Hester Baily.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Scrope and Elton.

14 June 1734: he and wife Mary took over Jethro Philips apprentice from Thomas and Sarah Harvey.

(3 May 1737: Joseph Coules free having been apprenticed first to Thomas Harvey and then to Nicholas.)

20 December 1737: he and wife Mary took Benjamin Nicholas apprentice.

(19 October 1739: his apprentice John King free.)

1793 Polls - St James; voted for Combe.

27 March 1741: he and wife Mary took Richard Robinson apprentice.

(28 April 1741: Joseph Callender I free having been apprenticed first to Anthony Baily and then to Nicholas.)

29 June 1743: he and wife Elizabeth took John Newton II apprentice.

(27 March 1754 - his apprentice Richard Robinson free.)

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

15 May 1760: he and wife Elizabeth took William Janes apprentice.

7 January 1763: he and wife Elizabeth took Charles Moon apprentice.

(10 January 1770: his apprentice Charles Moon free.)

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Brickdale.

1775 29 Lewin's Mead (Sketchley's Dir.).

Elder brother of his apprentice Benjamin Nicholas.

NOADES, Thomas (411)

F 1784

7 April 1784: free having married Elizabeth widow of James Foriter of Bristol, hallier.

Cooksey (1974: 29, 30; in litt. 26 November and 18 December 1974) suggests Noades may be the Thomas Noads [sic] of Poole, pipemaker, concerning whom another Poole pipemaker, John Bolt, testified on 11 November 1777 that he (Noads) owed him £2 " and upwards for money lent"; but other than the similarity of names and trades and the approximate contemporaneity of dates there is no proof that these two were the same person.

NORMAN, P. (412)

fl 1863

1863 24 Temple St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

(A William Norman born in Bristol (aet 47 in 1851, so B 1803 or 1804) noted working with two sons and three daughters in Bath 1841-45 - probably a business-owner (Brown and Brown 1974: 27).

Another William Norman [presumably a son of the above], also born in Bristol (aet 39 in 1871, so B 1831 or 1832), noted working in Bath 1870-71 - probably a business-owner (Brown and Brown 1975: loc. cit.).)

NOTTON, Joseph (413)

fl 1853-61

1853 Eugene St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1858-61 7 Wade St (Matthews's Dir.).

NUNNEY, Richard (Nunnye, Ninny, Nonney, Nonny, Noney, Nony, Nanny, Nany; first name appears once as John) (414)

fl 1652, F 1655, fl 1696, D by 1713

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1655 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen.

8 September 1655: free by order of the Common Council and on paying a fine of £2.

14 September 1655: he and wife Anne took Jacob Prosser apprentice.

21 September 1662: bondsman, noted as of St. James, in marriage licence for Robert Nunny of St Philip, cordwainer, and Joanne Townsend of St Philip, widow; at St Augustine's.

(17 March 1662/3: apprentice Jacob Prosser free.)

2 April 1670: he and wife Anne took Evan Dyer apprentice.

29 January 1676/7: he and wife Anne took son Robert Nunny apprentice.

12 June 1677: he and wife Anne took William Tapping apprentice.

(4 December 1677: son John apprenticed for 7 yrs to Peter Ely, merchant, and wife Anne to learn the art of a sailor.)

(7 February 1680/1: his apprentice Evan Dyer free.)

7 March 1682/3: he and wife Anne took George Parsons apprentice.

31 October 1683: he [called John here in error] and wife Anne took William Davis apprentice.

23 February 1688/9: he and wife Anne took John Probin apprentice.

(20 February 1689/90: his son-in-law Richard Abbots (q.v.) free having married his daughter Mary.)

4 May 1691: he and wife Anne took Richard Huett apprentice.

1696: he and wife Anne and daughter Sarah noted in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54).

(21 May 1699: his apprentice John Probin free.)

Dead by 10 August 1713 when apprentice William Davis free.

1696 list of Bristol inhabitants (above) notes the Nunney family next to the Robert Tippet family (qq.v.); Ralph (in litt. 9 September 1970) notes the Nunneys were in Lewin's Mead by 1691.

NUNNEY, Robert (Nony) (415)

A 1676/7

29 January 1676/7: son of Richard Nunney of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father Richard Nunney and wife Anne for 7 yrs.

OAKLEY - see OKELY X

O'BRYAN(T), John - see BRYANT, John X

OCKFORD, Samuel (Oxford) (416)

A 1671, F 1680/1, D by 1700

9 August 1671: son of William Ockford of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, yeoman decd, apprenticed to Thomas I and Elizabeth Poyte for 7 yrs and 1 covement yr for which he was to have at the end of his term 15s.

7 February 1680/1: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Poyte I.

Dead by 1 October 1700 when son Job apprenticed to Philip Grubb, cooper, and wife Katherine (there is an identical apprenticeship entry for Job Ockford, but with the surname spelt Oxford, recorded 7 October 1701).

OFFER AND TOVEY (417)

Richard Offer (q.v.) and Charles Tovey (q.v.) appear together in Thomas George IV's list of makers he remembered or whose names were familiar to him said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952. In the other, undated, list compiled 6 January 1953, however, only Offer appears. Offer and Tovey's address is given as "off East St" (Offer alone is listed on East St); in fact directory entries list both makers at East St, Bedminster, but at different periods - Offer is listed 1859-66, Tober 1889-91. For further details see under OFFER, Richard and TOVEY, Charles.

OFFER, Richard (418)

fl 1859-66

1859-66 East St, Bedminster (Matthews's Dir.) - not listed in general entries in 1866.

1863 ditto (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

Occurs as Offer and Tovey (see also TOVEY, Charles) with address "off East St" in Thomas George IV's list of makers he remembered or whose names were familiar to him compiled September 1952 and said to date to 1878 or 1880; occurs simply as "Offer" at East St in Thomas George IV's list compiled 6 January 1953 and undated. Thomas George IV was born 1872 and died 1968.

OKELY, John I (Oakley, Oakely) (419)

A 1723, F 1732, fl 1739

9 September 1723: son of Edward Okely of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to Henry and Mary Edwards for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice *ex dono* Ald, Kitchen decd.

23 May 1732: free having been apprenticed to Henry Edwards.

1734 Polls - St John; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

Probably John Okely I'S kiln at Water St-Hollister St site (now under the Bond St-George Whitefield Ct complex) (Oswald 1970b: 240; material in Bristol City Museum); Water St-Hollister St site in St James, where Okely recorded 1734 though he had moved by 1739 (above). Oswald also says (*loc. cit.*, probably quoting excavator of kiln site; no report has appeared) that John Okely I was father of John II: if so, however, John II chose to take freedom by marriage and not patrimony.

OKELY, John II (Oakley, Oakely) (420)

F 1768, fl 1798, D by 1800

9 March 1768: free having married *Elizabeth* daughter of Thomas Jenkins of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - St Michael; voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

15 January 1787: he and wife *Martha* took Isaac Davis apprentice.

1791 Lewin's Mead (*The Universal British Dictionary*).
1792 ditto (*The New Bristol Dir.*)

1794-95 ditto (*Matthews's Dir.*)

5 July 1795: he and wife Martha took George Goodwin apprentice; referred to here as a pipe *manufacturer*.

1797-98 Lewin's Mead (Matthews's Dir.).

Dead by 1800 when "Widow Oakley" recorded in Lewin's Mead (Matthews's Dir.).

(15 April 1806: widow Martha took Thomas Watson apprentice.)

(17 May 1809: son William Okely (q.v.) free.)

(1 October 1812: son-in-law Thomas George I (q.v.) free having married his daughter Ann, John Okely II referred to as decd.)

Oswald (1970b: 240, probably quoting excavator of kiln site attributed to John Okely I - for further detail see OKELY, John I) says John Okely II a son of John I. If so, however, John II chose to take his freedom by marriage (above) and not by patrimony.

OKELY, Martha (Oakley) (421)

M by 1787, widowed bet. 1798 and 1800, fl 1800-12

Second and surviving wife of John Okely II (q.v.), married to him by 15 January 1787 when they took Isaac Davis apprentice.

Widowed between 1798 when husband is listed in Lewin's Mead in Matthews's directory for that year and 1800 when she appears as "Widow Oakley" in Lewin's Mead in Matthews's directory for that year (see below).

1800 Lewin's Mead (Matthews's Dir.) - appears as "Widow Oakley".
1801 ditto (ditto) - appears as Martha Oakley.
1803-05 ditto (ditto) - ditto.

15 April 1806: took Thomas Watson apprentice, referred to as widow.

1806-12 Under the Bank (Matthews's Dir.) - appears as Martha Oakley and Son" [son is William Okely - q.v.]; residence given as Host St 1810-12.

Martha and William Okely probably took over the Under the Bank premises of Anna Viner (q.v.).

OKELY, William (Okeley) (422)

working with mother 1806-12, F 1809, fl 1813-27 Bristol, perhaps fl 1830s London and succeeded there by widow and son 1850s

1806-12 listed with mother Martha Okely - as "Martha Oakley and Son" - at Under the Bank (Matthews's Dir.) - residence given as Host St 1810-12.

17 May 1809: free because son of John Okely I of Bristol, pipemaker.

20 April 1812: he and wife Amelia took Philip Guy apprentice. In the apprentice roll entry the scribe has started to spell the name "Oak-" but has stroked it out at this point and written it Okeley.

1812 Polls - St Augustine's Back, St Augustine; voted for Romilly and Davis.

1813-21 Under the Bank (Matthews's Dir.) - residence given as Host St up to 1820, given as Kingston's Bldgs, Kingsdown, in 1821; described 1813-21 as "tobacco pipe manufacturer, Importer of tobacco pipe and potters clays"; 1818-19 "& Co" added after name.
1822 Redcliff Back; retail shop Redcliff Hill (Matthews's Dir.) - described as "tobacco pipe manufacturer, Brown Stone Potter, and Importer of Tobacco and Potters' Clay".
1823 Redcliff Hill (ditto) - same description as in 1822 but it appears in the general section only.
1824-26 no entries.
1827 St John's Bridge (ditto) - residence given as Neyler's Cottages, Horfield; described as "Tobacco Pipe manufacturer, Importer of Tobacco Pipe & Potters' Clay".

(14 August 1838: his apprentice Philip Guy, described as "late apprentice" of William Okely, free.)

1817-18 Under the Bank (Bristol Index, or Evans' Dir.) - "and Co" appears after name, described as "clay & General Merchants Tontine Warehouse No 9".

1818 Polls - Host St, St Augustine; voted for Bright [poll-book binding makes it impossible to see whether Okely used his second vote - if so, it went to Baillie].

1820 Polls - Host St, St Michael (sic - Host St is divided between St August and St Michael parishes, the boundary at one point running down the centre of the street); voted for Bright.

A William Okeley is recorded 1836 at Mount Sq, Liverpool Rd, London (Bloice in Atkinson and Oswald 1969: 222); a Mrs Amelia Oakley is recorded 1850-57 at Blue Anchor Alley, Bunhill Row, St Luke's, London (Bloice loc. cit.), to be succeeded there for the single year 1858 by an Alfred Oakely

(Bloice loc. cit.). No definite proof however that these are the Bristol William Okely and his wife (widow) and son.

Okely-produced pipe bearing the reconstructed slogan SUCCESS TO TRAD[E] on one side of their stem and -KLY·*·BRISTOL* (from which it appears the surname was being spelt Oakly - unless it was spelt Okly, which is hardly likely) occur in the Stroud area (see 6: VII(a)) and are either very late products of John Okely II or, more likely, products of Martha and/or William Okely. A later C18 bowl with OKELY moulded up the side of the bowl comes from Cirencester (Oswald 1960c: 64 fig 11,7; see also 6:VII(a)) is more likely to be a product of John Okely II or his widow Martha - it indicates, however, the earlier spelling of the name.

OSBORNE, Catherine (Osborn) (423)

fl 1864-66

1864-66 5 Phippen St (Matthews's Dir.) - in 1864 appears in general section only, Edwin G. Osbourne (q.v. - presum. husband of Catherine) still appearing in trade section; 1865-66 surname appears as Osborn.

Pipemakers at this premises previously were Joseph Pearce and George Edward Hunt (qq.v.).

Phippen St planned 1840 and built 1842 (Latimer 1887: 250, 258).

OSBORNE, Edwin G. (424)

fl 1863, listed 1864 but prob. dead

1863 5 Phippen St (Matthews's Dir.) - also listed in trades section in 1864 but probably dead by this date as Catherine Osborne (q.v. - presumably his widow) appears in that year in the general section and then appears in trades section 1865-66.

OWEN, Thomas I (425)

A 1688/9, fl 1696, F 1698, D by 1725

23 February 1688/9: son of Richard Owen late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to Elizabeth Evans widow of Llewellin Evans for 7 yrs.

26 August 1696: referred to as a pipemaker of Bristol, granted licence to marry Mary Bull of St Thomas, no place of marriage stated; bondsman to this agreement was pipemaker James Abbot (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 273).

5 July 1698: free having been apprenticed to Elizabeth Evans.

15 November 1698: he and wife Mary took John Harvey I apprentice.

(4 January 1705: his apprentice John Harvey I free.)

Dead by 23 December 1725 when son Thomas Owen II free.

Signs marriage bond with a mark.

OWEN, Thomas II (426)

F 1725, fl 1739

23 December 1725: free because son of Thomas Owen I of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

29 May 1729: either this Thomas Owen or Thomas Owen III and wife Hannah took over James Lee apprentice from Charles and Margaret Buckler.

1734 Polls - either this Thomas Owen or Thomas Owen III voted from Temple; voted for Scrope and Elton.

11 July 1734: either this Thomas Owen or Thomas Owen III and wife Hannah took Nicholas Corner apprentice.

22 May 1739: Nicholas Corner (above) turned over to William and Mary Foord "by consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Owen was alive at this time.

1739 Polls - both Thomas Owen II and Thomas Owen III listed, one (presumably the one voting in 1734) voting from Temple, the other from St Michael.

Former voted for Southwell, latter for Scrope.

The Thomas Owen signing the Tolzey Book record of James Lee's transfer (above) signs with a very assured hand.

OWEN, Thomas III (427)

A 1716, F 1727, fl 1739

20 September 1716: son of Richard Owen of Bristol, tobacco roller, apprenticed to Henry and Anne Hoar for 7 yrs; £5 10s paid with the apprentice, 10s being the gift of "the late Queen Elizabeth".

25 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to Henry Hoar.

29 May 1729: either this Thomas Owen or Thomas Owen II and wife Hannah took over James Lee apprentice from Charles and Margaret Buckler.

1734 Polls - either this Thomas Owen or Thomas II voted from Temple; voted for Scrope and Elton.

11 July 1734: either this Thomas Owen or Thomas Owen II and wife Hannah took Nicholas Corner apprentice.

22 May 1739: Nicholas Corner (above) turned over to William and Mary Foord "by consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Owen was alive at this time.

1739 Polls - both Thomas Owen III and Thomas Owen II listed, one (presumably the one voting in 1734) voting from Temple, the other from St Michael. Former voted for Southwell, latter for Scrope.

Thomas OwenIII's father Richard not listed in C17 Bristol tobacco rollers noted by Tyack (1935b).

The Thomas Owen signing the Tolzey Book record of James Lee's transfer (above) signs with a very assured hand.

PACKER, Abraham (428)

A 1723/4

17 February 1723/4: son of Thomas Packer of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, weaver, apprenticed to Katherine Abbott widow of James Abbott for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £4 paid with the apprentice.

PACKER, John (429)

F 1839

30 July 1839: free because son of Joseph Packer of Bristol, butcher decd.

PAINTER, Francis (430)

A 1708, F 1715

2 September 1708: son of Francis Painter late of Peterchurch, Herefordshire, glover decd, apprenticed to John and Mary Wilson for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

12 September 1715: free having been apprenticed to John Wilson.

PARDOE, C. and G. (431)

fl 1863

1863 Avon St, St Philip's (Kelly's *P.O. Bristol Dir*.).

Apparently successor to William Henry Pardoe (q.v.).

PARDOE, William Henry (432)

fl 1847-56

1847-48 Avon St, St Philip's (Matthews's Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1856 ditto (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

Branch of the Nantgarw Pardoe pipemaking and pottery firm; family originally from Derby, had been in ceramics business in Bristol earlier in century (for further details see 6: VII(a) and refs given there).

PARKER, John (433)

F 1818, fl 1837

12 June 1818: free having married Mary Palmer widow of John Palmer of Bristol, painter.

1818 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - Wade St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Bright.

1830 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

1837 Polls - ditto; voted for Miles and Fripp.

PARSON, George (434)

A 1682/3

7 March 1682/3: son of Edward Parsons of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, yeoman, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

PARTRIDGE, Humphrey (435)

F 1650, fl 1652, either D or left Bristol by 1654

25 September 1650: free by order of the Committee chosen for admitting freemen upon his petition and payment of ordinary fees.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

Described as "late of Bristol", a phrase usually though not here associated with "deceased", 1 May 1654 when son Walter apprenticed to Derrick Hill, cooper, and wife Sarah for 7 yrs.

PARTRIDGE, Thomas (436)

D by 1670/1?

Referred to as a "Pipemaker" 30 January 1670/1 when daughter Susanna or Susan Partridge apprenticed to Francis Webb, merchant, and wife Ann for 7 yrs to learn knitting, sewing, "and all other things belonging to a servant maid" (McGrath (ed) 1955: 10-11). Thomas Partridge possibly dead by this date as apprenticeship indenture bears the marks of the daughter and her mother Mary Partridge but no signature or mark of the father.

PATT, William - see PRATT, William X

PAYTE, John - see POYT[E], John III X

PAYTON, Francis (437)

A 1717, F 1754

20 November 1717: son of Francis Payton of Bristol, house-carpenter, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Harvey for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel "& lot".

4 April 1754: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Harvey.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Nugent.

PEARCE, Edward (438)

fl 1775

1775 8 Hallier's Lane (Sketchley's Dir.).

Possibly the same as Eli Pearce (q.v.) noted at this time and recorded in St John parish, where Hallier's Lane was, in 1774.

Hallier's Lane replaced by Nelson St, opened 1799 (Latimer 1893: 496).

PEARCE, Eli (Pierce; first name also appears as Ely) (439)

F 1766, fl 1781

25 June 1766: free having married Elizabeth Bonner daughter of John Bonner of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - St John; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Cruger.

Possibly the same as Edward Pearce (q.v.) recorded by Sketchley in 1775 at 8 Hallier's Lane, which was in St John parish (cf 1774 ref above).

PEARCE, John I (Pierce, Peirce) (440)

A 1689, F 1696, fl 1733, fl 1734?

6 November 1689: son of Maurice Pearce of Bristol, smith, apprenticed to Margaret Holstead widow of James Holstead [sic - John Holstead I is meant]

for 7 yrs.

13 November 1696: free having been apprenticed to Margaret Holstead.

26 January 1713/4: he and wife Anne took Richard Andrews apprentice.

1715 Polls - St Mary Redcliff.

21 November 1721: he and wife Anne took William Pearce I apprentice.

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Hart.

9 December 1724: he and wife Anne took Nicholas Willis apprentice.

16 September 1732: he and wife Anne took Jethro Phillips apprentice.

11 June 1733: he and wife Anne took Thomas Redwood apprentice.

(11 March 1733/4: his apprentices William Pearce I and Nicholas Willis free.)

14 June 1734: his apprentice Jethro Phillips turned over to William and Mary Nicholas "by consent of all parties", which phrase suggests Pearce was alive at this time.

PEARCE, John II (441)

fl 1849-59

1848-59 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

1848 New St, Old Market St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 New St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol, and South Wales Dir.).

1856 ditto (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

PEARCE, Joseph (442)

fl 1842-56

1842 80 Redcliff St (Pigot's Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1850 5 Phippen St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1856 ditto (Matthews's Dir.).

Pipemakers following Pearce at 5 Phippen St are George Edward Hunt, Edwin G. Osborne, and Catherine Osborne (qq.v.).

PEARCE, Samuel I (443)

F 1754, fl 1781 Bristol, in London by 1784, D beginning of April 1784?

3 April 1754: free having married Elizabeth daughter of James Mathews of Bristol, pipemaker.

1754 Polls - Christchurch (appears as a scrivener in one poll book); voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Cruger and Burke.

(8 February 1781: son Samuel Pearce II free.)

1781 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

Dead by 7 April 1784 when son William Pearce II free.

Voting in 1784 election commenced 3 April and ended 8 May (Latimer 1893: 456); if Samuel Pearce I did indeed vote and the reference to his being dead when son William Pearce II became free 7 April is correct, then he must have voted between 3 and 7 April and died between whichever day he voted and 7 April. It is not known for certain how out-voters cast their votes; the presumption is that it was often done either by voters' agents or by election agents. It is always possible Samuel I had recorded his vote before the beginning of the polls in order to have it sent to Bristol by an agent, in which case he could have died a short time earlier than the beginning of April; it is also possible, however, that he voted from the grave so to speak (also discussed in 6: VI).

PEARCE, Samuel II (444)

F 1781, fl 1784 London

8 February 1781: free because son of Samuel Pearce I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1781 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Redcross St, East Smithfield, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

PEARCE, William I (Pierce, Peirce) (445)

A 1721, F 1733/4, fl Bristol 1748, fl London 1754, fl Bristol 1774

21 November 1721: son of William Pearce of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to John I and Anne Pearce for 7 yrs.

11 March 1733/4: free having been apprenticed to John Pearce I.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

8 September 1740: he and wife Susannah took John Edwards I apprentice.

7 September 1747: he and wife Susannah took William Woodward apprentice.

1 September 1748: he and wife Susannah took Stephen Taylor apprentice.

1754 Polls - LONDON; voted for Nugent.

(19 February 1756: his apprentice Stephen Taylor free.)

1774 Polls - St Augustine: voted for Cruger and Burke.

(William Pearce recorded in St John in 1784 Polls more likely to have been William Pearce II (q.v.).)

PEARCE, William II (446)

F 1784

7 April 1784: free because son of Samuel Pearce I decd.

Probably this William Pearce recorded in 1784 Polls from St John rather than William Pearce I (q.v.); voted for Brickdale.

PENNY, John (447)

fl 1734

1734 Polls - St Peter; voted for Coster.

PERRETT, William (Perrott) (448)

fl 1849-64

1849-64 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Dir.).

1852 Polls - Gt Ann St, Sp Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley and Langton.

1852 Ann [sic] St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 Gt Ann St (Scammell's Bristol Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1856 13 Gt Ann St (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.) Dir.).

PETERS, John (449)

A 1748/9, F 1756

23 January 1748/9: son of John Peters of Bristol, porter, apprenticed to Isaac and Elizabeth Battin for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

19 February 1756: free having been apprenticed to Isaac Battin.

PETERS, William (450)

fl 1819-20

1819-20 43 [St] Thomas St (Matthews's Dir.).

1816 a William Peters listed at 1 Thomas St as a tinplate worker and a William Peters jr at 43 Thomas St (above) also as a tinplate worker. In 1817 and 1818 the William Peters at 1 Thomas St continues to be listed as a tinplate worker, but William Peters jr not listed. In 1819 "William Peters and Son" appears at 1 Thomas St and the above William Peters at 43 Thomas St as a pipemaker.

PHILLIPS, - (451)

D by 1652

Presumably a pipemaker, the deceased husband of Lettice Phillips (q.v.) who is referred to as a widow among the founder-members of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild in September 1652. Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Phillips was ever a freeman pipemaker.

PHILLIPS, Aaron (452)

A 1687

4 April 1687: son of Robert Phillips of Bristol, brazier, apprenticed to J(o)ane Tippet widow of Robert Tippet I for 7 yrs.

PHILLIPS, Elizabeth (453)

M by 1732, widowed between 1739 and 1740

Widow of Maurice Phillips (q.v.), married by 1 July 1732 when she and Maruice took John House apprentice.

Widowed between November or December 1739 when husband Maurice recorded voting at election and 3 June 1740 when she is recorded (below) taking an apprentice and described as a widow.

3 June 1740: took George King apprentice.

PHILLIPS, Jethro (first name also appears as Gethro) (454)

A 1732, F 1739

16 September 1732: son of John Phillips of Bristol, tailor, apprenticed to John I and Anne Pearce for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

14 June 1734: turned over "by consent of all parties" to William and Mary Nicholas for remainder of term.

24 October 1739: free because son of John Phillips tailor.

1739 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Southwell.

PHILLIPS, John (455)

A 1741, released 1744

13 April 1741: son of Maurice Phillips late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to John and Hester Wickham for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 apid with the apprentice.

29 November 1744: discharged by order of Tolzey.

Tolzey Book entry indicates a mutual agreement between master and apprentice and his friends that Phillips "be entirely discharged" and have "no right or benefit of the Freedom of this City".

Phillips signs with a neat signature, Wickham with a mark.

PHILLIPS, Lettice (456)

fl 1652

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild - referred to as a "widdow" in the list of members, presumably widow of an otherwise unknown pipemaker (see PHILLIPS, -). Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Lettice Phillips's deceased husband was ever a freeman pipemaker.

PHILLIPS, Maurice (first name also appears as Morris) (457)

A 1714, F 1721, fl 1739, D by 1740

7 May 1714: son of Maurice Phillips of Ecremont, Pembrokeshire, yeoman, apprenticed to Ezekiel and Eleanor Millard for 7 yrs; £4 paid with the apprentice.

30 October 1721: free having been apprenticed to Ezekiel Millard decd.

1722 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Hart.

1 July 1732: he and wife Elizabeth took John House apprentice.

1 June 1733: he and his wife Elizabeth took over John Thomas apprentice from John Purnell.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Elton and Coster.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

Dead by 3 June 1740 when widow Elizabeth Phillips (q.v.) took George King apprentice.

(13 April 1741: his son John Phillips (q.v.) apprenticed to John and Hester Wickham.)

(21 November 1743: John Thomas free having been first apprenticed to John Purnell and later to Maurice and Elizabeth Phillips.)

Polling for 1739 election held in November and December; Maurice Phillips therefore died between November or December 1739 and the beginning of June 1740.

PHILLIPS, William (458)

A 1674, F 1689/90

10 June 1674: son of William Phillips late of Stinchcomb, Gloucestershire, shearman decd, apprenticed to James and Mary Prosser for 7 yrs.

19 February 1689/90: free having been apprenticed to James Prosser.

PICKERING, John (459)

A 1690, F 1700

27 October 1690: son of John Pickering of Bristol, worsted-comber, apprenticed to Robert and Alice Sheppard for 7 yrs.

3 April 1700: free having been apprenticed to Robert Sheppard.

PIDNEY, John (460)

A 1740/1

12 February 1740/1: son of John Pidney late of Yeovil, Somerset, skinner decd, apprenticed to Anthony I and Hester Baily for 7 yrs; £5 5s charity money paid with the apprentice.

PIERCE - see PEARCE X

PIKE, William, and Co (461)

fl 1805-12

1805-12 20 Christmas St (Matthews's Dir.).

Succeeds Joseph Powell (q.v.) at this address.

William Pike listed 1803-21 at Globe Tavern, Christmas St.

PLAYER, William (462)

F 1830, fl 1841

26 July 1830: free having married Sarah daughter of Peter Panou of Bristol, labourer.

1830 Polls - Redcross St, St Philip and Jacob In-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe and Williams.

1841 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

POPE, Thomas (463)

A 1707

29 August 1707: son of Thomas Pope of Clifton, Gloucestershire, lighterman, apprenticed to Charles and Elizabeth Chick for 7 yrs.

POWELL, George (464)

F 1704/5, fl 1734

31 January 1704/5: free having married Elizabeth daughter of John Lewis I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - Temple; voted for Scrope and Elton.

POWELL, Henry (465)

A 1757

20 August 1757: son of Sampson Powell late of Bristol, tailor decd, apprenticed to John and Susannah Lee for 7 yrs; friends to find washing and mending.

POWELL, Joseph (466)

fl 1803

1803 20 Christmas St (Matthews's Dir.).

Succeeded by William Pike and Co (q.v.).

POWELL, Robert I (467)

A 1636, F 1647, fl 1652

7 November 1636: son of Thomas Powell of Bristol, miller, apprenticed to John and Hane Wall for 8 yrs.

6 May 1647: free having been apprenticed to John Wall.

18 September 1650: he and wife Suzanne took George Hillman apprentice for a third of (*pro tercio*) 7 yrs.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

POWELL, Robert II (468)

A 1730, F 1737, fl 1739

3 April 1730: son of Thomas Powell late of Bristol, cordwainer decd, apprenticed to John and Ruth O'Bryan [sic - Bryant] for 7 yrs; £5 paid with apprentice *ex publico dono*.

26 May 1737: free having been apprenticed to John O'Bryan [sic - Bryant].

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Combe.

POWELL, Thomas - see POYTE, Thomas I X

POYTE, John I (Poyt or Boyte) (469)

F 1680, fl 1715

Apprenticeship record not found.

19 October 1680: free having been apprenticed to his father Thomas Poyte I.

(28 February 1701/2: his apprentice Anthony Thatcher free.)

(3 July 1707: his son John Poyte II (q.v.) free.)

1715 Polls - a John Poyt listed in St James and a John Boyte in St Peter; one John Poyte I, the other John Poyte II.

POYTE, John II (Boyte or Poyt) (470)

F 1707, fl 1715

3 July 1707: free because son of John Poyte I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1715 Polls - a John Poyt listed in St James and a John Boyte in St Peter; one John Poyte II, the other John Poyte I.

(14 November 1739: his son-in-law Thomas Waddam free having married his daughter Mary.)

POYT[E], John III (Payte) (471)

A 1731/2, F 1754, fl 1739 Bristol, fl 1754 London

22 March 1732/2: son of John Poyte II of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to Rebecca Arthurs widow of John Arthurs for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice ex dono Ald. Kitchen decd.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - LONDON; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

POYTE, Thomas I (Poycke, Poicke, Poite) (472)

A 1631, dismissed 1634, fl 1652, F 1656, fl 1671

6 August 1631: son of John Poyte late of Bristol, joiner decd, apprenticed to John and Jane Wall for 7 yrs.

1 July 1634: dismissed from his master's service and his indentures cancelled.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, though not free until 1656 (below) - guild's charter claimed all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen.

3 September 1656: described as "Thomas Poycke or Poyte", free because son of "John Poicke or Poite", joiner.

7 September 1657: he (referred to as Thomas Powell) and wife Elizabeth took James Bull I apprentice; turned over to Flower and Christian Hunt next day.

(13 November 1665: James Bull I apprenticed first to him and then to Flower Hunt, free.)

9 August 1671: he and wife Elizabeth took Samuel Ockford apprentice.

(19 October 1680: son John Poyte I (q.v.) free.)

(7 February 1680/1: his apprentice Samuel Ockford free.)

(8 February 1680/1: Thomas Arthur, tobacco-cutter, free having married Bridget daughter of a Thomas Poyt [sic](Tyack 1935b: 198) - perhaps a daughter of this Thomas Poyte.)

POYTE, Thomas II (Poite, Poit) (473)

F 1754

26 March 1754: free because son of John Poyte [either John Poyte II or John Poyte III - more probably John III] of Bristol, pipemaker.

1754 Polls - St Stephen; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

PRATT, William (Patt) (474)

fl 1835-43

1835-43 50 New St without (Matthews's Dir.) - "and mould" appears with entry 1835-38.

1837 New St (*Robson's Dir*.).

Succeeded at this address by J. Mills (q.v.).

PRING, W. (475)

fl 1884-90

1884-90 14 Lamb St (*Wright's Dir*.).

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953; however, address given in both lists as Gt Ann St.

For previous and subsequent pipemakers at this premises see 6: VI.

PRITCHARD, George (476)

A 1688, F 1695

20 July 1688: son of John Pritchard of the parish of Usk, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, apprenticed to William Evans [either William I or William II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

21 August 1695: free having been apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II].

PROBIN, John (Probyn) (477)

A 1668/9, F 1699/70

23 February 1668/9: son of Rowland Probin of Bristol, sawyer, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

21 March 1699/1700: free having been apprenticed to Richard Nunney.

PROCER, Joseph - see PROSSER, Joseph X

PROSSER, Jacob (first name also appears as James) (478)

A 1655, F 1662/3, fl 1680

14 September 1655: son of William Prosser of Brointles (?), Brecknockshire, husbandman, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

17 March 1662/3: free having been apprenticed to Richard Nunney.

10 June 1674: he and wife Mary took William Phillips apprentice.

23 September 1680: he and wife Mary took son Joseph Prosser (q.v.) apprentice.

(19 February 1689/90: his apprentice William Phillips free.)

(8 April 1700: his son and apprentice Joseph Prosser free.)

PROSSER, John I (479)

F 1673

Apprenticeship record not found.

31 October 1673: free having been apprenticed to William Kinton.

PROSSER, John II (480)

F 1713, fl 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

6 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Lewis [more likely Thomas Lewis II than Thomas Lewis I].

1715 Polls - St James.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

PROSSER, Joseph (Procer) (481)

A 1680, fl 1693, F 1700

23 September 1680: son of James (or Jacob) Prosser of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to his father and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

21 December 1693: bondsman, described as of Bristol, in marriage licence for William Howell of Bristol, sailor, and Ann Hardman of Temple; at Temple (Hollis and Ralph 1952: 249).

8 April 1700: free having been apprenticed to his father Jacob Prosser.

PUGH, John (482)

fl 1836-37

1836-37 Ring's Buildings, Temple Back (Mathews's Dir.).

PURNELL, John (Purnel) (483)

A 1704/5, F 1713, fl 1739

27 February 1704/5: son of George Purnell of Bristol, whittawer, apprenticed to Philip I and Anne Calloway for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

7 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to Philip Calloway.

29 February 1719/20: he and wife Mary took over John Barkley apprentice from Joel and Margaret Williams.

1722 Polls - St Stephen; voted for Hart.

20 December 1722: he and wife Mary took over Richard Coules apprentice from Henry and Mary Edwards.

31 January 1722/3: he and wife Mary took Alexander Weaver apprentice (Weaver discharged 5 July 1725).

23 October 1723: he and wife Mary took Ebenezer Wilkins apprentice.

(31 July 1727: his apprentice John Barkley free.)

(22 September 1731: Richard Coules free having been apprenticed first to Purnell and then to Henry Richards, though Purnell not noted in Coules's freedom entry.)

21 April 1733: Purnell [no wife mentioned] took John Thomas apprentice. (Thomas turned over to Maurice and Elizabeth Phillips 1 June 1733 "by consent of all parties").

(30 October 1739: John son of John Purnell apprenticed to William Hart the younger, merchant, to be educated as a sailor; gift of £10 with the apprentice from Edward Colston Esq decd.)

1739 Polls - St John; voted for Southwell.

(21 November 1743: John Thomas free having been originally apprenticed to Purnell and later turned over to Maurice Phillips.)

In the Tolzey Book account of Alexander Weaver's discharge (above) Purnell signs with a rather crabbed hand.

PURTON, William (484)

A 1714

19 August 1714: son of John Purton of Hereford, pipemaker, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Harvey for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

QUARMAN, Peter I (485)

A 1732/3, F ?

23 November 1763: son of Peter Quarman I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to George and Elizabeth Ebbery for 7 yrs.

3 October 1774: free having been apprenticed to George Ebbery.

1774 Polls - St John; voted for Cruger.

QUINTON, Anthony (487)

A 1731, released 1733

28 June 1731: son of John Quinton late of Bristol, shipwright decd, apprenticed to Charles and Mary Hickes for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

18 June 1733: discharged by order of the Tolzey.

Tolzey Book entry gives no reason for discharge other than that there had been a mutual agreement between Hickes and Quinton and his friends. Hickes signs with a reasonable if thick signature, Quinton in a laboured and misspelt signature; his mother, whose name is given as Mary Berkham which indicates she had remarried, makes a mark.

QUINTON, John (Quinten) (488)

noted 1696, F 1699

Apprenticeship record not found.

1696: noted as a "servant" with Robert Tippett II family (which includes a "John" Tippet which must be J(o)ane Tippet widow of Robert Tippet I - cf below) in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54).

28 October 1699: free having been apprenticed to Jane [sic] widow of Robert Tippet I.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

QUOYSE, Thomas (489)

A 1640

24 April 1640: son of George Quoyse of Bristol, baker decd, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Berryman for 7 yrs.

RANDALL, Edward I (Rendall, Randell) (490)

F 1668, fl 1687, D by 1689

Apprenticeship record not found.

7 May 1668: free having been apprenticed to Alexander Cherrington I and "served out his time" with Flower Hunt.

27 August 1670: he and wife [blank left for her name] took Joseph Butt apprentice.

29 July 1673: he and wife Rachel took John Watts apprentice.

29 December 1679: he and wife Rachel took Isaac Hale apprentice.

29 October 1680: he and wife Rachel took James Bull II apprentice.

18 February 1681/2: referred to as of St Peter, granted licence to marry Jane Bennett of St Peter; at St Peter's, St Philip's, or St Mark's alias Le Gaunts (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 138).

6 October 1687: he and wife Jane took Charles Jones apprentice.

(28 June 1688: his apprentice Isaac Hale free.)

Dead by 4 September 1689 when widow Jane Randall (q.v.) took Edward Watts apprentice; on the same day his son Edward Randall II (q.v.) apprenticed to John I and Mary Sinderling and Edward I referred to as "late of" Bristol though not actually as decd.

(1 October 1690: his apprentice James Bull II free.)

(13 October 1694: his apprentice Charles Jones free.)

(8 April 1704: his apprentice Joseph Butt free.)

Surname almost invariably spelled Rendall; son Edward II, however, appears as Randall, which spelling is used here for consistency.

Signs marriage bond with a mark.

RANDALL, Edward II (491)

A 1689, F 1699

4 September 1689: son of Edward Randall I late of Bristol, pipemaker [not actually described as deceased but other evidence - see RANDALL, Edward I - indicates he was], apprenticed to John I and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs; the mother to deliver one suit of apparel for the whole body throughout at the end of the second year of term.

29 June 1699: free having been apprenticed to John Sinderling.

Oswald (1960a: 89; Atkinson and Oswald 1969: 186) suggests this Edward Randall is the Edward Randall noted in London taking an apprentice Robert Bowes for £5 in 1719. There appears to be no positive evidence for this identification beyond the makers having the same name and being active at approximately the same time (for further discussion see 6: VII(a)).

RANDALL, Jane (492)

M 1681/2, widowed between 1687 and 1689, fl 1689

Second and surviving wife of Edward Randall II; married presumably shortly after 18 February 1681/2 when Edward I obtained a licence to marry her (see RANDALL, Edward I) and widowed between 6 October 1687 when Edward and she took Charles Jones apprentice and 4 September 1689 when she takes Edward Watts apprentice (below) and is referred to as Edward Randall's widow.

4 September 1689: takes Edward Watts apprentice.

(12 October 1700: her apprentice Edward Watts free, at which time she is described as "a freeman's widow".)

READ - see REED X

REDWOOD, Richard (493)

A 1706, released 1708

1 July 1706: son of Richard Redwood late of Bristol, shipwright decd, apprenticed to Philip I and Anne Calloway for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

7 April 1708: discharged from his apprenticeship by an Order of the Justices in the Mayoralty of William Whitehead Esq.

Tolzey Book entry indicates Redwood and his mother had asked for his release because he "hath a dislike for the said Trade"; he was to have no benefit from the time served but was to be eligible for re-apprenticeship in any profession.

REDWOOD, Thomas (494)

A 1733

11 June 1733: son of Abraham Redwood of Bristol, tobacco-cutter, apprenticed to John I and Anne Pearce for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Mr Ald. Kitchen.

REED, Edward (Read) (495)

A 1699, F 1706, Master of Company 1715, fl 1723, poss. fl 1735

27 June 1699: son of Thomas Reed late of Bristol, cooper decd, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tipper for 7 yrs.

29 June 1706: free having been apprenticed to William Tippet 1.

5 April 1715: he and wife Mary took over William Thomas II apprentice from Thomas and Anne Watts, at which time Reed Master of Pipemakers' Company.

9 November 1719: he and wife Mary took James Mathlen apprentice.

(13 March 1721/2: his apprentice Thomas Collins free.)

(31 December 1722: his apprentice William Thomas II free having been first apprenticed to Thomas Watts.)

11 April 1723: he and wife Mary took William Foord apprentice.

(18 November 1723: his apprentice Thomas Young I free.)

(3 May 1733: his apprentice William Foord free.)

12 May 1735: the signature "Edw Reed" in a mediocre hand appears unexplained on the Tolzey Book entry relating to the discharge of pipemaker apprentice John Short from master John Wickham; if Edward Reed was still alive and still Master of the Company at this time he may have signed in his official capacity, though if so this is the only occasion known among the Tolzey Book records relating to pipemakers. Short does not sign, which might perhaps be a reason for the Master of the Company to sign the record.

Surname more commonly appears as Read, but three pipe-bowl cartouches (one from Bristol, one from Caldy Island at Tenby, and one from the St Francis Xavier IV site at Caughnawaga nr Montreal) use the spelling Reed.

Brother, probably younger brother, of Thomas Reed (q.v.) apprenticed to William Tippet I's brother Robert Tippet II.

REED, Thomas (Read) (496)

A 1698

19 May 1698: son of Thomas Reed late of Bristol, cooper decd, apprenticed to Robert II and Sarah Tippet for 7 yrs.

Brother, probably elder brother, of Edward Reed (q.v.) apprenticed to Robert Tippet II's brother William Tippet I. Apprentice roll entry spells Thomas Reed's name and that of his father Read (as does the entry for Edward Reed); spelled here Reed to conform with preferred spelling of brother's name.

REECE - see also REES X

REECE, Charles (497)

A 1814

1 March 1814: son of Thomas Reece of Bristol, carpenter, apprenticed to Samuel Richards [probably Samuel Richards III] and wife Susannah for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

REECE, James (Rees) (498)

F 1774, fl 1784

4 October 1774: free because son of William Reece of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1774 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Daubeny.

REECE, William (499)

A 1721, F 1739

4 May 1721; son of Jacob Reece of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to John I and Eleanor Macey for 7 yrs; £6 paid with apprentice of which 40s was ex dono Ald. Kitchen decd and the remainder ex dono the Parishioners of Parish of St Mary Redcliff.

4 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to John Macey I.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

(The William Rees [sic] recorded, also in Temple, in the 1774 Poll Book is almost certainly the William Rees F 1768 - q.v.)

REES - see also REECE X

REES, William (500)

F 1768, fl 1774

Apprenticeship record not found.

9 March 1768: free having been apprenticed to Israel Carey II.

1774 Polls - Temple; voted for Cruger and Burke.

REEVES, Abraham (501)

fl 1652

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Reeves was ever a freeman pipemaker.

RENDALL, Edward - see RANDALL, Edward I X

REYNOLDS, John (502)

A 1656

19 May 1656: son of Thomas Reynolds of Carwan, Herefordshire, husbandman, apprenticed to John and Cicily Calloway for 7 yrs and 2 covenant yrs for which he was to have 2d (!).

REYNOLDS, John George (also Reynolds, G.) (503)

fl 1849-56

1849-53 New St (Matthews's Dir.)

1856 Prospect Place, Baptist Mills (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

1850 New St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

RICH, Edward (504)

fl 1838-39

1838-39 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

RICH, Samuel (505)

fl 1879-81

1879-81 Albert Rd, St Philip's ["Pipemakers Arms" property] (Matthews's Dir. 1879, Wright's Dir. 1880-81).

RICHARDS, Henry (506)

F 1774 when in London, fl 1781 London

29 October 1774: free because son of Richard Richards of Bristol, pipemaker decd.

1774 Polls - Reddish Row, Wapping, Middlesex, LONDON [sic]; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Reddish Row, St George, LONDON; voted for Cruger (vote corrected from Daubeny to Cruger in the Errata).

RICHARDS, Richard (507)

A 1703, F 1713, fl 1739, D by 1774

10 August 1703: son of Derick Richards of Bristol, gunsmith, apprenticed to Robert II and Sarah Tippet for 7 yrs.

6 August 1713: free having been apprenticed to Robert Tippet II.

1722 Polls - St Michael; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - ditto; voted for Scrope and Elton.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

(24 June 1747: son Samuel Richards I (q.v.) free.)

Dead by 29 October 1774 when son Henry Richards (q.v.) free.)

RICHARDS, Samuel I (508)

A 1740, F 1747, poss. fl 1812

2 April 1740: son of Richard Richards of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to Rebecca Arthurs widow of John Arthurs for 7 yrs. 40s paid with the apprentice the gift of Ald. Kitchen decd.

24 June 1747: free because son of Richard Richards of Bristol, pipemaker.

(6 October 1774: son Samuel Richards II (q.v.) free.)

Possibly still alive 6 October 1812 when grandson Samuel Richards III (q.v.) free because in Samuel III's freedom entry his father Samuel II is referred to as Samuel Richards "the younger" suggesting an "elder" Samuel (i.e. Samuel I) was still alive.

Directories list a Samuel Richards on Thomas St 1785-1817 but with no indication as to which Samuel - could have been Samuel II for all or part of this period (for more details see RICHARDS, Samuel II).

RICHARDS, Samuel II (509)

F 1744 when at Woolwich, M 1778?, returned to Bristol 1778?, fl Bristol 1781, fl 1812, prob. fl 1817

6 October 1774: free, referred to as "the younger", because son of Samuel Richards I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - Woolwich, KENT (mentioned by John Frederick Bryant II who worked for Richards ca.1774-75 (Bryant 1787: xvii-xviii); voted for Cruger and Burke.

1778?: John Frederick Bryant II records (Bryant 1787: xx-xxi) that Richards gave up his Woolwich business (presumably to return to Bristol - see below) "having married a young woman with some considerable expectations" (date of ca.1778 deduced from internal evidence of Bryant's account).

1781 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Cruger.

14 June 1783: presumably this Samuel Richards and wife Ann who took William Vinson apprentice.

1784 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Cruger and Brickdale.

1812 Polls - probably the Samuel Richards voting from Thomas St, St Thomas, the Samuel Richards voting from Avon St, Temple, being more likely Samuel Richards III (q.v.); both voted for Protheroe.

(1 March 1814: more likely Samuel Richards III and wife Susannah who took Charles Reece apprentice.)

1785 Thomas St (The Bristol Dir.).

1787 not listed.

1791 Thomas St (The Universal British Dictionary).
1792 ditto (New Bristol Dir.).

1794-95 ditto (Matthews's Dir.).

1797-98 ditto (ditto).

1800-01 ditto (ditto).

1803-11 34 Thomas St (ditto).
1812 54 Thomas St (ditto) - probably a misprint.
1813-15 34 Thomas St (ditto).
1816 31 Thomas St (ditto) - probably a misprint.
1817 34 Thomas St (ditto).

At least some of these directory entries may refer to Samuel Richards III (q.v.); Richards family kiln excavated by Marochan and Reed in 1957 (Marochan and Reed 1959: 122 n.1). Thomas St now St Thomas St.

1817 31 St Thomas St (*The Bristol Index or Evans' Dir*.) - not noted in this same directory for 1818 (cf entries above).

RICHARDS, Samuel III (510)

F 1812, prob. fl Bristol to 1817, fl Swansea 1830

6 October 1812: free because son of Samuel Richards "the younger" [Samuel Richards II] of Bristol, pipemaker.

1812 Polls - probably the Samuel Richards voting from Avon St, Temple, the Samuel Richards voting from Thomas St, St Thomas, being more likely Samuel Richards II (q.v.); both voted for Protheroe.

1 March 1814: probably this Samuel Richards and wife Susannah took Charles Reece apprentice.

Probably associated, at least latterly, with the family business appearing 1785-1817 at 34 Thomas St [now St Thomas St] in the various directories (see entries under RICHARDS, Samuel II).

1830 Polls - SWANSEA; voted for Davis and Baillie.

RICHARDS, Thomas (511)

A 1660

15 October 1660: son of Edward Richards late of Bristol, joiner decd, apprenticed to John and Joan Abbot for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr for which he was to receive 10s (?).

RICHARDS, William (512)

A 1668

7 April 1668: son of John Richards of Gotrey, Monmouthshire, yeoman, apprenticed to William I and Margaret Williams for 7 yrs.

RICKETTS, John I (Ricket) (513)

A 1684, F 1706/7, fl 1715

3 September 1684: son of Robert Ricketts of Langbridge, Somerset, yeoman, apprenticed to John and Bridgett Griffin for 7 yrs.

22 January 1706/7: free having been apprenticed to John Griffin.

1715 Polls - St Nicholas.

RICKETTS, John II (514)

A 1703/4

20 March 1703/4: son of John Ricketts of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Robert I and Martha Williams for 7 yrs.

RICKETTS, Timothy (515)

F 1669

Apprenticeship record not found.

17 April 1669: free having been apprenticed to Hugh Lewis.

RING, Charles and Co - see RING, Richard Charles and Co X

RING AND COOKWORTHY (516)

fl 1802-17

4 September 1802: advertisement in Felix Farley's Journal (quoted in Pountney 1920: 259) indicating the establishment of this firm "Opposite George's Deal Yard, Temple Backs" and praying "the favours of Merchants, Captains and Ships, and Dealers in the above Article [pipes]"; orders were taken at 14 Bath St or at the Bristol Pottery in Water Lane, Temple St.

1810-15 Temple Back (Matthews's Dir.).
1816-17 Redcliff Backs (ditto).

1817 ditto (The Bristol Index, or Evans' Dir.).

Manufactory established by Robert Ring (q.v.) cousin of Joseph Ring II the potter (see Frank and Ring family tree under RING), and Frederick Cookworthy (q.v.) nephew of William Cookworthy the porcelain manufacturer. Frederick Cookworthy had married 11 August 1789 Sarah Ring (q.v.) a sister of Joseph Ring II; her address 1815-16 is 14 Bath St, one of the addresses given above where orders for the firm could be placed. Her being listed there 1815-16 suggests Frederick Cookworthy had died by that time, though the firm continues under the double name until 1817 (above); Pountney (p.259) says Ring continued the business "for many years" after Cookworthy's death but on the preceding page indicates Cookworthy left Ring at some point, the business thereafter concentrating solely on pipes instead of also making stoneware as formerly (no stoneware is noted in the September 1802 advertisement - above - however; the business is described as a "Tobacco-Pipe Manufactory"). When Ring retired he went to live at "The Farm" at St Anne's, Brislington according to Pountney (loc. cit.); no date is given for this. There are elements of confusion in the facts on both Ring and Cookworthy given by Pountney - for further discussion see RING, Robert; and COOKWORTHY, Frederick.

The directory entries also contain elements of confusion. Ring and Cookworthy appear to take the place of John Ring I (q.v.) in the entries for 1810-17, John Ring I being listed prior to 1810 (as John Ring and Co) at Temple Back and after 1817 at Redcliff Backs (cf entries above for Ring and Cookworthy), suggesting the directory compilers may have confused John Ring I and Ring and Cookworthy entries and addresses.

RING, John (also John Ring and Co) (517)

fl 1803-18, F 1806

1803 Temple Back (Matthews's Dir.) - as John Ring and Co.

1805-09 ditto (ditto) - ditto.
1810-17 not listed - place in entries appears to have been taken by Ring and Cookworthy (q.v.) noted at Temple Back 1810-15 and at Redcliff Backs (cf below) 1816-17 (Matthews's Dir.). This problem is discussed below, also under RING AND COOKWORTHY.
1818 Redcliff Backs, retail 46 Redcliff St (Matthews's Dir.) - as John Ring "pipe-manufacturer and Wholesale Staffordshire Earthenware warehouse".

21 August 1806: free having married Ann Morley daughter of John Provis of Bristol, baker decd [Ann presumably a widow].

1818 46 Redcliff St and Redcliff Backs (Bristol Index or Evans' Dir.) - not recorded in this same directory for 1817 (cf entries above), place taken by Ring and Cookworthy (see above).

It is assumed that the John Ring noted 1803-09 and the John Ring noted 1818 are the same person - he is not the Ring of Ring and Cookworthy despite the apparent replacement of John Ring by Ring and Cookworthy 1810-17; that Ring is Robert Ring, who is noted by Pountney (1920: 258) as a cousin of the potter Joseph Ring II (see Frank and Ring family tree under RING). If John Ring I is the John Ring a younger brother of Joseph II then Robert Ring is also a cousin of John Ring I. The problems with the Ring and Cookworthy firm are discussed under that entry, also under RING, Robert, and COOKWORTHY, Frederick.

RING, Richard Charles and Co (Also Charles and Co) (519)

fl 1862-1883 or 1884

1862 appears at Temple Back in general section trades section still lists John Ring and Son there (see RING, John and Son (II); listed as Charles Ring and Co (Matthews's Dir.).
1863-83 Temple Back (Matthews's Dir. to 1879, Wright's Dir. from 1880) - 1863 listed as Charles Ring and Co.

Also listed in trades section for 1884 but streets section lists Hawley and Son (q.v.) in their place suggesting the continuation of Ring into

1884 may be a compiler's mistake; however, Hawley was at Temple Back from 1875 which suggests he may not have taken over Ring's works even though he appears to have filled Ring's place among the pipemakers listed.

1863 ditto (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

The firm lists itself as "export tobacco-pipe manufacturers" up to 1879, advertising as "cigar merchants" in 1880.

Probably this generation of the firm which occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953 (occurs simply as Ring at Temple Back in first list, occurs as R. Ring in second list).

(Subsequent to the drafting of this thesis a group of mid-C19 Ring-made bowls was recovered from Temple Back (Arch. Rev. 6 (1971) 47 s.v. Bristol - Temple Back).)

RING, John and Son (II) (518)

fl 1849-1861 or 1862

1849-61 Temple Back (Matthews's Dir.) - listed as "coal merchants and export tobacco pipe manufacturers".

Also listed in trades section in 1862 but general section lists Charles Ring and Co [sic - Richard Charles Ring and Co is meant, see RING, Richard Charles and Co] for this year suggesting the continuation of John Ring and Son into 1862 in the trades section is a compiler's error.

The son referred to in the firm's title is presumably the Richard Charles Ring who succeeds in 1861 or 1862 but definite evidence for the relationships of the later Rings to each other is at present lacking (see family tree).

With the change in management from Richard Frank Ring and Co (q.v.) to John Ring and Son in 1848 or 1849 the firm drops the phrase "Ohio tobacco-pipe manufacturers" they have used in their directory entries and replaced it with "export tobacco-pipe manufacturers", which phrase is used by John Ring and Son's successor, Richard Charles Ring and Co (q.v.) until 1879.

(Subsequent to the drafting of this thesis a group of mid-C19 Ring-made bowls was recovered from Temple Back (Arch. Rev. (1971) 47 s.v. Bristol - Temple Back).)

RING, Richard Frank (and Co)   (sometimes simply Ring and Co)   (520)

F 1802 as a potter, fl 1813-1848 or 1849

10 June 1802: free as a potter because son of Joseph Ring of Bristol, cabinet-maker decd (Pountney 1920: 346).

1813 Avon St, Gt Gardens [Temple] - orders left at Bristol Pottery (Matthews's Dir.).
1814 ditto - orders left at 14 Bath St [see RING, Sarah] (ditto).
1815 not listed.
1816-22 Spring Gardens, Avon St, Gt Gardens (ditto) - "Ohio tobacco-pipe manufacturers".
1823-30 Avon St, Gt Gardens (ditto) - "Ohio tobacco-pipe manufacturers"; 1825-30 simply Ring and Co.
1831-48 Temple Back (ditto) - "Ohio tobacco-pipe manufacturers"; appears simply as R.F. Ring (without the "and Co").

Also listed in trades section for 1849 but general section lists a Ring and Son [probably J. Ring and Son - see RING, John and Son (II)] for this year suggesting the continuation of Richard Frank Ring into 1849 is a compiler,s error.

1817-18 Ohio pipe manufactory, Spring Gardens, Avon St (Bristol Index or Evans' Dir.).

1837 Temple Back and Brislington, under Hensgrove House (Robson's Dir.).

1842 Ohio Manufactory, Temple Back (Pigot's Dir.).

1848 Temple Back (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.) - R.F. Ring and Son [sic - see above, probably a mistake for J. Ring and Son; see RING, John and Son (II)].

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.) - Richard Frank Ring and Son "(export)" [again probably a mistake for J. Ring and Son].

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.) - Rd. F. Ring and Son [again probably a mistake for J. Ring and Son].
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.) - Rd. F. Ring and Son [again probably a mistake for J. Ring and Son].

1835 Polls - Temple Back, Temple; voted for Baillie.

1852 Polls - "Pipe manufacturer", Brislington; listed under Temple; voted for McGeachy.

Despite references in Hunt, Slater, and the two Scammell directories suggesting Richard Frank Ring continued in business into the early 1850s it is probable the Matthews directory entries are correct and that Richard Frank Ring retired in 1849 or early 1850. That Richard Frank Ring lived past 1849 is indicated by his appearing in the 1852 polls (above); in the family reminiscences of a relative, Arnee Frank, written 1855 Richard Frank Ring, remembered as being "for several years a Pipe Maker, largely for export, chiefly for the American market" was believed to be living near the White Ladies with his son, a coal merchant (quoted in Pountney 1920: 161-2).

Ring family listed as coal merchants from 1816, when R.F. Ring is noted as Pottery Coal Wharf, Temple Back (at this time - see above - he was making pipes not at Temple Back but at Avon St in Temple, a street now occupied by Temple Way).

(Subsequent to the drafting of this thesis a group of mid-C19 Ring-made bowls was recovered from Temple Back (Arch. Rev. (1971) 47 s.v. Bristol - Temple Back).)

RING, Robert (521)

F 1760 as a hooper, fl 1792 apparently as a potter, estab. pipemaking business 1802 with Frederick Cookworthy, fl to 1817

4 September 1760: Pountney (1920: 342) lists a Robert Ring (a Quaker) in his appendix of Bristol Potters taking his freedom as a hooper having been apprenticed to Sarah Ring widow of Joseph Ring hooper.

28 September 1792: Robert Ring, potter, took three apprentices - William Distin, Benjamin Dungey, and Thomas Page (Pountney 1920: 317); in a note Pountney says Ring "was really a tobacco pipe maker", but none of these three apprentices are ever noted as pipemakers or pipemaker-apprentices.

4 September 1802: advertisement in Felix Farley's Journal for that date (quoted in Pountney 1920: 259) announces the establishment of the "Tobacco-Pipe Manufactory" of Ring and Cookworthy "Opposite George's Deal Yard, Temple Backs" (for more details see RING AND COOKWORTHY). The Ring partner is Robert Ring, "originally a tobacco pipe maker" (Pountney p.258), a cousin of Joseph Ring II the potter (see Frank and Ring family tree under RING); for Cookworthy see COOKWORTHY, Frederick. Ring also had a cooperage which became part of the Bristol Pottery December 1806 (presumably connected with his apprenticeship as a hooper - see above); the Bristol Pottery was one of the places where orders for Ting and Cookworthy pipes could be left. Pountney also mentions (pp258,259) Ring and Cookworthy producing stoneware (though the advertisement makes no note of it) and in one place (p.258) says that after Cookworthy left the business the production of stoneware ceased; however, he says on the next page "Robert

Ring carried on these works [the pipe-manufactory] for many years after the death of Cookworthy", which suggests Cookworthy died while with the firm, but no date is given. Again according to Pountney (p.259) Ring when he retired went to live at "The Farm" at St Anne's, Brislington, but no date is given here either. If the directory entries are correct (though they too have elements of confusion - see below) the business continued until 1817.

Matthews's directories for 1810-17 record the firm of Ring and Cookworthy, at Temple Back 1810-15 and at Redcliff Backs 1816-17; and the firm is also listed in the 1817 (but not 1818) edition of The Bristol Index, or Evans' Directory; there is possibly confusion by the directory compilers between Ring and Cookworthy and John Ring I (q.v.). For further details see RING AND COOKWORTHY; also COOKWORTHY, Frederick.

RING, Sarah (522)

fl 1815-16

1815-16 14 Bath St (Matthews's Dir.) - listed as a pipemaker as well as "China, Glass and Earthenware Warehouse, wholesale, retail and for exportation".

Married 11 August 1789 Frederick Cookworthy a nephew of William Cookworthy the porcelain manufacturer, the Cookworthy of Ring and Cookworthy, pipe-manufacturers (q.v.) - the Ring involved is Robert Ring (q.v.) a cousin of Sara Ring. The 1802 advertisement announcing the establishment of Ring and Cookworthy gives as one of the addresses at which orders with the firm could be left 14 Bath St, the address noted above for Sarah Ring. Probably a widow by 1815, hence return to maiden name (perhaps to make known her relationship to other members of the Ring family in the pottery and pipe business) though Ring and Cookworthy firm listed until 1817. According to Pountney (1920: 258) Cookworthy was also a haberdasher and worsted dealer in Union St and elsewhere in the city, being succeeded in the latter business by his widow, but no directory entries noted to confirm this. Sarah Ring's business continued to be run by the family, later at 8 High St, until 1860 according to directory entries, specializing as indicated above in the wholesaling, retailing and exporting of china, earthenware, and glass; Arnee Frank, a relative, reminiscing in 1855 (quoted in Pountney p.161) indicated the business had been run by Elizabeth and Sophia Ring (two sisters of Sarah), Elizabeth dying ca.1852 and Sophia ca.1853. (Elsewhere Pountney (p.258) refers to Frederick Cookworthy's wife as Susannah, but this must be an error - see also COOKWORTHY, Frederick.) 14 Bath St now owned by Courage's Brewery (FIGS 217-18); the kiln still survives in basement (FIGS 219-20).

ROACH, James (first name also appears as Jacob) (523)

A 1716/7, F 1727

7 January 1716/7: son of John Roach of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Thomas and Sarah Edwards for 7 yrs.

17 December 1717: turned over by consent of all parties and of the Master of the Company to Henry and Anne Hoar.

31 July 1727: free having been apprenticed first to Thomas Edwards and afterwards to Henry Hoar.

ROACH, John (524)

A 1673, F 1680/1

17 October 1673: son of William Roach late of Bristol, tiler decd, apprenticed to John I and Cicily Tucker for 7 yrs.

5 February 1680: free having been apprenticed to John Tucker I.

ROBERTS AND SON - see ROBERTS, Sarah X

ROBERTS

The various Robertses pipemakers in Bristol in the C19 present probably the most complicated problems of identification among all 700 Bristol pipemakers, chiefly because of conflicting trade directory entries (see following table).

The early entries, referring to Thomas Roberts, are relatively straightforward, as are the later entries referring to John Roberts; between the mid-1830s and the early 1850s, however, almost irreconcilable differences appear among directory entries, particularly between entries in the trades section and those in the general sections of the same directory. If one could assume these different entries were parallel readings, relationships could be made, but the known lack of accuracy in directory entries makes this dangerous (cf discussion in 6: VI). The major practical difficulties here are three: first, all the Robertses makers (with two late exceptions - T. Roberts and R. Roberts, both fl 1863) work in Gt George St but street numbers are often not given and where they are there is on the one hand evidence of makers moving premises and on the other hand of street renumbering; secondly, there are the known propensities for inaccuracies of directory readings and the tardiness in changing entries (particularly in changing entries in both or all sections to make them mutually agree and in removing overlapping entries); thirdly, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to relate isolated references to Robertses pipemakers (e.g. from freedom rolls and poll books) to those listed in the directories.

To illustrate the problems with examples, we may decide the 1834-35 S. Roberts and Sarah Roberts entries in the following table represent a pipemaking concern or concerns separate from and in business at the same time as the earlier Thomas Roberts, but this is only a guess - cases are known where the replacement entry has been listed as well as its predecessor because the latter entry had not been removed. However, is the S. Roberts of Gt George St the same as the Sarah Roberts of Ayer's Lane Gt George St? Could in fact there be two makers, S. Roberts and Sarah Roberts, both setting up about the same time, with the vagaries of directory compiling putting one in the trades section only and the other in the general section only? - this would explain the 1836-37 entries where S. Roberts and Sarah Roberts both appear in the trades section.

The Sarah Roberts in the trades section 1836-37 is listed at 14 Gt George St, the same address as that latterly given for Thomas Roberts (above); does this indicate Sarah Roberts was the successor - perhaps the widow - of Thomas? Taking the address as an indicator, the Roberts and Son noted at 14 Gt George St 1838-46 should be a continuation of Sarah Roberts's business, and when this business apparently moved to 20 Gt George St by 1849 it is presumably this business which is also noted as Sarah Roberts and Son, then as Sarah Roberts only, and then as John Roberts (the son in Roberts and Son?) 1854-65 and as Thomas Roberts 1866-1869 or 1870. If these suggestions are correct then a business sequence can be postulated as follows: Roberts and Steevens 1815; first Thomas Roberts 1816-33; his widow Sarah alone 1834-40; the widow in business with a son - Roberts and Son, Sarah Roberts and Son (but not S. Roberts and

Son - see below) - 1841-53; then the son alone - John 1854-65; then either another son or a grandson - second Thomas 1866-1869 or 1870 (see Roberts 2 family tree).

This however appears to leave a Sarah Roberts at Ayre's Lane Gt George St 1834-41 unaccounted for; and there is also an S. Roberts family listed on Gt George St from 1834 (number 17 from 1845) - S. Roberts and Son from 1838, S. Roberts again 1845-46, S. and James or S. and J. Roberts 1847-1852 or 1853. The S. Roberts is most likely to be Samuel Roberts F 1838 and voting in 1841 and 1852, James Roberts being his son. However, if the identification above of Sarah Roberts as the successor of the first Thomas Roberts on the basis of entries occurring for both of them at 14 Gt George St is correct there is clearly some confusion among the early S. Roberts-Sarah Roberts entries as listed in the directories. Unless it is assumed Sarah Roberts the successor of Thomas Roberts temporarily moved into Ayre's Lane from 14 Gt George St and later back to number 14, the easiest way out of the problem seems to be to assume the addresses of Sarah Roberts and S. Roberts got mixed up, just as the entry S. Roberts and Son for 1842-44 appears to have been erroneously equated by the directory compilers with Roberts and Son. This suggestion, of the two Robertses getting each other's addresses, gets some independent agreement from an entry of J. and J. Roberts in Robson's Directory of 1837 (see below).

The tentative conclusion therefore is that in 1834 there appears in the directories the Samuel Roberts F 1838 and there also appears Sarah Roberts the widow of the first Thomas Roberts. Because the Thomas Roberts entry is not removed for a couple of years there are double entries, Thomas and Sarah, referring to the same business; and to cap this the Ayre's Lane Gt George St address given for Sarah in these double entries is really the address of Samuel (S. Roberts) for this period before he moved to 17 Gt George St.

The various directories other than the Matthews series add their quota of obscurities to the understanding of the Roberts, though perhaps not in such a major way. The Arthur Roberts noted 1842 on Gt George St must be the Arthur Roberts F 1812 and recorded voting from Little George St in 1812, Eugene St in 1820, and Gt George St in 1830, 1832, and 1835, though he never appears in Mathews's directories. Two of his sons, both pipemakers, took their freedom in 1838 - one was Samuel, identified above as the S. Roberts, S. Roberts and Son, S. and James Roberts, and S. and J. Roberts fl 1834-1852 or 1853; the other was a Thomas, presumably the Thomas Roberts voting 1841 and 1852 (see Roberts 1 family tree). It seems extremely unlikely the latter could have been the Thomas Roberts fl 1816-34, whose dates would fit him better as a brother of Arthur Roberts rather than a son; chronologically he could be the Thomas Roberts fl 1866-1869 or 1870, but it has been postulated the latter belonged to the Thomas-Sarah-John Roberts business as a son or brother of John Roberts in which case his being a son of Arthur Roberts seems impossible (cf Roberts 1 and Roberts 2 family trees). The appearance of a Thomas Roberts presumably the Thomas F 1838 and voting in 1841 and 1852, in Slater's (late Pigot's) Directory for 1852 further tends to indicate this Thomas must have been separate from the Thomas Roberts working 15 and more years earlier than 1852 and the Thomas working 15 years later. Who the T.

Roberts recorded in Kelly's P.O. Bristol Directory for 1863 at Lamb St is is quite uncertain.

The recording of a J. and J. Roberts in 1837 in Ayre's Lane is a puzzle unless it is a misprint for S.and J. Roberts. If so, it would refer to the Samuel Roberts business noted above and thus furnish independent evidence for the suggestion above that the Matthews's directory compilers had confused the addresses of Sarah Roberts and S. Roberts in the 1834-37 entries giving Sarah the Ayre's Lane Gt George St address when they should have given that address for S. Roberts.

The Mary Roberts recorded in 1850 and 1853 is at present a mystery, unless she is the widow of Arthur Roberts F 1812, last recorded (in Gt George St) in 1842, whose wife was indeed called Mary. According to the Hunt 1850 directory entries, she appears in addition to the two other Roberts businesses hopefully disentangled above, S. and J. Roberts and John Roberts. All are noted on Gt George St, but no street numbers are given.

	TRADES SECTION	GENERAL ENTRIES
1815	Roberts and Steevens, George [sic] St	----
1816	Thomas Roberts and Co, Gt George St	----
1817-25	Thomas Roberts Gt George St	----
1826-31	Thomas Roberts, Gt George St	Thomas Roberts, 8 Gt George St
1832-33	Thomas Roberts, Gt George St	Thomas Roberts, 14 Gt George St
1834-35	(Thomas Roberts,) (Gt George St) (S. Roberts,) (Gt George St)	(Thomas Roberts, (14 Gt George St (Sarah Roberts, (Gt George St, Ayre's Lane
1836-37	(S. Roberts,) (Gt George St) (Sarah Roberts,) (14 Gt George St)	Sarah Roberts, Gt George St, Ayre's Lane
1838-41	(S. Roberts and Son,) (Gt George St) (Sarah Roberts,) (14 Gt George St)	(Sarah Roberts, (Gt George St, Ayre's Lane (Roberts and Son, (14 Gt George St
1842-44	S. Roberts and Son, Gt George St	Roberts and Son, 14 Gt George St

1845-46	(Roberts and Son,) (14 Gt George St) (S. Roberts,) (17 Gt George St)	N/A*
1847-48	Roberts and Son, Gt George St	S. and James Roberts, Gt George St
1849-51	Roberts and Son, 20 Gt George St S. and J. Roberts, 17 Gt George St	(Sarah Roberts and Son,)* (20 Gt George St) (S. and James Roberts,) (17 Gt George St)
1852	Roberts and Son, 20 Gt George St	(Sarah Roberts,) (20 Gt George St) (S. and James Roberts,) (17 Gt George St)
1853	Roberts and Son, 20 Gt George St	Sarah Roberts, 20 Gt George St
1854	Roberts and Son, 20 Gt George St	John Roberts, 20 Gt George St
1855	Roberts and Son, 20 Gt George St	John Roberts, 19-20 Gt George St
1856-63	John Roberts, 20 Gt George St	John Roberts 19-20 Gt George St
1864-65	John Roberts, 35-37 Gt George St	John Roberts, 35-37 Gt George St
1866-69	Thomas Roberts, 35-37 Gt George St	Thomas Roberts, 35-37 Gt George St
1870	Thomas Roberts, 35-37 Gt George St	no mention

1817-18 Thomas Roberts, Gt George St (The Bristol Index or Evans' Dir.).

1837 (Sarah Roberts and Co, Gt George St)
(J. and J. Roberts, Ayre's Lane, Gt George St) (Robson's Dir.).

1842 (Arthur Roberts, Gt George St)
(John Roberts, Gt George St) (Pigot's Dir.).
(Sarah Roberts, Ayre's Lane, Gt George St)

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*N/A indicates directories for these years, also those for 1850 and 1851 (asterisked above), were not available for checking of general section entries, being away for rebinding for a protracted period.

1848 (S. and J. Roberts, Gt George St) (Hunt's *Bristol and Welch*
(John Roberts, Gt George St) *Towns Dir*.).

1850 (S. and J. Roberts, Gt George St)
(John Roberts, Gt George St) (Hunt's *Bristol Dir*.).
(Mary Roberts, Gt George St)

1852 (John Roberts, Gt George St)
(Sarah Roberts and Son, Gt George St) (*Slater's (late Pigot's)*
(Thomas Roberts, Gt George St) *Dir*.).

1853 J. Roberts, Gt George St (Scammell's *Bristol Dir*.).

1853 S. and J. Roberts, Gt George St (Scammell's *Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir*.).

1856 John Roberts, 19 Gt George St (*Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir*.).

1863 J. Roberts, 37 Gt George St)
R. Roberts, New St) (Kelly's *P.O. Bristol Dir*.).
T. Roberts, Lamb St)

ROBERTS AND STEEVENS (525)

f1 1815

1815 George [sic] St (Matthews's Dir.).

Recorded for this year only: probably becomes the T. Roberts and Co noted in Gt George St 1816 which becomes T. Roberts I 1817-34 (see both under ROBERTS, Thomas I) and thereafter Sarah Roberts (and variants), John Roberts, and Thomas Roberts III (qq.v.).

ROBERTS, Arthur (526)

F 1812, f1 1842

12 October 1812: free having married Mary daughter of William Tovey of Bristol, presser.

1812 Polls - Little George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Protheroe and Hunt.

1820 Polls - Eugene St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Bright.

1830 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe and Vyvyan.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

(14 August 1838: his sons Samuel Roberts and Thomas Roberts I both free.)

1842 Gt George St (Pigot's Dir.).

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, J. and J. - probably an error for ROBERTS, S. and J.; see ROBERTS, James, also ROBERTS, Samuel X see also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, James (also Roberts, S. and J.; Roberts, S. and James; Roberts, J. and J. [sic]) (527)

fl 1837-1852 or 1853

1837 Ayre's [Eyer's] Lane, Gt George St (Robson's Dir.) - entry reads J. and J. Roberts, probably an error for S. and J. Roberts - see also ROBERTS, Samuel.

1847 10 George St (Matthews's Dir.) - general section only.
1848 19 Gt George St (ditto) - general section only.
1849-52 17 Gt George St (ditto) - as S. and James Roberts; 1852 entry in general section only.

1852 Polls - Pennywell Rd, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley and McGeachy.

1853 Gt George St (Scammell's Bristol and South Wales Dir.) - as S. and J. Roberts.

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.) - as S. and J. Roberts.

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.) - as S. and J. Roberts.

(1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.) - a J. Roberts noted, could be either James Roberts or John Roberts (q.v.).)

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, John (528)

fl 1842-65

1842 Gt George St (Pigot's Dir.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.) - a J. Roberts noted, could be either John Roberts or James Roberts (q.v.).

1854 20 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.) - general section only.

1855 19-20 Gt George St (ditto) - general section only.
1856-63 ditto (ditto).
1864-65 35-37 Gt George St (ditto) - change of street numbering.

1852 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley and Langton.

1856 19 Gt George St (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

1863 37 Gt George St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.) - as J. Roberts.

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, Mary (529)

fl 1850-53

1850 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1853 Gt George St (Scammell's Bristol, Gloucester and South Wales Dir.).

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, R. (530)

fl 1863

1863 New St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

ROBERTS, S. - see ROBERTS, Samuel X

ROBERTS, S. and Son - see ROBERTS, Samuel X

ROBERTS, S. and J. - see ROBERTS, Samuel, also ROBERTS, James X

ROBERTS, S. and James - see ROBERTS, Samuel, also ROBERTS, James X

ROBERTS, Samuel (Also S. Roberts, S. Roberts and Son, S. and James Roberts, S. and J. Roberts, J. and J. Roberts [sic]) (531)

fl 1834-1852 or 1853, F 1838

1834-37 entry appears as "S. Roberts, Gt George St" but almost certainly confused with that of Sarah Roberts (q.v.) and correct address should be that given for her - Ayre's [Eyer's] Lane, Gt George St (*Matthews's Dir*.).
1838-41 "Gt George St" in trades section, Gt George St Ayre's Lane in general entries (*Matthews's Dir*.) - latter entry presumably continuation of confusion above, trades section address may indicate a change from Eyer's Lane (cf below) or be simple a continuation of the previous muddle (above). Listed as S. Roberts and Son.
1842-44 Gt George St (*Matthews's Dir*.) - as S. Roberts and Son.
1845-46 17 Gt George St (ditto) - as S. Roberts.
1847-52 Gt George St, also 17 Gt George St (ditto) - as S. and J. Roberts, also as S. And James Roberts.
1853 Gt George St (Scammell's *Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir*.) - as S. and J. Roberts.

1837 Ayre's [Eyer's] Lane, Gt George St (*Robson's Dir*.) - entry reads J. and J. Roberts, probably an error for S. and J. Roberts - see also ROBERTS, James.

14 August 1838: free because son of Arthur Roberts of Bristol, pipemaker.

1841 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

1850 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.) - as S. and J. Roberts.

1852 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for McGeachy.

The doubt as to whether the last year this business functioned was 1852 or 1853 (as expressed in the heading dates) is because Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Directory for 1853, the source for the 1853 date, may not be as up-to-date as the Matthews's series and the latter gives 1852 as the last recorded date for the business. That Samuel Roberts was definitely alive in the latter year seems certain from his being listed in the 1852 polls, which were in July.

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, Sarah (also Roberts and Son, Sarah Roberts and Son, Sarah Roberts and Co) (532)

fl 1834-53

1834-35 entry appears as "Sarah Roberts, Gt George St, Ayre's [Eyer's] Lane" (Matthews's Dir.) but almost certainly confused with that of S. Roberts (see ROBERTS, Samuel) and correct address should be that given for him - Gt George St. In all probability the address is in fact 14 Gt George St, this certainly being her address later (it is also the address of Thomas Roberts I (q.v.) whom she apparently succeeds, probably as his widow.)
1836-41 14 Gt George St in trades section, Gt George St Ayre's Lane in general entries (Matthews's Dir.) - latter entries probably a confusion with S. Roberts, cf above).
1842-44 14 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.) - as Roberts and Son, in general entries only.
1845-46 14 Gt George St (ditto) - as Roberts and Son.
1847-48 Gt George St (ditto) - ditto.
1849-53 20 Gt George St (ditto) - trades section gives Roberts and Son, general entries give Sarah Roberts.

1837 Gt George St (Robson's Dir.) - as Sarah Roberts and Co.

1842 Ayre's Lane, Gt George St (Pigot's Dir.) - as Sarah Roberts, address almost certainly confused with that of S. Roberts (see entries above).

(1848 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.) - as John

Roberts (q.v.) who is apparently the son in the (Sarah) Roberts and Son entries.)

(1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.) - as John Roberts, same remarks as in preceding entry.)

1852 ditto (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.) - double entries; one John Roberts (cf two preceding entries), the other Sarah Roberts and Son.

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, Sarah and Co - see ROBERTS, Sarah X

ROBERTS, Sarah and Son - see ROBERTS, Sarah X

ROBERTS, T. (533)

fl 1863

1863 Lamb St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

How, and if, this Roberts fits in with the three Thomas Robertses (qq.v.) is quite uncertain.

ROBERTS, Thomas I (Thomas Roberts and Co) (534)

fl 1816-33

Probably the continuator of the business of Roberts and Steevens recorded for the single year 1815 at George [sic] St (see ROBERTS AND STEEVENS).

1816-25 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).
1826-31 8 Gt George St (ditto).
1832-33 14 Gt George St (ditto).

Continues to be listed 1834-35 at 14 Gt George St but this appears to be a case of overlapping entries, other evidence indicating Sarah Roberts (q.v.) had taken over this business in 1834.

1817-18 Gt George St (Bristol Index or Evans' Dir.).

See also preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, Thomas II (535)

F 1838, fl 1852

14 August 1838: free because son of Arthur Roberts of Bristol, pipemaker.

1841 Polls - Gt George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish.

1852 Gt George St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1852 Polls - Temple Back, Temple; voted for McGeachy.

For arguments as to why this Thomas Roberts is probably not the same as Thomas Roberts III see preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

ROBERTS, Thomas III (536)

fl 1866-1869 or 1870

1866-69 35-37 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).
1870 ditto (ditto) - appears only in trades section.

For arguments as to why this Thomas Roberts is probably not the same as Thomas Roberts II see preceding introduction on Roberts pipemakers.

Probably this the T. Roberts who occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953 (address given as Gt George St).

Succeeded at 35 Gt George St by the George family (see entries under GEORGE, Thomas II); Thomas Gray (q.v.) also listed at 35 Gt George St for 1870 only.

ROBERTS, William (537)

fl 1830 Cardiff

1830 Polls - Cardiff; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

ROBINSON, Richard (538)

A 1741, F 1754, fl 1774

14 April 1741: son of Charles Robinson of Bristol, yeoman, apprenticed to William and Mary Nicholas for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 paid with the apprentice.

27 March 1754: free having been apprenticed to William Nicholas.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

1774 Polls - ditto; voted for Brickdale and Cruger.

RUSSELL, Francis I (539)

F 1669, fl 1696

Apprenticeship record not found.

9 December 1669: free by order of the Mayor and Aldermen on his petition to the House that he was the apprentice of John Tucker.

4 September 1673: he and wife Alice took Stephen Bowrey apprentice (entry repeated under 4 November 1673, see BOWREY, Stephen), Bowrey discharged 28 March 1674 "by consent of all".

18 May 1674: he and wife Alice took Samuel Lewis II apprentice.

1 October 1684: he and wife Alice took son Francis Russell II apprentice.

9 October 1684: he and wife Alice took son Prinino(?) Russell apprentice.

15 November 1688: he and wife Alice took William King apprentice.

19 December 1688: bondsman, noted only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for Samuel Palmer of Bristol, tapster, and Joyce Browne of Holy Cross alias Temple; place of marriage not stated (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 200).

(3 February 1695/6: his apprentice William King free.)

1696: noted with wife "Alis" and children Mary, Frances, Alice, Jane, Margaret, and Elizabeth in St Michael in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 127) - the "Frances" listed among the children probably Francis Russell II (q.v.), the son noted above; no mention of son Prinino (see above) who may therefore have been dead by this time.

(21 January 1698/9: son Francis Russell II (q.v.) free.)

RUSSELL, Francis II (540)

A 1684, F 1698/9

1 October 1684: son of Francis Russell I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to his father and wife Alice for 7 yrs.

1696: probably the "Frances" Russell listed along with five other children of Francis I and "Alis" Russell in St Michael in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 127).

21 January 1698/9: free having been apprenticed to his father Francis Russell I.

RUSSELL, Prinino(?) (541)

A 1684, prob. D by 1696

9 October 1684: son of Francis Russell I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to his father and wife Alice for 7 yrs.

Does not appear with other children of Francis I and Alice Russell in 1696 list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 127) nor elsewhere in this list, so probably dead by this time.

RUSSELL, William (Russel) (542)

A 1757, F 1768, fl 1774-84 London, poss. fl 1805 London

8 December 1757: son of Edward Russell of Bristol, exciseman, apprenticed to William and Elizabeth Commons for 7 yrs. £10 paid with apprentice the gift of the Somerset Society in Bristol.

24 February 1768: free having been apprenticed to William Commons decd.

1774 Polls - Artichoke Lane, Hermitage, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Green Bank, St John, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Daubeny.

1784 Polls - Green Bank, St John, Westminster [sic], LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

Possibly the William Russell noted in London 1805 (Oswald 1960a: 91).

SANDERS AND DOWN (Sanders and Downs) (543)

fl 1839-49

1839-48 19 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).
1849 10 Gt Ann St (ditto).

1842 Gt Ann St (Pigot's Dir.) - as Sanders and Downs.

1848 55 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

For more details see SAUNDERS, James; also DOWN, James.

SANDERS AND BUY (544)

f1 1850-60

1850-60 10 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).

1850 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

For more details see SAUNDERS, James; also GUY, Philip.

SANKEY, Thomas (545)

A 1668

17 April 1668: son of Thomas Sankey of Bristol, yeoman, apprenticed to Flower and Christian Hunt for 7 yrs.

SAUNDERS, James (Sanders [sic] and Down(s), Sanders [sic] and Guy) (546)

A 1777, F 1812, f1 1815-(?)60 - cert. alive 1841

27 July 1777: son of James Saunders of Bristol, potter, apprenticed to Richard Champion of Bristol, "china painter", and wife Judith, as a china painter (Pountney 1920: 315). (Elsewhere in apprentice rolls Champion referred to variously as china manufacturer, china merchant, etc according to Pountney op. cit. 312-5.)

13 October 1812: free as a tobacco-pipe maker, having been apprenticed to Richard Champion, "china painter" decd.

1815 Ann [sic] St (Matthews's Dir.).
1816-24 no mention.
1825-31 39 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).

1832-38 19 Gt Ann St (ditto).
1839-48 ditto (ditto) - as Sanders [sic] and Down (see also DOWN, John).
1849 10 Gt Ann St (ditto) - as Sanders and Down.
1850-60 ditto (ditto) - as Sanders and Guy (see also GUY, Philip).

1818 Polls - Gt Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Baillie.

1820 Polls - ditto; voted for Bright.

1830 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe and William.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Hobhouse.

1837 Polls - ditto; voted for Berkeley.

1841 Polls - ditto; voted for Berkeley.

1842 Gt Ann St (Pigot's Dir.) - as Sanders and Downs [sic].

1848 55 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.) - as Sanders and Down.

1850 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.) - as Sanders and Guy.

1853 ditto (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.) - as Sanders and Guy.
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.) - as Sanders and Guy.

Apprenticeship, freedom, and poll book entries consistently spell the name Saunders, trade directories always spell it Sanders.

Listed 1826-28 in general entries as a maltster, no mention of pipemaker in these entries.

Assuming Saunders was apprenticed in his early teens he must have been born ca.1762, so that if he was indeed alive as in 1860 as the directory entries suggest he must have died when almost 100 yrs old (the 1861 directory entry lists Philip Guy alone at 10 Gt Ann St). The poll book entries indicate Saunders must have been alive until at least 1841 (when he would have been ca.80); however a possibly significant entry is that in Slater's (late Pigot's) directory for 1852-53 which lists only Philip Guy at Ann [sic] St, suggesting the firm's name of Sanders and Guy had been continued in the Matthews's directories after Saunders's death.

SAUNDERS, Richard (547)

A 1677, F 1685, fl 1715

25 June 1677: son of Richard Saunders late of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr.

11 December 1685: free having been apprenticed to William Kinton.

1715 Polls - St James.

SCOTT, William (Scot) (548)

A 1685, F 1707/8, fl 1715

19 May 1685: son of Andrew Scott late of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs.

23 February 1707/8: free having been apprenticed to William Kinton.

1715 Polls - St. Thomas.

SHEFFIELD AND HAYNES (549)

fl 1809-12

Partnership of James Sheffield (q.v.) and an otherwise unknown Haynes (see HAYNES, -) recorded at 2 Merchant St between the above dates (Matthews's Dir.). Business continues under James Sheffield alone.

SHEFFIELD, James (Sheffield and Haynes) (550)

fl 1809-15

1809-12 2 Merchant St (Matthews's Dir.) - as Sheffield and Haynes.
1813-16 1-2 Merchant St (ditto) - as James Sheffield; also listed as a dealer in tobacco 1813-14 and a grocer 1815-16.
1817 1 Merchant St (ditto) - also listed as grocer.
1818-20 listed as a tobacconist, grocer, and pipe-manufacturer at 1 Merchant St and as a broker at 2 Merchant St (ditto); 1820 entry in general section only.
1821-25 1 Merchant St (ditto) - listed as tobacconist, pipemaker, and broker; entries in general section only.

SHEPPARD, Robert (Shepherd) (551)

A 1660, F 1669, fl 1690

1 September 1660: son of John Sheppard of Bristol, butcher decd, apprenticed to Flower and Christian Hunt for 7 yrs.

8 October 1669: free having been apprenticed to Flower Hunt.

24 October 1670: he and wife Margaret took William Bruin apprentice (16 October 1675 Sheppard allowed to take another apprentice, Bruin having "departed secretly from his said Master & Mistress" about a year and a half before).

20 October 1675: he and wife Alice took William Dean apprentice [presumably the replacement for Bruin allowed him four days earlier - see preceding entry].27 October 1690: he and wife Alice took John Pickering apprentice.

(3 April 1700: his apprentice John Pickering free.)

SHINGLER, Mat(t)hew (552)

A 1715, F 1735

29 August 1715: son of Matthew Shingler late of Newnham, Gloucestershire, mariner decd, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

2 April 1725: free having been apprenticed to William Tippet I.

16 October 1725: he and wife Hester took John Jones apprentice.

(23 April 1733: his apprentice John Jones free.)

SHORT, John (553)

A 1734, released 1735

1 April 1734: son of John Short of Bristol, house-carpenter, apprenticed to John and Hester Wickham for 7 yrs; £3 charity money paid with the apprentice.

12 May 1735: discharged by mutual agreement between him and his friends and Wickham having declared "a Dislike to the said Trade"; to have "no Right or Benefit of the Freedom of this City".

SHOWELL, William (554)

fl 1775, A 1776, F 1784 when in London

1775 12 Houlton St (Sketchley's Dir.).

1 November 1776: son of William Showell of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Israel Carey II for 7 yrs; 40s paid with the apprentice the gift of Mr Ald. Kitchen decd.

19 April 1784: free because son of William Showell of Bristol, cordwainer.

1784 Polls - Whitecross St, St Luke, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

Brother-in-law of James Carrington (q.v.).

In business before being apprenticed.

SILCOCKS, Jacob (555)

A 1670, F 1679/80

27 August 1670: son of John Silcocks of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, carpenter, apprenticed to William and Mary Kinton for 7 yrs.

14 January 1679/80: free having been apprenticed to William Kinton.

SIMMONDS, John Wit (556)

A 1716, alive 1717/8

23 April 1716: son of John Simmonds of Bristol, mason, apprenticed to John and Mary Wilson for 7 yrs.

11 February 1717/8: turned over to serve remainder of term with James and Mary Jenkins.

Tolzey Book entry indicates Simmonds had "lately made divers Complaints" to the Mayor and Aldermen that Wilson had "of late frequently beaten and bruised [him] in a barbarous and cruel manner without any just cause or provocation, threatening to sacrifice [sic] him, calling him ill names, and cursing him so that he cannot live at peace with his s^{d} Master but goes in dread of his life of him, the s^{d} John Wilson being often drunk and very passionate". Simmonds also complained Wilson did not give him food and drink. Wilson was summoned to appear before the Mayor to defend himself against these charges but could not justify his behaviour. He was ordered to desist from further violence, but as he "appeared obstinate and refractory and there appearing no likelyhood that he will forbear such cruel treatm^{t}" of Simmonds the Mayor ordered Simmonds transferred to James and Mary Jenkins, Jenkins promising to "perform all such covenants" that Wilson and his wife should have performed and pay money as promised in the original indentures [no money noted in the apprenticeship entry recorded above, however].

Simmonds signs the Tolzey Book account with a very laboured hand (his father is presumably the John Simmonds who makes his mark above his son's signature); Jenkins signs with an assured hand.

SINDERLIN - see also SINDERLING, and SUNDERLAND X

SINDERLIN, Edward (Synderlin, Senderlin, Synderlain, Sinderland, Sunderland) (557)

A 1726, F 1739, fl 1775

25 April 1726: son of John Sinderlin late of Bristol, weaver decd, apprenticed to John I and Eleanor Macey for 7 yrs' friends to find apparel, 40s paid with apprentice ex dono Ald. Kitchen.

9 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to John Macey I decd.

1739 Polls - Temple; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - ditto; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

13 January 1766: he and wife Mary took Henry Carey apprentice.

(9 March 1768: his son William Sinderlin [Synderlain] free.)

1775 94 Temple St (Sketchley's Dir.) - as Sunderland.

SINDERLIN, William [Synderlain] (558)

F 1768

9 March 1768: free because son of Edward Sinderlin [Synderlain] of Bristol, pipemaker.

SINDERLING, Edmond (Sinderlin;first name also appears as Edmund) (559)

A 1683, F 1691/2, fl 1698, D by 1713 (prob. ca.1699-1700)

27 August 1683: son of Edmond Sinderlin of Bristol, porter, apprenticed

to John and Mary Sinderling for 7 yrs.

12 March 1691/2: free having been apprenticed to John Sinderling.

15 September 1692: he and wife Christian took John Hockaday apprentice (Hockaday discharged 11 October 1693).

13 March 1693/4: he and wife Christian took Isaac Lloyd apprentice.

25 November 1698: he and wife Christian took Francis Wise apprentice.

Dead by 17 August 1713 when his apprentice Isaac Lloyd free having been apprenticed first to Edmond Sinderling decd and later turned over to James Abbott (in fact must have been dead considerably before 1713, probably ca.1699-1700, because Lloyd apprenticed 1693/4 (above) for 7 yrs which means his apprenticeship would have been up 1700/1, so transfer to Abbott must have been before then.

SINDERLING, John (Sinderlyn, Sinderlinge, Sunderlin) (560)

A 1653, F 1668, fl 1696, D by 1699 (presum. shortly before 7 November 1699)

5 December 1653: son of John Sinderling [Sinderlyn] of Bristol, clothworker, apprenticed to Flower and Christian Hunt for 7 yrs; Hunt (apparently) to pay his 4s6d freedom fee and to supply double apparel and apprentice to serve 1 covenant yr for which he was to receive £3 or a mule to that value and a cloth cloak.

5 August 1668: free having been apprenticed to Flower Hunt.

23 August 1677: he and wife Mary took Thomas Lewis I apprentice.

27 August 1683: he and wife Mary took Edmond Sinderling apprentice.

(10 December 1685: his apprentice Thomas Lewis I free.)

17 September 1688: he and wife Mary took Charles Chick apprentice.

4 September 1689: he and wife Mary took Edward Randall II apprentice.

26 May 1690: bondsman, noted only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for Morris Williams of Bristol, sailor, and Mary Palmer of St Nicholas; at Temple (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 210).

(12 March 1691/2: his apprentice Edmond Sinderling free.)

20 July 1694: bondsman, noted only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for William Smart of Bristol, sailor, and Mary Graves of Temple; at Temple (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 255).

17 September 1694: he and wife Mary took Robert Browning I apprentice.

26 February 1695/6: he and wife Mary took Nathaniel Chilton apprentice.

1696: noted as Joan [sic] Sinderling with wife Mary, daughter Elizabeth, and Robert Browning and Nathaniel "Chilken" [sic - Chilton] - apprentices, see above - in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 249).

(7 April 1697: his apprentice Charles Chick free.)

(29 June 1699: his apprentice Edward Randall II free.)

Dead by 7 November 1699 when Nathaniel Chilton transferred to Joseph I and Jane Stanford for this reason - presumably died shortly before 7 November 1699.

(24 May 1703: Nathaniel Chilton free having been apprenticed first to John Sinderling and later turned over to Joseph Stanford I.)

SLADE, Richard (561)

fl 1734

1734 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Coster.

SLEDGE, Samuel (562)

A 1681/2, F 1692, D by 1724

2 January 1681/2: son of William Sledge of Batcombe, Somerset, baker, apprenticed to James and Anne Abbott for 7 yrs.

9 April 1692: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

Dead by 23 April 1724 when son John apprenticed to Jonathan Green of Bristol, ropemaker, and wife Sarah.

SMITH, - (563)

D by 1652

Presumably a pipemaker, the presumed deceased husband of Christian Smith (q.v.) who is listed among the founder-members of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild in September 1652 - not, however, specifically described as a widow as were the other two women founder-members. Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Smith was ever a freeman pipemaker. (N.B. not the John Smith listed by Oswald (1960a: 92) noted in the Bristol apprentice rolls in 1630 - this an error from Pountney's MS via Chalkley (cf p. 663 in text) for a reference, actually dated 1630/1, to John Wall (q.v.).)

SMITH, Ann(e) (564)

M by 1651/2, widowed bet. 1654 and 1672, fl 1696

Widow of Thomas Smith I, married by 4 February 1651/2 when husband and she took William Holbin apprentice, widowed between 23 December 1654 when husband and she took Joseph Barley apprentice and 2 November 1672 when she took son Thomas Smith II apprentice and referred to as widow.

2 November 1672: took son Thomas Smith II apprentice and referred to as widow of Thomas Smith I.

16 February 1680/1: took son Edward Smith apprentice.

23 September 1689: took Henry West apprentice.

1696: noted as widow, with Henry West - her apprentice, see preceding entry - in Christchurch in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 27).

(10 April 1700: her son and apprentice Edward Smith free 1700.)

(18 December 1704: her son and apprentice Thomas Smith II free 1700.)

SMITH, Christian (565)

fl 1652

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild - apparently a widow, presumably of an otherwise unknown pipemaker (see SMITH, -). Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that Christian Smith's presumed deceased husband was ever a freeman pipemaker.

SMITH, Edward (566)

A 1680/1, F 1700

16 February 1680/1: son of Thomas Smith of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Anne Smith his mother widow of Thomas Smith for 7 yrs.

10 April 1700: free having been apprenticed to his mother Anne Smith.

SMITH, Joseph (567)

A 1706

8 April 1706: son of Joseph Smith late of Bristol, currier decd, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs.

SMITH, Robert (568)

F 1754

Apprenticeship record not found.

29 March 1754: free having been apprenticed to Josias Wickham.

SMITH, Thomas I (Smyth) (569)

F 1651, fl 1654, D by 1672

24 May 1651: free by express order of the Mayor and Aldermen with a fine of 40s plus ordinary fees [4s6d].

4 February 1651/2: he and wife Anne took William Holbin apprentice.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

23 December 1654: he and wife Anne took Joseph Barley apprentice.

Dead by 2 November 1672 when his widow Anne took their son Thomas II apprentice.

Widow Anne (q.v. SMITH, Anne) continued deceased husband's business, taking other apprentices 1680/1 and 1689, recorded 1696 with one of her apprentices.

SMITH, Thomas II (570)

A 1672, F 1704, fl 1715

2 November 1672: son of Thomas Smith of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to Anne Smith widow of Thomas Smith I for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr at the end of which he was to have 5s.

18 September 1704: free having been apprenticed to his mother Anne Smith.

1715 Polls - Christchurch.

SMITH, William (571)

F 1756, fl 1774 Bristol, fl London 1781

Apprenticeship record not found.

24 February 1756: free having been apprenticed first to John Bryant decd and later to George Viner.

1774 Polls - St John; voted for Brickdale.

1781 Polls - Chick Lane, St Andrew, Holborn, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

SNEED, Richard (Sneyd) (572)

F 1713, fl 1715, D by 1731?

Apprenticeship record not found.

12 June 1713: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

1715 Polls - St James.

Possibly dead by 25 September 1731 when son Thomas apprenticed to James Bisse, joiner, and his wife Anne as father referred to as "late of Bristol"; not referred to, however, as actually deceased. (Friends were to find apparel for Thomas Sneed and £10 was paid with the apprentice ex dono Edw. Colston Esq.)

SPENCER, Jane (573)

M by 1734, fl later 1730s, D by 1738/9

Wife of William Spencer (q.v.), married by 16 August 1734 when she and William took Thomas Spencer apprentice. Subsequently William's business failed and he departed Bristol, leaving his wife and apprentice apparently to carry on as best they could. Later, but before 8 February 1738/9, Jane had died, for on that day apprentice Thomas Spencer (q.v.) and his friends had complained to the Mayor and Aldermen that Thomas was "destitute both of Instruction and maintenance". The implication seems to be that instruction and maintenance were being provided after William's departure as long as Jane was alive, suggesting that Jane continued with the remains of her husband's business (for more detail see SPENCER, William).

SPENCER, Thomas (574)

A 1734, alive 1738/9

16 August 1734: son of George Spencer of Bristol, brickmaker, apprenticed to William and Jane Spencer for 7 yrs.

8 February 1738/9: turned over to James and Mary Jenkins for the remainder of his term, his master having gone off and his mistress being dead.

Tolzey Book entry indicates his master William Spencer had failed and that William's wife Jane had subsequently died, leaving the apprentice "destitute both of Instruction and maintenance". The apprentice and his friends had complained to the Mayor and Aldermen, resulting in his transfer to James and Mary Jenkins.

Spencer signs the Tolzey Book account with a mark; Jenkins signs with an assured hand.

Thomas Spencer appears to have been a younger brother of his master William Spencer.

SPENCER, William (575)

A 1725, F 1734, left Bristol some time before 1738/9

2 November 1725: son of George Spencer of Bristol, bricklayer, apprenticed to John Squibb [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

4 May 1734: free having been apprenticed to John Squibb.

16 August 1734: he and wife Jane took Thomas Spencer apprentice.

Left Bristol some time before 8 February 1738/9, for on that date his apprentice Thomas Spencer (above) was transferred to James and Jane Jenkins and the Tolzey Book account notes that William Spencer had failed and gone off and that after that his wife had died, leaving his apprentice "destitute both of Instruction and maintenance" - this suggests some time had elapsed between William Spencer's departure and the date his apprentice and his friends had requested the Mayor and Aldermen for a transfer.

William Spencer appears to have been an elder brother of his apprentice Thomas Spencer.

SPENDAR, Thomas (576)

A 1719/20

16 March 1719/20: son of Thomas Spendar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, tailor, apprenticed to John and Eleanor Massey for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel £5 paid with the apprentice the gift of John Harrington Esq.

SQUIBB, John (577)

F 1704/5, fl 1734, fl 1739?

2 January 1704/5: free having married Mary daughter of William Hazell, butcher.

15 May 1705: he and wife Mary took Charles Buckler apprentice.

(7 August 1713: his apprentice Charles Buckler free.)

1715 Polls - St James.

29 June 1719: he [no wife mentioned] took Richard Chaffey apprentice.

1722 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Hart.

2 November 1725: he [no wife mentioned] took William Spencer apprentice.

(26 July 1727: his apprentice Richard Fowles free.)

(11 July 1727: his apprentice Richard Chaffey free.)

2 March 1732/3: he [no wife mentioned] took Peter Quarman I apprentice.

5 March 1732/3: he [no wife mentioned] took John Newton I apprentice.

(4 May 1734: his apprentice William Spencer free.)

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

22 May 1739: his apprentice Peter Quarman I turned over to William and Mary Foord "by consent of all parties", which last phrase suggests Squibb was alive at this time.

STANFORD, Joseph I (578)

A 1683, F 1691, fl 1722

25 June 1683: son of Thomas Stanford late of Bristol, cooper decd, apprenticed to James [sic - John I is meant] and Margaret Holstead for 7 yrs.

7 September 1691: free having been apprenticed to John Holstead I.

1696: noted with wife Jane, a Margery Lissence [servant?], and children John, Mary, and Joseph [Joseph Stanford II - q.v.] in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 248).

7 November 1699: he and wife Jane took over Nathaniel Chilton apprentice from John Sinderling decd [Sinderling (q.v.) had lived like Stanford in Temple, very near to him if the list of inhabitants is made by street].

(24 May 1703: Nathaniel Chilton free having been apprenticed first to John Sinderling and later to Joseph Stanford I.)

10 January 1703/4: he and wife Jane took Thomas Flower apprentice.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

(27 July 1727: his son Joseph Stanford II (q.v.) free.)

STANFORD, Joseph II (579)

B by 1696, F 1727, fl 1734

1696: noted with parents Joseph I and Jane Stanford and brother John and sister Mary in Temple in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 248).

27 July 1727: free because son of Joseph Stanford I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Coster.

STEPHENS, James I (580)

A 1708, F 1715, fl 1722

12 May 1708: son of James Stephens of Tintall, Monmouthshire, yeoman, apprenticed to James and Katherine Abbott for 7 yrs.

13 February 1715/6: free having been apprenticed to James Abbott.

1722 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Hart.

Presumably not this James Stephens but James Stephens II (q.v.) voting 1739 and 1754 and taking apprentices in the 1750s.

STEPHENS, James II (581)

A 1726, F 1739, fl 1759, D by 1774

25 April 1726: son of James Stephens of Bristol, sawyer, apprenticed to John and Charity Fryer for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel £4 paid with apprentice ex dono Parishioners of St Thomas within.

17 April 1732: turned over "by consent of all parties" to John and Hester Wickham.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

7 May 1751: he and wife Rebecca took Frederick Baker apprentice.

1754 Polls - Castle Precincts; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

18 June 1754: he and wife Rebecca took over George West apprentice from George and Anna Viner.

9 November 1756: he and wife Rebecca took Jeremiah Cotner apprentice (Cotner turned over 29 March 1759 to Israel Carey II "with consent of all parties and Mr Mayor", suggesting - as is confirmed below - that Stephens was alive at this time).

11 April 1759: he and wife Rebecca took Joseph Cousens apprentice.

Dead by 3 October 1774 when apprentice Joseph Cousens free.

Presumably this James Stephens who voted 1739 and 1754 and took apprentices in the 1750s and not James Stephens I (q.v.).

STEEVENS, - (582)

fl 1815

Otherwise unknown pipemaker of the firm of Roberts and Steevens recorded for the single year 1815 at George [sic] St (Matthews's Dir.). (The Roberts of the partnership is probably Thomas Roberts I (q.v.), whose business succeeds that of Roberts and Steevens at Gt George St.).

STEEVENS, Humphrey (583)

fl 1639

1 June 1639: he and wife Joan took William Williams I apprentice.

STOKES, Nicholas (584)

A 1669

29 December 1669: son of Nicholas Stokes of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, tailor decd, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II; no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs and 4 covenant yrs.

STONE, Nathaniel (585)

A 1688, F 1699

6 October 1688: son of Mathew Stone of Wetherbury, Dorset, farmer, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

3 November 1699: free having been apprenticed to either William Evans I or William Evans II.

STRINGER, William (586)

fl 1663/4

20 February 1663/4: bondsman, listed as of St Michael, in marriage licence for Maurice Stringer of Henbury, farmer, and Catherine Mayne of Henbury; at St Michael's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 28).

STUCKLEY, Charles (587)

A 1707

10 July 1707: son of Charles Stuckley late of Bristol, tobacco-roller decd, apprenticed to Devereaux I and Rebecca Jones for 7 yrs.

Father not noted among the C17 tobacco-rollers listed by Tyack (1935b: 198).

SUNDERLAND, Edward - see SINDERLIN, Edward X

SUNDERLIN, John - see SINDERLING, John X

SUNDERLAND, John (588)

A 1715, F 1727

25 July 1715: son of John Sunderland of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to Francis Lewis [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel except for one suit at end of term, 40s paid with apprentice.

26 July 1727: free having been apprenticed to Francis Lewis.

SYMONDS, John (589)

A 1651

17 October 1651: son of John Symonds of Bristol, mason, apprenticed to Thomas Deane and wife [no name given] for 7 yrs.

SYMONS, Henry (590)

A 1680/1, dismissed 1684

21 February 1680/1: son of Henry Symons late of St John the Baptist parish, Bristol, cooper decd, apprenticed to John I and Cecely Tucker for 7 yrs.

21 August 1684: struck off by order of the (?)sessions.

SYMONS, Thomas (Symonds) (591)

fl 1834, F 1838

1834 74 Temple St (Matthews's Dir.).

13 August 1838: free because son of George Symons of Bristol, mariner decd.

SYNDERL[A]IN - see SINDERLIN and SINDERLING X

TAPPING, William (592)

A 1677

12 June 1677: son of Richard Tapping of Wel Newton, Monmouthshire, timberman, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Nunney for 7 yrs.

TAYLOR, Stephen (593)

A 1748, F 1756, fl 1784

1 September 1748: son of Joseph Taylor late of Bristol, hooper decd, apprenticed to William I and Susannah Pearce for 7 yrs.

19 February 1756: free having been apprenticed to William Pearce I.

1781 Polls - St James; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - St Michael; voted for Cruger.

TAYLOR, William (Tayler) (594)

A 1681/2, F 1688/9, fl 1706, D by 1721

11 February 1681/2: son of John Taylor of Bristol, tobacco-roller, apprenticed to Llewellin and Elizabeth Evans for 7 yrs.

18 February 1688/9: free having been apprenticed to Llewellin Evans.

1 July 1700: he and wife Bridgett took William Cullen apprentice.

22 July 1706: he and wife Bridgett took over John Buckeridge apprentice from Devereaux I and Rebecca Jones.

(4 July 1707: his apprentice William Cullen free.)

(Dead by 22 October 1721 when apprentice George Ebbery free.)

Father John Taylor (above) F 3 February 1680 son of John Taylor of Bristol, shearman (Tyack 1935b: 198).

THATCHER, Anthony (595)

F 1701/2

Apprenticeship record not found.

28 February 1701/2: free having been apprenticed to John Poyte I.

THOMAS, Edward (596)

F 1838, fl 1852

14 August 1838: free because son of William Thomas III of Bristol, pipemaker.

1839-44 20 Little George St (Matthews's Dir.).

1852 Polls - Little George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for McGeachy.

1841 Polls - ditto; voted for Miles.

1842 Little George St (Pigot's Dir.).

Succeeds his father William Thomas III (q.v.) at 20 Little George St.

THOMAS, John (597)

A 1733, F 1743, fl 1754

21 April 1733: son of Miles Thomas of Cardigg, tailor, apprenticed to John Purnell [no wife mentioned] for 7 yrs; £10 paid with the apprentice the gift of the Society of Antient [sic] Britons in the City of Bristol.

1 June 1733: turned over by consent of all parties to Maurice and Elizabeth Phillips for remainder of term.

21 November 1743: free having been apprenticed first to John Purnell and later to Maurice Phillips.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Phillips and Beckford.

THOMAS, Paul (598)

A 1680

26 June 1680: son of Thomas Rosser of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, labourer, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Mary for 7 yrs.

THOMAS, Philip (599)

fl 1818

1818 Polls - George [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

THOMAS, Thomas (600)

F 1739

24 October 1739: free having married Susannah daughter of Henry Edwards of Bristol, pipemaker.

1739 Polls - St John; voted for Combe.

THOMAS, William X

Father-in-law of Robert Tippet I, who had married his daughter J(o)ane and claimed his freedom 14 May 1660 by virtue of this. No occupation listed for William Thomas, but despite numerous Thomas pipemakers subsequently no evidence he was a pipemaker.

THOMAS, William I (601)

A 1713

26 September 1713: son of Michael Thomas of St George's parish, Somerset, yeoman, apprenticed to Robert II and Sarah Tippet for 7 yrs; £5 paid with the apprentice.

THOMAS, William II (602)

A 1713/4, F 1722, fl 1734, D by 1754

7 January 1713/4: son of Richard Thomas late of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Watts for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

5 April 1715: turned over by consent of himself and friends and of his master to serve the remainder of his apprenticeship with Edward Reed, Master of the Company, and his wife Mary.

31 December 1722: free having been apprenticed first to Thomas Watts decd and later turned over to Edward Reed.

1734 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Scrope and Elton.

Dead by 29 March 1754 when son-in-law George Adlam, potter, free having married his daughter Anne.

THOMAS, William III (603)

F 1807, fl 1837, D by 1838

1 May 1807: free having married Betsey daughter of John Tisher of Bristol, millwright.

1812 Polls - Lodge Ct, Redcross St, St Philip and Jacob In-parish; voted for Romilly and Davis.

1820 Polls - Little George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Bright.

17 December 1824: he and wife Elizabeth [probably the Betsey referred to above] took Henry Walker apprentice.

1829 20 Little George St (Matthews's Dir.).

1830 Polls - Little George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

1834-38 20 Little George St (Matthews's Dir.).

Dead by 14 August 1838 when son Edward Thomas (q.v.) free.

(20 August 1838: apprentice Henry Walker free, at which time William Thomas also noted as dead.)

1835 Polls - Little George St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

1837 Polls - ditto; voted for Miles and Fripp.

Succeeded by son Edward Thomas (q.v.) in 1839 at same address.

TIDCOMB, John (604)

A 1723, F 1739

21 October 1723: son of John Tidcomb late of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to Henry and Anne Hoar for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel,

40s paid with the apprentice ex dono Ald. Kitchen decd.

2 November 1739: free having been apprenticed to Henry Hoar decd.

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

TILLETT, James (Tillitt) (605)

fl 1837-47

1837 New St (Robson's Dir.).

1840-45 ditto (Matthews's Dir.).
1846 Rich's Buildings, Redcross St (ditto).
1847 New St (ditto).

TIPPET X

This name is spelt in a variety of ways in the various documentary sources and is known in two forms on the pipes produced by these makers. The most common documentary spelling is Tippett, but the normal spelling on pipes is certainly Tippet. The products of J(o)ane Tippet, widow of Robert Tippet I the founder of the Tippet dynasty, consistently use the spelling Tipet but no pipes bearing the marks of either the Robert Tippets or of J(o)ane Tippet are known to this writer to have the surname spelt with a double t at the end. Further, the only pipe bowl known to carry the name of William Tippet (either William I, Robert II's younger brother, or William II, William I's son) also has the name spelt with a final single t despite documentary references to both Williams consistently using the double-t form. In view of the consistency with which the spelling Tippet appears on products which cover about three-quarters of a century and on a variety of moulds including ones where the format of the name differs - R/TIPP/ET and R/TIP/PET - it was decided to use the spelling Tippet as being that preferred certainly by the Robert Tippets and probably (and from the point of view of this writer, conveniently) by the William Tippets also.

With the two John Tippets the only real reason for using the single-t spelling is ease of listing and referring to them, for the documentary sources again consistently use the double terminal t for them, their fathers, and in the case of John II, his son; and neither of these Tippet(t)s is known to be a relative of the Robert and William Tippets.

(According to Marochan, however (Marochan and Reed n.d.; also in litt. Omwake-Marochan correspondence, copies in writer's files), a pipe marked I/TIP/PET and others marked IT either in a cartouche or impressed facing the smoker were found at the Whitson St kiln site which from other finds there must have been a Robert Tippet family kiln; these were not seen by this writer and Marochan and Reed's suggestion they are products of J(o)ane Tippet, Robert I's widow, might be possible, but all identifiable J(o)ane Tippet material seen so far by this writer uses IR or I-R in the top line of the cartouche and the spelling TIP/ET for the surname; also one of the I/TIP/PET pipes illustrated and one of those with IT impressed facing the smoker are typologically far too late for J(o)ane Tippet, being mid-C18. It is also quite possible an R from a worn mould was mistaken for an I; this is very easy to do (see I. Walker 1971c: 114 fig 45 left for such an example).

For further discussion of the Tippet family see pp665 n.74 and 617-8 passim.

TIPPET, J(o)ane (Tippet, Tipet; first name also appears as Joan and John [sic]) (606)

M by 1660, widowed bet. 1680 and 1687, fl 1696

Married by 14 May 1660 when husband Robert Tippet I became free having married Joane daughter of William Thomas of Bristol (no occupation for latter noted).

Widowed between 18 June 1680 when she and her husband Robert I took son William I apprentice and 3 April 1687 when she took Aaron Phillips apprentice and referred to as widow of Robert Tippet I.

3 April 1687: took Aaron Phillips apprentice.

20 February 1689/90: son William Tippet I free at which time he is called an apprentice of Joane Tippet, though actually when apprenticed 18 June 1680 it was to both parents [this suggests Joane Tippet may have been widowed shortly after 1680].

1696: noted - as "John Tippet, widower" - with Robert Tippet II family in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54); Tippets living in Lewin's Mead (Ralph in litt. 9 September 1970).

(28 October 1699: her apprentice John Quinton free - Quinton listed as a "servant" in the Robert Tippet II household in 1696 list of Bristol inhabitants noted above.)

Pipes bearing J(o)ane Tippet's name consistently have the surname spelt Tipet, the cartouche reading IR/TIP/ET or I-R/TIP/ET.

TIPPET, John I (Tippett) (607)

A 1691

7 April 1691: son of Joseph Tippet of Bristol, mariner decd, apprenticed to Francis Lewis and wife [not named].

TIPPET, John II (Tippett) (608)

A 1723, F 1734, fl 1754, D by 1766

6 November 1723: son of Richard Tippet of the hundred of Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, coaldriver, apprenticed to Charles and Mary Hickes for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 paid with the apprentice ex dono Samuel Perry, baker decd.

14 May 1734: free having been apprenticed to Charles Hickes.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Combe.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

Dead by 22 December 1766 when son Jonathan Tippet took his freedom as a baker.

TIPPET, Robert I (Tippett, Tippott) (609)

F 1660, fl 1680, D by 1687

14 May 1660: free because married Joane daughter of William Thomas of Bristol [no trade noted].

20 August 1660: he and wife Joan [sic] took John Beale apprentice.

9 November 1661: he and wife Joan [sic] took over William Evans II apprentice from Jane Wall.

(8 September 1675: his apprentice Thomas Watts free.)

(4 November 1678: his son Robert Tippet II free.)

18 June 1680: he and wife Joane took son William Tippet I apprentice.

Dead by 3 April 1687 when widow Joane Tippet (q.v.) takes Aaron Philip apprentice.

(20 February 1689/90: son and apprentice William Tippet I free, at which time recorded as having been apprenticed to his mother though in fact apprenticed (see above) to both parents - this entry could indicate Robert Tippet I had died shortly after 1680, his widow effectively training William I for most of his apprenticeship.)

TIPPET, Robert II (Tippett) (610)

B 1660?, F 1678, fl 1713, either he or son Robert Tippet III fl 1720

22 August 1660: probably the Robert son of Robert Tipat [sic] baptised at St James (parish registers).

4 November 1678: free because son of Robert Tippet I of Bristol, pipemaker.

14 May 1688: he and wife Sarah took Henry Rear [sic - presum. Henry Hoar, q.v.] apprentice.

1696: he and wife Sarah and children Robert III, Sarah, and Susanna together with "John" Tippet "widower" [sic - J(o)ane Tippet (q.v.) mother of Robert II and widow of Robert I] and "servants" John Quinton and Mary Holden [the first actually J(o)ane's apprentice, q.v. QUINTON, John] and Henry Hoar [Robert II's apprentice - see above] noted in St James parish in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54).

19 May 1698: he and wife Sarah took Thomas Reed apprentice.

(22 July 1699: his apprentice Henry Hoar free.)

10 August 1703: he and wife Sarah took Richard Richards apprentice.

16 February 1709/10: he and wife Sarah took James Millsom apprentice.

(20 July 1713: his son Robert Tippet III free.)

(6 August 1713: his apprentice Richard Richards free.)

26 September 1713: he and wife Sarah took William Thomas I apprentice.

19 September 1720: either he or son Robert III and wife Mary took Richard Hemsley apprentice.

1696 list of Bristol inhabitants (noted above) list the Robert Tippet family immediately under the Richard Nunney family (see NUNNEY, Richard) with the William Tippet family (see TIPPET, William I - Robert II's brother) apparently nearby (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54, 55); all lived in Lewin's Mead by at least 1691 (Ralph in litt. 9 September 1970) and listed there 26 August 1702 when son John (second son of his to be called John) baptised at St James (parish registers). The Robert Tippet family appears to have had workshops in Whitson St and Rosemary St to judge by pipes and wasters found in these areas during urban removal; pipes recorded suggest a date range ca.1680-1760 for the former site while the latter had material dating from the end of the C17 into the earlier C18 including pipes bearing both Tippet and Henry Hoar (q.v. - F 1699; see also above) marks and Tippet and Isaac Evans (q.v. - F 1698) marks, indicating production at the beginning of the C18. The Robert Tippet family and their products are discussed in 6: VII(a) and VII(b) passim; one perplexing and unsolved problem is why there are no known references to the Robert Tippets after 1720 when their products both typologically and from well-dated North American archaeological contexts occur as late as the later 1750s.

TIPPET, Robert III (Tippett) (611)

B 1692?, F 1713, either he or father Robert Tippet II fl 1720

4 July 1692: probably the Robert son of Robert Tippit [sic] baptised at St James (parish registers).

1696: noted with parents Robert II and Sarah Tippet and sisters Sarah and Susanna in St James parish in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 54).

20 July 1713: free because son of Robert Tippet II of Bristol, pipemaker.

19 September 1720: either he or father Robert II and wife Mary took Richard Hemsley apprentice.

TIPPET, William I (Tippett, Tippitt, Tibbett) (612)

B 1662?, A 1680, F 1689/90, fl 1723/4, prob. fl 1727/8

21 November 1662: probably the William son of Robert Tipat [sic] baptised at St James (parish registers).

18 June 1680: son of Robert Tippet I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and his wife Joane Tippet.

20 February 1689/90: free having been apprenticed to Joane Tippet widow.

24 November 1690: married Mary Cornoer [sic] (St James parish registers).

10 July 1691: he and wife Mary took Philip Driver apprentice.

1696: he and wife Mary and children Sarah and William II and Mary Berrow [a servant?] and John Beale servant [poss. pipemaker John Beale A 1660 to Robert Tippet I - William I's father - and F 1680/1] noted in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 55).

27 June 1699: he and wife Mary took Edward Reed apprentice.

26 July 1700: he and wife Mary took James Jenkins apprentice.

8 April 1706: he and wife Mary took Joseph Smith apprentice.

(29 June 1706: his apprentice Edward Reed free.)

31 August 1706: he and wife Mary took Abraham Johnson apprentice.

(7 August 1707: his apprentice James Jenkins free.)

24 August 1709: he and wife Mary took John Bryant apprentice.

(10 August 1713: his son William Tippet II free.)

29 August 1715: he and wife Mary took Matthew Shingler apprentice.

(3 October 1716: his apprentice John Bryant free.)

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

(3 September 1722: his apprentice William Naylor free.)

10 June 1723: he and wife Mary took Thomas Dennis apprentice.

17 February 1723/4: he and wife Mary took John Wallis apprentice.

(2 April 1725: his apprentice Matthew Shingler free.)

14 April 1727: his apprentice Thomas Dennis turned over to William and Susannah Naylor "by consent of all parties", which last phrase suggests Tippet was alive at this time.

8 January 1727/8: his apprentice John Wallis turned over to James and Mary Jenkins "by consent of all parties", which latter phrase again suggests Tippet was alive at this time.

(The fact that twice within a year apprentices with William Tippet had been transferred and to former William Tippet apprentices suggests Tippet, who by this time would have been ca.65, may have been growing too old to run his business, in which case he may have died fairly shortly after the above entry.)

1734 Polls - either he or son William II (the latter probably) voting from St James; voted for Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

William Tippet family living in Lewin's Mead by 1691 (Ralph in litt. 9 September 1970).

Marochan (in litt.Omwake-Marochan correspondence, copies in writer's files) illustrates a fairly early type 9 bowl, spurred, with W/TIPPET and two dots below inside a typical Bristol cartouche on the right side found in the Whitson St area though not from the actual kiln presumed to have belonged to the Robert Tippet family (see under TIPPET, Robert II); the pipe was not seen by this writer.

TIPPET, William II (Tippett) (613)

B 1694?, F 1713, fl 1722, prob. fl 1739

10 December 1694: probably the William son of William Tippett [sic] baptised at St James (parish registers).

1696: noted with parents William I and Mary Tippet and sister Sarah in St James in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 55).

10 August 1713: free because son of William Tippet I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Earl and Elton.

1734 Polls - either he or father William I (probably the former) voting from St James; voted for Coster.

(26 June 1738: his son Robert apprenticed to John Jones, farrier, and wife Elizabeth for 7 yrs, £10 paid with apprentice the gift of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.)

1739 Polls - either he or father William I (probably the former) voting from St James; voted for Southwell.

TOMLIN, Stephen (614)

F 1838

30 August 1838: free because son of William Tomlin of Bristol, labourer.

TOUCHIN, Christopher (615)

A 1669/70

3 February 1669/70: son of Christopher Touchin of Bristol, mariner, apprenticed to William and Mary Cissell for 7 yrs.

TOVEY, Charles (616)

fl 1889-91

1889-91 143 East St, Bedminster (Wright's Dir.) - shared premises with Robert Morgan, beer-retailer.

Occurs as Offer and Tovey (see also OFFER, Richard) with address "off East St" in Thomas George IV's list of makers he remembered or whose names were familiar to him compiled September 1952 and said to date to

1878 or 1880; in George's other list compiled 6 January 1953 and undated the equivalent entry is simple "Offer" at East St. Thomas George IV was born 1872 and died 1968. Site of East St premises illustrated in FIG 221; "off East St" ref. may refer to the alley Norfolk Place (see FIG 221 caption).

TOVEY, John (617)

F 1812, fl 1841

12 October 1812: free because son of William Tovey of Bristol, presser.

1812 Polls - Castle St, Castle Precincts; voted for Romilly and Davis.

1818 Polls - Old Market St, St Philip and Jacob In-parish; voted for Davis and Baillie.

1820 Polls - ditto; voted for Davis and Bright.

1830 Polls - George [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Protheroe and Vyvyan.

1835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

1837 Polls - Earl St, Pennywell Rd, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Fripp.

1841 Polls - Pennywell Rd, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Miles and Fripp.

TOVY, Henry (618)

A 1630/1

17 February 1630/1: son of Zachary Tovy of Bristol, glazier, apprenticed to Humphrey and Barbara Fevers for 7 yrs.

TRIBBLE, William (619)

fl 1837

1837 15 Gt Ann St (Mathews's Dir.).

TUCKER, Cibil [sic - Cicely?]

of Cicely M by 1673, widowed bet. 1687 and 1691, fl 1691

15 October 1691: took John Hiscox apprentice at which time described as widow of John Tucker I; name given as Cibil.

John Tucker I's wife is persistently named Cicily (in variant spellings) from first reference, 17 October 1673 when Tucker and she took Henry Symons apprentice, to 11 May 1687, when Tucker and she took Thomas Hiscox apprentice: it is difficult to be certain whether the 1691 reference to Cibil Tucker is spelling error or whether Cicily had died before John Tucker I but still between 1687 and 1691.

TUCKER, John I (621)

F 1662, fl 1687, D by 1691

14 May 1662: free by order of the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council for a fine of 10s.

(17 April 1669: Timothy Ricketts free having been apprenticed first to Hugh Lewis and later to Tucker.)

(9 December 1669: Francis Russell I free on petition that he had been an apprentice of Tucker.)

17 October 1673: he and wife Cicily took John Roach apprentice.

30 October 1676: he and wife Cicily took son John Tucker II apprentice.

(5 February 1680/1: his apprentice John Roach free.)

21 February 1680/1: he and wife Cicily took Henry Symons apprentice.

(17 September 1683: his apprentice Thomas Hill free.)

15 July 1684: he and wife Cicily took John Hennant apprentice.

11 May 1687: he and wife Cicily took Thomas Hiscox apprentice.

(18 February 1689/90: John Jenkinson, bookbinder, free having married Tucker's daughter Elizabeth.)

Dead by 15 October 1691 when widow Cibil [sic - Cicely?] took Francis Davis apprentice.

(9 March 1699/70: his apprentice Thomas Hiscox free.)

TUCKER, John II (622)

A 1676

30 October 1676: son of John Tucker I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to father and his wife Cicily.

TUCKEY, Samuel (623)

F 1754 Bristol, fl 1774 Lambeth, fl 1781-84 London

Apprenticeship record not found.

29 March 1754: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Grant.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

1774 Polls - LAMBETH, SURREY; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - Old St, St Luke, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - Whitechapel Rd, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

VEALE, A.J. (Corcoran and Co (A.J. Veale)) (624)

fl 1903/04

1903-04 Tower St, Temple (Wright's Dir.) - as "Corcoran and Co (A.J. Veale)"

1904 firm of Corcoran and Co listed at this address in The New Bristol Directory 2nd ed presumably meant to be this firm.

Presumably Veale bought out Corcoran's business and name (see also CORCORAN, Thomas John) then set up the business in Tower St, Temple; his business is succeeded by (or changes its name to) the Bristol Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers (q.v.).

VENNER, Joseph (625)

fl 1856-61

1856-61 16 Gt George St (Matthews's Dir.).

1863 41 Gt George St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

1856 16 Gt George St (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire P.O. Dir.).

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953 (name spelt Veener in first list, Venner in second).

VERIN, Robert (626)

fl 1816

1816 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.).

VINER, Anna (627)

B 1731, M 1750, widowed ca.1775, fl 1775-1805, D 1810

1731: born, daughter of Samuel Watkins of Stroud and Sara Wick daughter of George Wick of Wickstreet (1659-1701); Samuel and Sarah Watkins married at Painswick 28 February 1725/6 (G. Viner *in litt*.8 and 28 August 1974).

1 October 1750: married George Viner (q.v.) at Stonehouse (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

Widowed ca.1775 on evidence of being listed alone in trade directory for that year (see below), on 1776 reference to George Viner being dead (q.v. VINER, George), and to George Viner's will being proved in favour of his widow Anna at Bristol 2 July 1777 (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

1775 4 Horse St (*Sketchley's Dir*.).

1783 Host St (*Western and Midland Dir*.) - Horse St became known as Host St at the beginning of the C19 according to Arrowsmith (1906 ed: 386).

1785 ditto (*The Bristol Dir*.).

1787 Horse St (*The Bristol and Bath Dir*.).

1791 14 Horse St (*The Universal Dictionary*).
1792 ditto (*The New Bristol Dir*.).

1794-95 Host St (*Matthews's Dir*.).

1797-1805 Under the Bank (ditto).

3 June 1810: died (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

Under the Bank premises probably taken over by Martha and William Okely (q.v. OKELY, Martha; and OKELY, William).

On her marriage to George Viner, Anna Viner brought with her Wickstreet House (1¼ miles SSW of Painswick), which reverted to her on her husband's death ca.1775 and was inherited by their son Edmund Wick Viner 1757-1831 (see family tree) (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

VINER, George (Vyner) (628)

B 1723/4, A 1740, F 1747, D ca.1775

21 February 1723/4: baptised at Painswick, Gloucesterhisre, son of John Viner of Bristol, joiner; mother's name unknown (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

21 April 1740: son of John Viner of Bristol, joiner, apprenticed to Charles Hickes for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £5 paid with the apprentice.

Turned over to George Ebbery sometime between 1740 and 1747 (see below) but no record of transfer.

22 April 1747: free having been first apprenticed to Charles Hickes decd and later turned over to George Ebbery.

1 October 1750: married Anna Watkins (q.v. VINER, Anna), daughter of Samuel and Sarah Watkins of Stroud, at Stonehouse.

20 January 1751/2: he and wife Anna took George West apprentice (West turned over 18 June 1754 to James II and Rebecca Stephens by consent of all parties and of Mr Ald. Clements).

1754 Polls - St Stephen; voted for Nugent and Beckford.

24 December 1755: he and wife Anna took John Bartlett apprentice.

(24 February 1756: William Smith, originally apprenticed to John Bryant decd and later turned over to Viner, free.)

6 November 1756: he and wife Anna took John Horley apprentice.

24 March 1757: he and wife Anna took Edward Hunt apprentice.

1757: son Edmund Wick Viner born (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).

Presumably dead by 1775 when wife Anna appears alone at 4 Horse [Host] St in *Sketchley's Dir*.).

(Noted as dead 20 November 1776 when son Thomas apprenticed to James Paty, carver, and wife Mary).

(2 July 1777: will proved in favour of his wife Anna, Wickstreet House - which she had brought with her on her marriage - reverting to her and going on her death in 1810 to their son Edmund Wick Viner (1757-1831) (see family tree) (G. Viner *in litt*. 8 and 28 August 1974).)

George Viner's paternal great-great-grandfather, Richard (see family tree), spelt the family surname Vynor, and the earliest known member of the family, John (fl second half of C15), spelt it Vynar: on products of George Viner recorded from a site in New York state (see pp666-7) the surname in the bowl cartouche occurs as both Viner and Vyner.

VINSON, William (629)

A 1783

14 June 1783: son of William Vinson of Bristol, woolcomber, apprenticed to Samuel II and Ann Richards for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

WADDAM, WADDUM, and WADHAM - see also WODDAM X

WADDAM, Thomas - see WADHAM, Thomas X

WADDUM, Edward (630)

D by 1672

17 September 1672: an Edward Waddum son of Edward Waddum late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Griffith Lascombe, milliner, and wife Margaret for 7 yrs - if Edward Waddum sr was a tobacco-pipe maker he is otherwise unknown, but must have been working prior to 1672.

WADHAM, Thomas (Waddam) (631)

A 1732/3, F 1739, fl 1754

20 March 1732/3: son of John Wadham of Bristol, ropemaker, apprenticed to John and Esther Bickham [sic - Wickham is meant] for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £3 paid with the apprentice.

14 November 1739: free having married Mary daughter of John Poyte II of Bristol, pipemaker.

1739 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St John; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

WADE, John (632)

A 1655

28 March 1655: son of Arthur Wade of Castle Combe, Wiltshire, smith, apprenticed to William I and Margaret Williams for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr for which he is to have 20s.

WALKER, Henry (633)

A 1824, F 1838

17 December 1824: son of Thomas Palmer [possibly illegitimate] late of Bristol, labourer, apprenticed to William III and Elizabeth Thomas for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing, £5 paid with apprentice the gift of Samuel Perry Esq. decd to poor boys.

20 August 1838: free having been apprenticed to William Thomas III decd.

WALKER, James (634)

A 1722, F 1722, fl 1754

7 May 1722: son of Robert Walker of Bristol, woolcomber, apprenticed to James and Mary Jenkins for 7 yrs; 40s paid with the apprentice ex dono Ald. Kitchen.

8 August 1733: free having been apprenticed to James Jenkins.

1734 Polls - St James; voted for Elton and Scrope.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St Michael; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

WALL, Jane (635)

M by 1630/1, widowed bet. 1647 and 1650, fl 1660, D soon after 1661?

Married by 14 February 1630/1 when John Wall and she took Thomas Grigg apprentice.

Widowed between 14 July 1647 when husband and she took Thomas Hennant apprentice and 8 June 1650 when she took William Kinton apprentice and described as a widow (below).

8 June 1650: described as John Wall's widow, took William Kinton apprentice.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild - referred to as a "widdow" in the list of members. Guild's charter claims all founding members were freemen or widows of freemen but no evidence that John Wall (q.v.) was ever a pipemaker freeman.

24 September 1653: took William Evans I apprentice.

31 October 1656: took Henry James apprentice.

(10 September 1657: her apprentice William Kinton free.)

11 July 1660: took William Evans II apprentice.

(26 September 1660: her apprentice William Evans I free.)

9 November 1661: her apprentice William Evans II turned over to Robert I and J(o)ane Tippet, suggesting Jane Wall may have become too old to run a business, in which case she may have retired or died soon after this date.

WALL, John (Walle, Worll; first name occurs once as Thomas) (636)

A 1619, freedom date not found, fl 1630/1-47, D by 1650

26 November 1619: son of Thomas Wall of Bristol, goldsmith, apprenticed to Richard and Anne Berryman [incomplete entry].

Freedom record (if indeed freedom was ever taken) not found.

14 February 1630/1: he and wife Jane took Thomas Grigg apprentice.

6 August 1631: he and wife Jane took Thomas Poyte I apprentice (Poyte dismissed 1 July 1634, though active 1652 and F 1656 - see further POYTE, Thomas I).

7 November 1636: he and wife Jane took Robert Powell I apprentice.

26 April 1641: he and wife Jane took Peter Barnslie apprentice.

1 June 1641: he and wife Jane took John Calloway apprentice.

(12 November 1646: his son Richard Wall apprenticed to Thomas James, cooper, and wife Margaret for 7 yrs plus 1 covenant yr.)

(6 May 1647: his apprentice Robert Powell I free.)

14 July 1647: he and wife Jane took Thomas Hennin [sic - Hennant] apprentice.

(18 November 1647: his son William Wall apprenticed to Walter Shaugh, cooper, for 7 yrs.)

Dead by 8 June 1650 when widow Jane Wall (q.v.) took William Kinton apprentice.

(23 September 1654: his apprentice Thomas Henning free - Wall referred to as Thomas Wall in this entry.)

John Wall's father, Thomas Wall, is presumably the Thomas Wall goldsmith noted by Latimer (1900: 11-13) as producing Bristol farthings for the corporation in 1597-98.

John Wall first Bristol pipemaker apprentice.

WALLIS, John (637)

A 1723/4, alive 1727/8

17 February 1723/4: son of William Wallis of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to William I and Mary Tippet for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £6 paid with the apprentice.

8 January 1727/8: turned over with the consent of all parties to James and Mary Jenkins.

WALTER, John (638)

A 1653

14 November 1653: son of Robert Walter of Bath, glover decd, apprenticed to Philip I and Sarah Edwards for 7 yrs.

WATKINS, John (639)

F 1830, fl 1835

2 August 1830: free having married Ann daughter of George Elton of Bristol, glassmaker decd.

1830 Polls - no street noted, Temple; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1832 Polls - Eugene St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

L835 Polls - ditto; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

WATKINS, William (640)

fl 1835-40

1835-40 15 Temple St (Matthews's Dir.) - also had a Staffordshire warehouse.

WATSON, Thomas (641)

A 1806

15 April 1806: son of Charles Watson of Bristol, tin-plate worker, apprenticed to Martha Okely for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

WATTS, Edward (642)

A 1689, F 1700

4 September 1689: son of John Watts late of St Mary Redcliff, Bristol, pinmaker decd, apprenticed by order of the Overseers of the Poor and the Parish Guardians to Jane Randall for 7 yrs.

12 October 1700: free having been apprenticed to Jane Randall.

WATTS, John (643)

A 1673

29 July 1673: son of Thomas Watts of Westcombe, Somerset, farmer, apprenticed to Edward I and Rachel Randall for 8 yrs.

WATTS, Thomas (Wats) (644)

F 1675, fl 1715, D by 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

8 September 1675: free having been apprenticed to Robert Tippet I.

31 August 1697: he and wife Joan took Robert Cross apprentice.

26 August 1700: he and wife Joan took John Arthur apprentice.

(29 December 1707: his apprentice John Arthur free.)

7 January 1713/4: he and wife Anne took William Thomas II apprentice (Thomas turned over 5 April 1715 with consent of himself, his friends, and his master to Edward and Mary Reed).

1715 Polls - St Thomas.

20 June 1715: he and wife Anne took William West apprentice.

(28 January 1715/6: his apprentice Henry Hives, originally with Sarah Browning, free.)

Dead by 31 December 1722 when apprentice William Thomas II, latterly with Edward Reed, free and noted as originally with Thomas Watts deceased.

(22 March 1726/7: his apprentice William West free, at which time Watts also noted as dead.)

WEAVER, Alexander (645)

A 1722/3, released 1725

31 January 1722/3: son of Job Weaver of Bristol, weaver, apprenticed to John and Mary Purnell for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel (shoes and stockings excepted).

5 July 1725: discharged by order of the Tolzey.

Tolzey Book account indicates Weaver had "an utter dislike and aversion to the said Trade", and it was mutually agreed with his mother Ann [which suggests his father Job had died by this time] that he be discharged with no right to freedom by virtue of this apprenticeship. Mother signs with a mark, Purnell and Weaver sign in rather crabbed hands.

WEBB, John (646)

A 1669, F 1685

1 July 1669: son of William Webb of Somerset, yeoman, apprenticed to Edward and Abigal Battle for 7 yrs.

12 December 1685: free having been apprenticed to Edward Battle.

WELDEY, William (647)

A 1670

29 October 1670: son of Robert Weldey late of Bristol, cooper decd, apprenticed to John I and Susannah Lewis for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr at the end of which he is to have 5s.

WEST, George (648)

A 1751/2, alive 1754

20 January 1751/2: son of Richard West late of Bristol, yeoman decd, apprenticed to George and Anna Viner for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel and washing.

18 June 1754: turned over by consent of all parties and Mr Alderman Celements to James II and Rebecca Stephens.

WEST, Henry (649)

A 1689, alive 1696

23 September 1689: son of John West late of Bristol, labourer decd, apprenticed with consent of Overseers of the Poor Guardians of the Parish

of Christchurch to Anne Smith for 8 yrs.

1696: noted with mistress Anne Smith in Christchurch in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 27).

WEST, William (650)

A 1715, F 1726/7, fl 1739

20 June 1715: son of Anthony West of Bristol, cordwainer, apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Watts for 7 yrs.

22 March 1726/7: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Watts decd.

1734 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Elton and Coster.

1739 Polls - ditto; voted for Southwell.

WHITCACRE (sp?), John (651)

A 1670

29 September 1670: son of John Whitcacre (sp?) of Chilcompton, Somerset, pipemaker, apprenticed to Flower and Christian Hunt for 7 yrs.

WHITE, Daniel (652)

fl 1840-41

1840-41 Wade St (*Matthews's Dir.*).

WHITE, Jacob (653)

fl 1850

1850 16 Gt Ann St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

WHITE, James I (654)

Younger brother of Joseph White II associated with him apparently throughout his Bristol career; retired with Joseph II 1855 (Pountney 1920: 269).

A James White occurs in undated list of pipemakers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968) compiled 6 January 1953 but not in similar list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952. Two marginal entries read "James White married one of the Georges" and "James White went to America & was supposed to leave a Fortune no one to claim it": this cannot refer to the James White noted above, for he never went to North America (according to Collard (1967: 254) this James eventually went blind), but it may refer to James A. White (1841-1928) a son of Joseph White II who emigrated with his father, a brother, and two sisters to Saint John, New Brunswick, in the early 1860s where the family set up a potting and pipemaking business (see family tree). James A. White, however, left no fortune: the pottery was devastated by fire in 1885 and went bankrupt not many years after (Collard 1967: 256). For a more detailed account of the White family and its descendants in North America see pp551-3 in text.

WHITE, James II (655)

fl 1837-43

1837-43 10 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).

WHITE, John (656)

A 1733, F 1754

6 July 1733: son of Thomas White of Wrington, Somerset, cordwainer, apprenticed to William and Mary Foord for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel.

26 March 1754: free having been apprenticed to William Foord.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

WHITE, Joseph I (657)

fl 1813-17

1813-17 New St (Matthews's Dir.).

1817 ditto (The Bristol Index, or Evans' Dir.) - not recorded in this directory for 1818 (cf entries above).

Could possibly also be the Joseph White recorded in Rich's Buildings, Redcross St, 1829-45 (see WHITE, Joseph II), but for arguments against this see second paragraph under the WHITE, Joseph III entry.

WHITE, Joseph II (658)

fl 1829-45

1829-45 Rich's Buildings, Redcross St (Matthews's Dir.) - "Tobacco pipe manufacturer, China & Staffordshire warehouses".

1837 Richard's [sic] Buildings, Redcross St (Robson's Dir.) - as J. White and Sons (see WHITE, Joseph III).

1842 Redcross St (Pigot's Dir.).

Father of Joseph jr and James White (see WHITE, Joseph III). Could possibly also be the Joseph White recorded at New St 1813-19 (see WHITE, Joseph I), but for arguments against this see second paragraph under the WHITE, Joseph III entry.

WHITE, Joseph III (White, Joseph jun and James) (659)

B 1799, A 1814 (as a potter), fl with brother James 1847-62?, to Canada early 1860s, D there 1870

According to Pountney (1920: 268) Joseph jr and James White began business as "manufacturers of yellow ware and black teapots" at Rich's Buildings, Redcross St, in 1828, using local clays. In 1840, as a result of a dispute with their father [Joseph White - see WHITE, Joseph II] who was also their landlord at Rich's Buildings, they bought the Harford and Bristol Brass Battery Company at Baptist Mills and continued their pottery business there. About this time they brought out what Pountney says they called "Egyptian Black" to replace their shining-black (a manganese lead glaze) wares - presumably this was a mat black body, though the term Egyptian black for this dates back to a century earlier - which was a major success, "being exported largely to the Azores and Batavia and to many other equally distant places" (Pountney pp 268-9). They also produced lustre ware (for a short time), Rockingham teapots, mazarine blue ware, and specialized in "a perfect imitation of Bristol stone-ware" and also in producing in their mills the leadless glaze for stoneware which was invented ca.1835 in Bristol and rapidly succeeded the use of salt for glazing stoneware. Again according to Pountney (p.269) Joseph jr and James both retired in 1855, leaving the business to their sons who continued until 1875 when the last surviving partner died, his executors continuing the business until 1890 when Bristol Corporation bought the property in order to remove the mills, the mill-dams causing serious flooding by the Frome (Pountney pp 269-70). No mention of pipe-manufacture is made by Pountney in his account of this firm.

Matthews's directories, however, list Joseph jr and James White as a business only from 1847, locating them at Baptist Mills and describing them as "Egyptian black, & Rockingham teapot, stone jug & tobacco pipe manufacturers", which last accords with Pountney's description if one omits the pipes. The Whites last appear in the directories as pipemakers in 1862, but the firm continues to be listed as a pottery business until 1870 when it becomes J.A. White followed in 1881 or 1882 by I. and J. White and in 1886 by J. and J. White which continued to be listed until 1891. From 1892 (cf Pountney's reference above to the Baptist Mills property being acquired by the Corporation for demolition in 1890) what appears to be the firm's successor (White's) Yate Pottery, is listed at 40 Broad St continuing until 1902 when as the Yate Fire Clay and Co it appears for the last time. The outstanding problem is that of interpreting the earlier directory entries in the light of Pountney's remarks that Joseph jr and James had been in business at Rich's Buildings from 1828, at least as potters. As noted under Joseph White I (q.v.), a Joseph White is listed 1813-17 as a pipemaker in New St and another or the same Joseph White appears at Rich's Buildings, Redcross St, 1829-45. The questions are: (a) is the Joseph White at Rich's Buildings 1829-45 the Joseph White of Joseph jr and James White, and (b) is this Joseph

White the Joseph White at New St 1813-17? Pountney does not name the father of Joseph jr and James in his account of the firm, he notes (p.268 n.) that Joseph jr had been apprenticed to the potter J.D. Pountney in August 1814; and in his list of apprentice potters (p.322) Pountney gives more details, noting that Joseph jr was the son of Joseph White of Bristol, potter, that he was to be trained as a turner, and that the actual date of his apprenticeship was 26 August. Joseph jr could not possibly have been the Joseph White making pipes 1813-17 if he were apprenticed only in 1814 - Collard (1967: 253) says Joseph jr was born 1799 - but he could have been the Joseph noted from 1829 onwards. On the other hand, that Joseph (fl 1829-45) could equally have been Joseph sr, for the address given, Rich's Buildings, was according to Pountney (see above) owned by Joseph sr, Joseph jr and James renting from him until 1840. A further suggestion that the Joseph fl 1829-45 esd Joseph sr comes in the Robson's Directory entry of 1837 which reads "J. White and Sons", suggesting Joseph jr and James were working with their father. The conclusion seems to be, therefore, that the Joseph listed 1829-45 was Joseph sr father of Joseph jr and James, and that the latter two were associated with him during this period and that they left to found the Baptist Mills pottery in 1847 rather than in 1840. The only problem unresolved is whether the Joseph White fl 1813-17 is the same as the Joseph White (Joseph White sr) recorded 1829-45: tentatively it is suggested they were different people because both the Matthews directory the Bristol Index, or Evans' Directory entries (though the latter could admittedly have copied from the former) indicate the New St Joseph White ceased to appear after 1817 and there is then a gap until 1829: Pountney (1920: 268) says the Whites "had been for many generations tobacco pipe makers" but says that had made pipes at Rich's Buildings whereas there is no White pipemaker recorded at that address before 1829, and elsewhere Pountney (p.322) says the apprentice rolls give Joseph sr as a potter in 1814 at which time the directories record only one Joseph White, the New St pipemaker.

In the early 1860s Joseph White III [then in his early 60s] was persuaded to emigrate to Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, and take over the Courtnay Bay Pottery there at the urging of one of his sons Frederick J. White (see family tree). The history of the family in Canada and their pottery businesses have been dealt with by Collard (1967: 253-6 and refs, 265-6 and refs, 346 s.v. Poole & Foley, 350 s.v. White, Joseph & Sons, pls 36 and 37a) and this account is summarized in 6: VI. Joseph White III died 1870 at Saint John.

WHITE, William (660)

fl 1847-51

1847-51 Rich's Buildings, Redcross St (Matthews's Dir.) - "black and Rockingham teapot, stone jug and fire-clay chimney-pot and tobacco pipe manufacturer, Staffordshire warehouse".

1850 Redcross St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 Redcross St Pottery (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.) - "& for exportation".

1853 Redcross St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

In 1852 the Matthews's directory lists a John Ellis who succeeds to White's plurality of occupations but minus the pipe-making; for this reason it is assumed the 1852 and 1853 directory entries noted above are out of date. This William White cannot be the William Daniel White son of Joseph White (q.v.) because Collard (1967: 350) records he was born only in 1833. Chronologically he could be a brother of Joseph III and James White, however, for he takes over the premises of Joseph II (father of Joseph III and James) and continues (or expands) his pottery works; on the other hand James Tillett (q.v.) took over this premises for the year 1846 between Joseph White II's last entry in 1845 and William White's first appearance 1847. Does not appear in Collard's extensive study of the White family (see also 6: VI).

WICKHAM, Henry (661)

A 1765, F 1774 when in London, fl 1781-84 Brentford

7 January 1765: son of Josias Wickham of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to John and Susannah Lee for 7 yrs; 40s paid with apprentice the gift of Mr Ald. Kitchen decd. (Lee's profession not stated in apprenticeship entry.)

10 September 1774: free because son of Josias Wickham of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - Crow St, Spitalfields, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - ditto; voted for Cruger.

WICKHAM, John (Bickham) (662)

F 1723, fl 1744

Apprenticeship record not found.

17 June 1723: free having been apprenticed to Henry Edwards.

17 April 1732: he and wife Hester took over James Stephens II apprentice from John Fryer.

20 March 1732/3: he and wife Ester [sic] took John Short apprentice [apprenticeship record gives Wickham's surname as Bickham] (Short discharged 12 May 1735).

(15 October 1739: his apprentice James Stephens II, originally with John Fryer, free.)

1839 Polls - St Thomas; voted for Combe.

1 February 1739/40: he and wife Hester took John Bisse apprentice.

13 April 1741: he and wife Hester took John Phillips apprentice.

29 November 1744: Phillips discharged by mutual agreement between himself and his friends and his master Wickham.

Wickham makes a mark in both Tolzey Book accounts involving him, the discharge of John Short and that of John Phillips.

WICKHAM, Josias (first name also appears as Josiah) (663)

F 1739, fl 1754 Bristol, fl 1774-84 London

9 October 1739: free because son of Llewellin Wickham [no trade given, but not a pipemaker].

1739 Polls - St James; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St Philip and Jacob; voted for Nugent.

1774 Polls - Nightingale Lane, LONDON; voted for Cruger and Burke.

1781 Polls - ditto (Wapping added); voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - St John, Wapping, LONDON; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

WILKIE, J. (Wilkey) (664)

fl 1863-70

1863-65 Wade St (*Matthews's Dir*.).
1866-70 27 Wade St (ditto).

Occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953.

WILKINS, Ebenezer (665)

A 1723

23 October 1723: son of Samuel Wilkins of Bristol, merchant, apprenticed to John and Mary Purnell for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £3 3s paid with the apprentice.

WILLIAMS, Abraham (666)

A 1701/2, F 1708/9, D by 1732

14 January 1701/2: son of Roger Williams of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Susannah widow of Roger Williams for 7 yrs.

19 March 1708/9: free having been apprenticed to Susannah widow of Roger Williams.

Dead by 5 June 1732 when son Roger apprenticed to John Lewden of Bristol, merchant tailor, and wife Elizabeth for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £7 paid with the apprentice ex publico dono.

WILLIAMS, Ann (667)

fl 1824-34

1824 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir. - succeeds John Williams III (q.v.).
1825-28 not listed - a John Williams entry (presum. John Williams III) returns (ditto).
1829-34 Lamb St (ditto).

Succeeded by a John Williams, presum. John Williams IV (q.v.).

Seems most likely that Ann Williams is the widow of John Williams III and that she succeeded him 1824, the 1825-28 return of John Williams III being a directory compiler's error. John Williams IV would then be a son of John III and Ann.

WILLIAMS, Joel (first name also appears as Joell) (668)

F 1713, business failed and had left city 1719/20, apparently returned for fl 1722

21 July 1713: free because son of Robert Williams I of Bristol, pipemaker.

21 September 1716: he and wife Margaret took John Barkley apprentice.

29 February 1719/20: Barkley turned over for remainder of term with the consent of himself and his friends to John and Mary Purnell, Williams "being failed and gone off". [Probable that Williams had left only shortly before this date.]

1722 Polls - St James [presumably Williams had returned to Bristol by this time]; voted for Earl and Elton.

WILLIAMS, John I (669)

A 1624

27 March 1624: son of William Davye late of Caerleon, husbandman decd, apprenticed to Samuel I and Elizabeth Lewis for 9 yrs and 1 covenant yr, to be paid 20s at end of covenant yr.

WILLIAMS, John II (670)

F 1812, fl 1830

6 October 1812: free having married Mary daughter of Thomas Newton of Bristol, smith decd.

1812 Polls - Ann [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1818 Polls - Avon St [sic - presum. Ann St], St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1820 Polls - Ann [sic] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Bright.

1830 Polls - Tower St, Temple; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

(1835 Polls - a John Williams of Tower St, Temple, listed as a labourer: possibly this John Williams but equally possibly a son or someone unrelated. Voted for Baillie and Hobhouse.)

Appears not to be the same person as the John Williams catalogued here under Williams, John III because of difference in places and dates of work.

WILLIAMS, John III (671)

fl 1822-23 [also listed prob. erroneously 1825-28]

1822-23 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.).

Successor of Thomas Williams II fl 1815-21 (q.v.) at Lamb St; followed 1824 by Ann Williams (q.v.). She in turn is followed by John Williams who apparently reappears 1825-28, to be followed once again by Ann Williams 1829-34. The most probable explanation is that Ann Williams is John Williams III's widow, that she succeeded him 1824, and that the directory compilers inadvertently returned to using John in the entries 1825-28. Thus John Williams III's correct dates would be 1822-23 and Ann Williams's 1824-34 (see also WILLIAMS, Ann).

WILLIAMS, John IV (672)

fl 1839-76

1839-76 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.).

1848 14 Lamb St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 Lamb St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1852 Polls - Lamb St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for McGeachy.

1853 14 Lamb St (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

1863 Lamb St (Kelly's P.O. Bristol Dir.).

Occurs in list of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968) said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 but not in similar, undated, list compiled 6 January 1953.

Successor of Ann Williams (q.v.), succeeded by Mrs. J. Williams (Sarah Williams - q.v.).

WILLIAMS, Lewis (673)

A 1654

26 July 1654: son of William Davis of (?)Landavilock, Carmarthen, husbandman decd, apprenticed to William I and Margaret Williams for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr, to receive at the end of his term 30s with a mould and a screw.

WILLIAMS, P. (674)

fl 1869-70

1869-70 Lawrence Hill (Matthews's Dir.) - not mentioned in general section 1870.

A P. Williams occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953; the address given, however, is New St. Assuming the address is either wrong or refers to another point in time, this P. Williams could be either Peter Williams II (q.v.) or P. Williams here; it is perhaps more likely George was remembering the later of these two, that is the P. Williams here.

WILLIAMS, Peter I (675)

fl 1830-36

1830-36 10 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.) - 1834 entry occurs in general section only.

Succeeded at this address by James White II (q.v.).

WILLIAMS, Peter II (676)

fl 1849-54

1849-54 11 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.) - trade entries give address as 11 Gt George St 1849-50.

1850 ditto (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 Ann [sic] St (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1853 11 Gt Ann St (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

A P. Williams occurs in both lists of makers remembered by or whose names were familiar to Thomas George IV (1872-1968), one list said to date to 1878 or 1880 and compiled September 1952 and the other undated and compiled 6 January 1953; the address given, however, is New St. Assuming the address remembered is either wrong or refers to another point in time, this P. Williams could be either Peter Williams II here or P. Williams fl 1869-70 (q.v.); it is perhaps more likely George was remembering the later of these two, that is P. Williams.

WILLIAMS, Priamus (677)

A 1669/70, F 1677

31 January 1669/70: son of William Williams I of Bristol, pipemaker, apprenticed to Thomas and Sarah Monkes for 7 yrs.

18 May 1677: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Monkes.

WILLIAMS, Robert I (678)

A 1674, F 1685, fl 1714

24 November 1674: son of Robert Williams of Axbridge, Somerset, carrier, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Katherine for 7 yrs.

31 March 1685: free having been apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II].

20 March 1703/4: he and wife Martha took John Ricketts II apprentice.

(21 July 1713: his son Joel Williams (q.v.) free.)

18 April 1714: he and wife Martha took Robert Bates apprentice.

WILLIAMS, Robert II (679)

F 1830

3 August 1830: free having married Eliza daughter of Reuben Bond of Bristol, cooper.

WILLIAMS, Roger (680)

F 1668, fl 1677, D by 1692 poss. ca.1687 or later

Apprenticeship not found.

12 August 1668: free having been apprenticed to William Williams I.

10 July 1673: he and wife Susannah took George James I apprentice (James discharged 2 July 1674).

12 July 1677: he and wife Susannah took George Atton apprentice.

Dead by 2 June 1692 when son Roger apprenticed to Daniel Lovell, pewterer, and wife Anne (presumably the same son Roger apprenticed 6 March 1692/3 to Nicholas Wade, weaver, and wife Anne for 8 yrs and turned over to William Head, weaver, 14 November 1695); possibly died ca.1687 or later as son Abraham Williams (q.v.) apprenticed to his mother - Roger's widow - Susannah Williams (q.v.) and if apprenticed at ca.14 must have been born ca.1687-88 in which case father alive at least until about that time.

Widow Susannah Williams continued deceased husband's business past 1700.

Son Roger noted above A 1692 to a pewterer and presumably the same as the Roger A 1692/3 to a weaver and turned over 1695 to another weaver should be the Roger noted with widowed mother in 1696 list of inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 215; see also WILLIAMS, Susannah) though it appears apprentices were normally noted with their master not their parents. Possibly the twice-apprenticed, once-transferred Roger had given up his apprenticeship by 1696 and returned home.

WILLIAMS, Sarah (681)

fl 1877-83

1877 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.) - as Mrs J. Williams.
1878-81 ditto (Matthews's Dir. to 1879, Wright's Dir. from 1880) - as J. Sarah [sic] Williams.
1882-3 14 Lamb St (Wright's Dir.) - as Sarah Williams.

Successor and presum. widow of John Williams IV (q.v.), succeeded by W. Pring (q.v.)

WILLIAMS, Susannah (first name also appears as Susan, Susanne, Sussanna, and Shusannah) (682)

M by 1673, widowed bet. 1677 and 1692 poss. ca. 1687 or later, fl 1701/2

Married by 10 July 1673 when husband Roger Williams and she took George James I apprentice.

Widowed between 12 July 1677 when husband and she took George Atton apprentice and 2 June 1692 when son Roger apprenticed to Daniel Lovell, pewterer, and wife Anne; possibly widowed ca.1687 or later as son Abraham Williams (q.v. - see also below) apprenticed to mother 1701/2 and if apprenticed ca.14 must have been born ca.1687-88 in which case father alive at least until about that time.

22 December 1693: took son William Williams II apprentice.

1696: noted as a widow with children William, Roger, Abraham, Susannah, and Elizabeth in St Thomas in list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 215).

14 January 1701/2: took son Abraham Williams apprentice.

(23 February 1707/8: son William Williams II free.)

(19 March 1708/9: son Abraham Williams free.)

WILLIAMS, Thomas I (683)

fl 1791-92

1791 Redcross St (The Universal British Dictionary).
1792 ditto (The New Bristol Dir.).

WILLIAMS, Thomas II (684)

fl 1815-1821

1815-21 Lamb St (Matthews's Dir.).

Succeeded by John Williams III (q.v.).

WILLIAMS, Thomas III (685)

F 1830, fl 1835

29 July 1830: free having married Letitia daughter of Richard Oswald of Bristol, coalminer decd.

1830 Polls - Lamb St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Davis and Protheroe.

1832 Polls - ditto; voted for Baillie and Vyvyan.

1835 Polls - Love [sic - presum. Lamb] St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Vyvyan and Miles.

WILLIAMS, Thomas IV (686)

fl 1886-87

1886-87 22 New St (Wright's Dir.).

WILLIAMS, William I (687)

A 1639, F 1651, fl 1685

10 June 1639: son of Hugh Williams of Bristol, tailor, apprenticed to Humphrey and Joan Steevens for 7 yrs and 1 covenant yr.

17 September 1651: free by express order of Mayor and Aldermen with a fine of 20s.

September 1652: founder-member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild.

26 July 1654: he and wife Margaret took Lewis Williams apprentice.

28 March 1655: he and wife Margaret took John Wade apprentice.

26 March 1667: bondsman, of St Michael, in marriage licence for William Hix, sailor, and Ann Quinton both of St Michael; at St Michael's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 52).

7 April 1668: he and wife Margaret took William Richards apprentice.

(31 January 1669/70: son Priamus Williams apprenticed as a pipemaker to Thomas and Sarah Monkes.)

13 March 1675/6: he and wife Margaret took Richard Foot apprentice.

(15 October 1684: his apprentice Richard Foot free.)

13 May 1685: bondsman, listed only as of Bristol, in marriage licence for Andrew Derrick of Bristol, sailor, and Jane Williams of St Michael; at St Michael's (Hollis and Ralph (eds) 1952: 163).

Jane Williams noted in 1685 marriage bond presumably a relative.

WILLIAMS, William II (688)

A 1693, F 1707/8

22 December 1693: son of Roger Williams late of Bristol, pipemaker decd, apprenticed to Susannah Williams widow of Roger Williams for 7 yrs.

23 February 1707/8: free having been apprenticed to Susannah Williams.

WILLIS, Ann (689)

fl 1833

1833 9 Temple St (Matthews's Dir.).

Possibly a widow of William Willis fl 1823-32 (q.v.) but if so changes her address.

WILLIS, Nicholas (690)

A 1724, F 1733/4, fl 1754

9 December 1724: son of Nicholas Willis of Bristol, coalminer, apprenticed to John I and Anne Pearce for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, £4 10s paid with the apprentice *ex publico dono*.

11 March 1733/4: free having been apprenticed to John Pearce I.

1739 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Southwell.

4 May 1742: he and wife Charity took William Lansdown apprentice.

1754 Polls - St Mary Redcliff; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

WILLIS, William (691)

fl 1823-33

1823-33 17 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).

Possibly his widow Ann Willis fl 1833 (q.v.) but if so she changes her address.

WILMOT, Thomas (692)

A 1728, alive 1730/1

26 August 1728: son of Thomas Wilmot of Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, glassmaker, apprenticed to Anthony I and Hester Baily for 7 yrs; friends to find apparel, 40s paid with the apprentice.

5 January 1730/1: turned over to William and Mary Nicholas.

WILSON, John (Willson) (693)

F 1707, fl 1722

Apprenticeship record not found.

1 October 1707: free having been apprenticed to Thomas Harvey.

2 September 1708: he and wife Mary took Francis Painter apprentice.

23 November 1710: he and wife Mary took Richard Hare apprentice.

1715 Polls - St James.

(12 September 1715: his apprentice Francis Painter free.)

23 April 1716: he and wife Mary took John Wit Simmonds apprentice.

11 February 1717/8: his apprentice John Wit Simmonds turned over to James and Mary Jenkins after repeated complaints from Simmonds about ill-treatment from Wilson. Initially Simmonds had complained that Wilson had "frequently beaten and bruised [him] in a barbarous and cruel manner without any just reason or provocation, threatening to sacrifice [sic] him, calling him ill names, and cursing him so that he [Simmonds] cannot live at peace with his s^{d} Master but goes in dread of his life of him, the s^{d} John Wilson being often drunk and very passionate" and also that Wilson had not given him food and drink. Wilson, summoned before the Mayor, had been unable to justify his behaviour and had been ordered to desist from further violence, but as he "appeared obstinate and refractory and there appearing no likelyhood that he will forbear such cruel treatm^{t}" of Simmonds the Mayor ordered the latter's transfer to James and Mary Jenkins.

1722 Polls - St James; voted for Hart.

WINCHESTER, James (694)

fl 1835-56

1835-56 Bread St, St Philip's (*Matthews's Dir*.) - address occasionally appears as Broad St.

1837 ditto (*Robson's Dir*.).

1842 ditto (*Pigot's Dir*.).

1848 ditto (Hunt's *Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.*).

1852 ditto (*Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir*.).

1853 Old Bread St (Scammell's *Bristol General Dir*.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's *Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir*.).

WINGROVE, Richard (695)

F 1680/1

Apprenticeship record not found.

5 February 1680/1: free having been apprenticed to Flower Hunt.

WISE, Francis (696)

A 1698

25 November 1698: son of Henry Wise of Bristol, mariner, apprenticed to Edmond and Christian Sinderling for 7 yrs.

WODDAM, Thomas (697)

A 1674

30 April 1674: son of John Woddam late of Brislington, Somerset, carrier decd, apprenticed to William Evans [either William Evans I or William Evans II] and wife Janet for 7 yrs.

WODDAM - see also WADDUM and WADHAM X

WOLFE, James - see BULL, James II X

WOODWARD, William (698)

A 1747

7 September 1747: son of John Woodward late of Bristol, weaver decd, apprenticed to William I and Susannah Pearce for 7 yrs.

WORLL, John - see WALL, John X

WYATT, Philip (699)

A 1692

7 October 1692: son of William Wyatt of Bristol decd [no trade mentioned] apprenticed to Francis and Elienor Edwards for 7 yrs.

YOUNG, John Mates (700)

fl 1803-06

1803 1 Merchant St (Matthews's Dir.).

1805-06 ditto (ditto).

Listed as auctioneer and broker 1800, presumably D by 1807 because succeeded by Mary Young (q.v.) presumably his widow. A John Young cabinet-maker noted on Merchant St 1797 and 1798, probably John Mates Young's father.

YOUNG, Mary (701)

fl 1807-08

1807-08 1 Merchant St (Matthews's Dir.).

Presumably a widow of John Mates Young (q.v.) whom she succeeds.

YOUNG, Thomas I (702)

F 1723, fl 1754, D by 1763

Apprenticeship record not found.

18 November 1723: free having been apprenticed to Edward Reed.

1739 Polls - St Michael; voted for Southwell.

1754 Polls - St James; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

Dead by 5 September 1763 when son Thomas Young jr apprenticed to John Showell of Bristol, merchant tailor, and wife Eleanor for 7 yrs, £10 paid with apprentice from the fund of Edward Colston Esq decd.

YOUNG, Thomas II (703)

f1 1842-56

1842 Gt George St (Pigot's Dir.).

1844-49 9 Gt George St and 14 Gt Ann St (Matthews's Dir.).
1850 14 Little Ann St and Gt Ann St [sic] (ditto).
1851-56 8 Little Ann St (ditto).

1848 9 Gt George St (Hunt's Bristol and Welch Towns Dir.).

1850 Little Ann St (Hunt's Bristol Dir.).

1852 Ann St [sic] (Slater's (late Pigot's) Dir.).

1852 Polls - Little Ann St, St Philip and Jacob Out-parish; voted for Berkeley and Langton.

1853 Little Ann St (Scammell's Bristol General Dir.).
1853 ditto (Scammell's Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales Dir.).

Apparently shared his premises with Thomas Edgar (q.v.) who is noted at 9 Gt George St 1847-49.

YOUNG, William I (704)

A 1721, F 1739, f1 1754

8 May 1721: son of William Young of Bristol, yeoman, apprenticed to Nathaniel and Eleanor Chilton for 7 yrs; 40s paid with the apprentice.

22 October 1739: free having been apprenticed to Nathaniel Chilton decd.

1739 Polls - St John; voted for Combe.

1754 Polls - Christchurch; voted for Philipps and Beckford.

YOUNG, William II (705)

F 1774 when in London, fl 1781 London, fl 1784 Lambeth

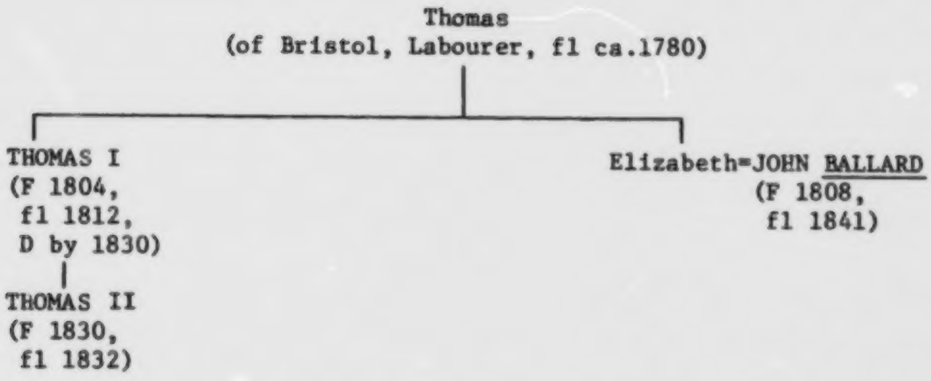
27 October 1774: free because son of William Young I of Bristol, pipemaker.

1774 Polls - Charlotte St nr the Hermitage, LONDON; voted for Brickdale.

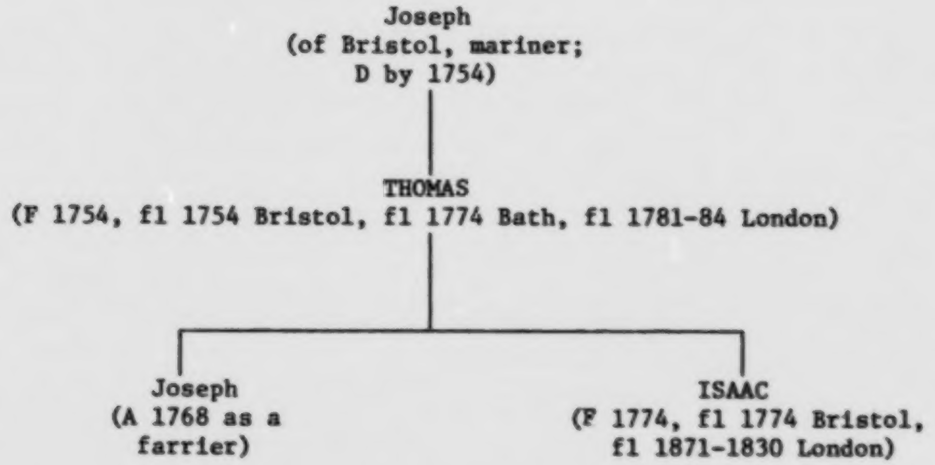
1781 Polls - Cow Cross, Smithfield, LONDON; voted for Cruger.

1784 Polls - LAMBETH, SURREY; voted for Brickdale and Daubeny.

APPLEFORD


Thomas
(of Bristol, Labourer, fl ca.1780)
THOMAS I
(F 1804,
fl 1812,
D by 1830)
THOMAS II
(F 1830,
fl 1832)
Elizabeth=JOHN BALLARD
(F 1808,
fl 1841)

BICKMAN



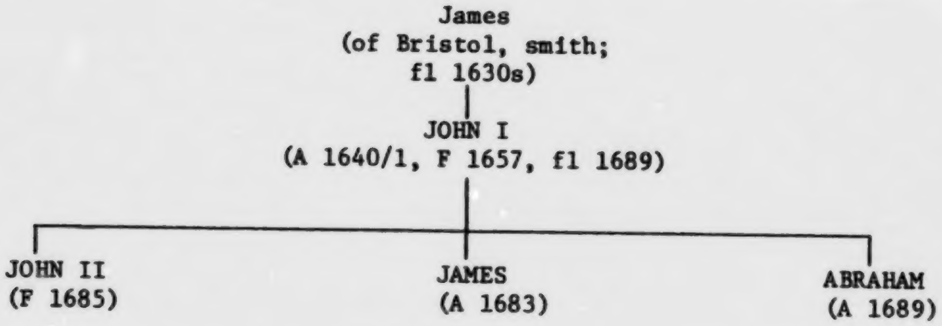
Joseph
(of Bristol, mariner;
D by 1754)

THOMAS
(F 1754, fl 1754 Bristol, fl 1774 Bath, fl 1781-84 London)

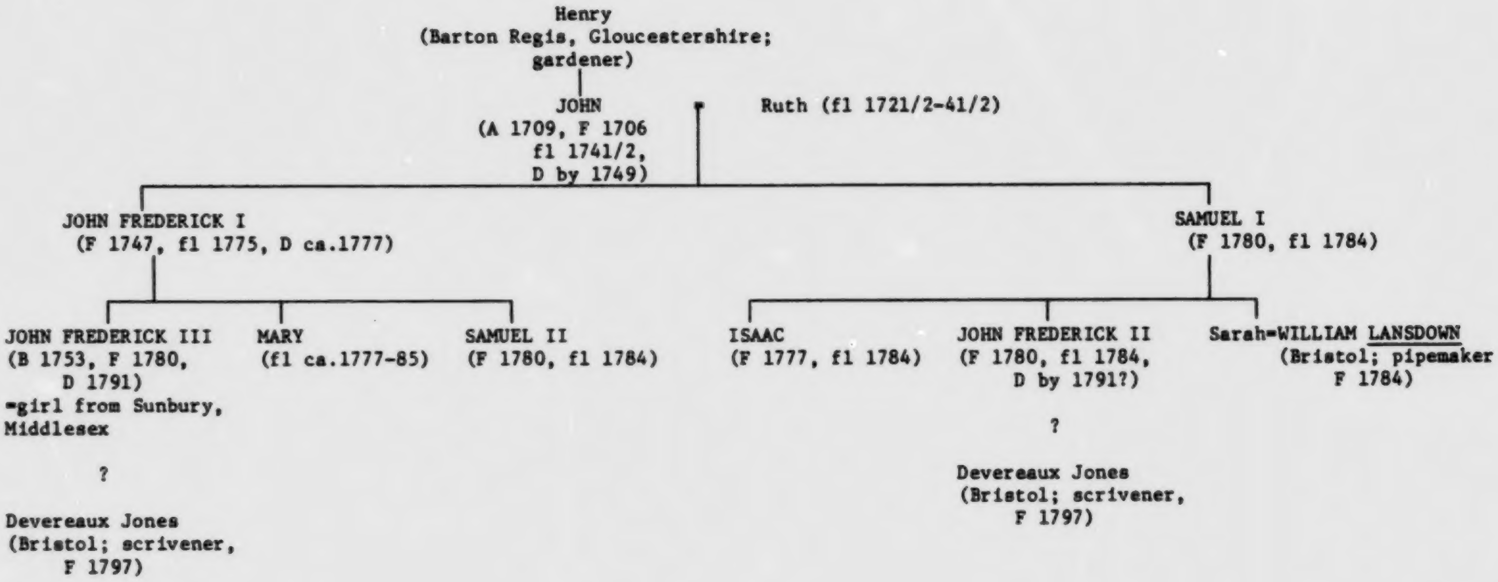
Joseph
(A 1768 as a
farrier)

ISAAC
(F 1774, fl 1774 Bristol,
fl 1871-1830 London)

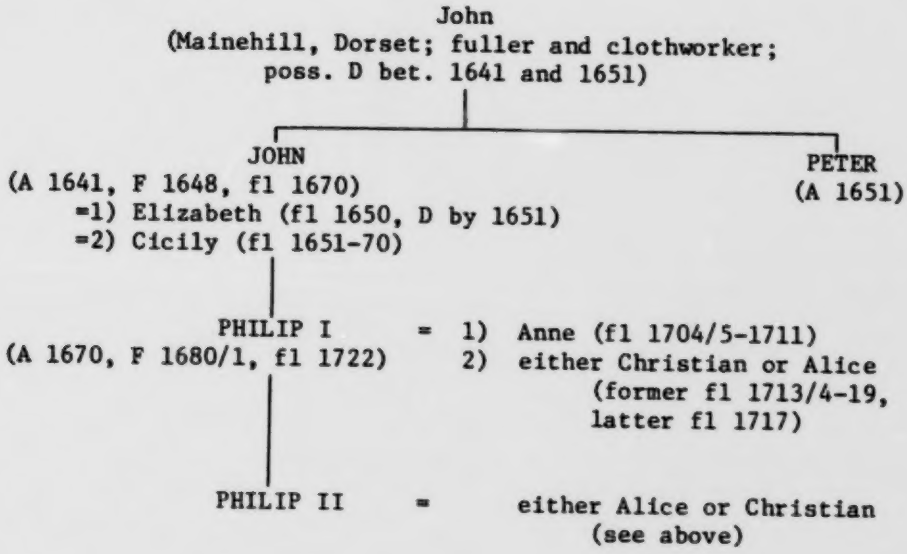
BLADEN


James
(of Bristol, smith;
fl 1630s)
JOHN I
(A 1640/1, F 1657, fl 1689)
JOHN II
(F 1685)
JAMES
(A 1683)
ABRAHAM
(A 1689)

BRYANT


Henry
(Barton Regis, Gloucestershire; gardener)
JOHN
(A 1709, F 1706 fl 1741/2, D by 1749)
Ruth (fl 1721/2-41/2)
JOHN FREDERICK I
(F 1747, fl 1775, D ca.1777)
SAMUEL I
(F 1780, fl 1784)
JOHN FREDERICK III
(B 1753, F 1780, D 1791)
=girl from Sunbury, Middlesex
?
Devereaux Jones
(Bristol; scrivener, F 1797)
MARY
(fl ca.1777-85)
SAMUEL II
(F 1780, fl 1784)
ISAAC
(F 1777, fl 1784)
JOHN FREDERICK II
(F 1780, fl 1784, D by 1791?)
?
Devereaux Jones
(Bristol; scrivener, F 1797)
Sarah=WILLIAM LANSDOWN
(Bristol; pipemaker F 1784)

CALLOWAY/KELLOWAY/KELLAWAY



John
(Mainehill, Dorset; fuller and clothworker;
poss. D bet. 1641 and 1651)

JOHN
(A 1641, F 1648, fl 1670)
=1) Elizabeth (fl 1650, D by 1651)
=2) Cicily (fl 1651-70)

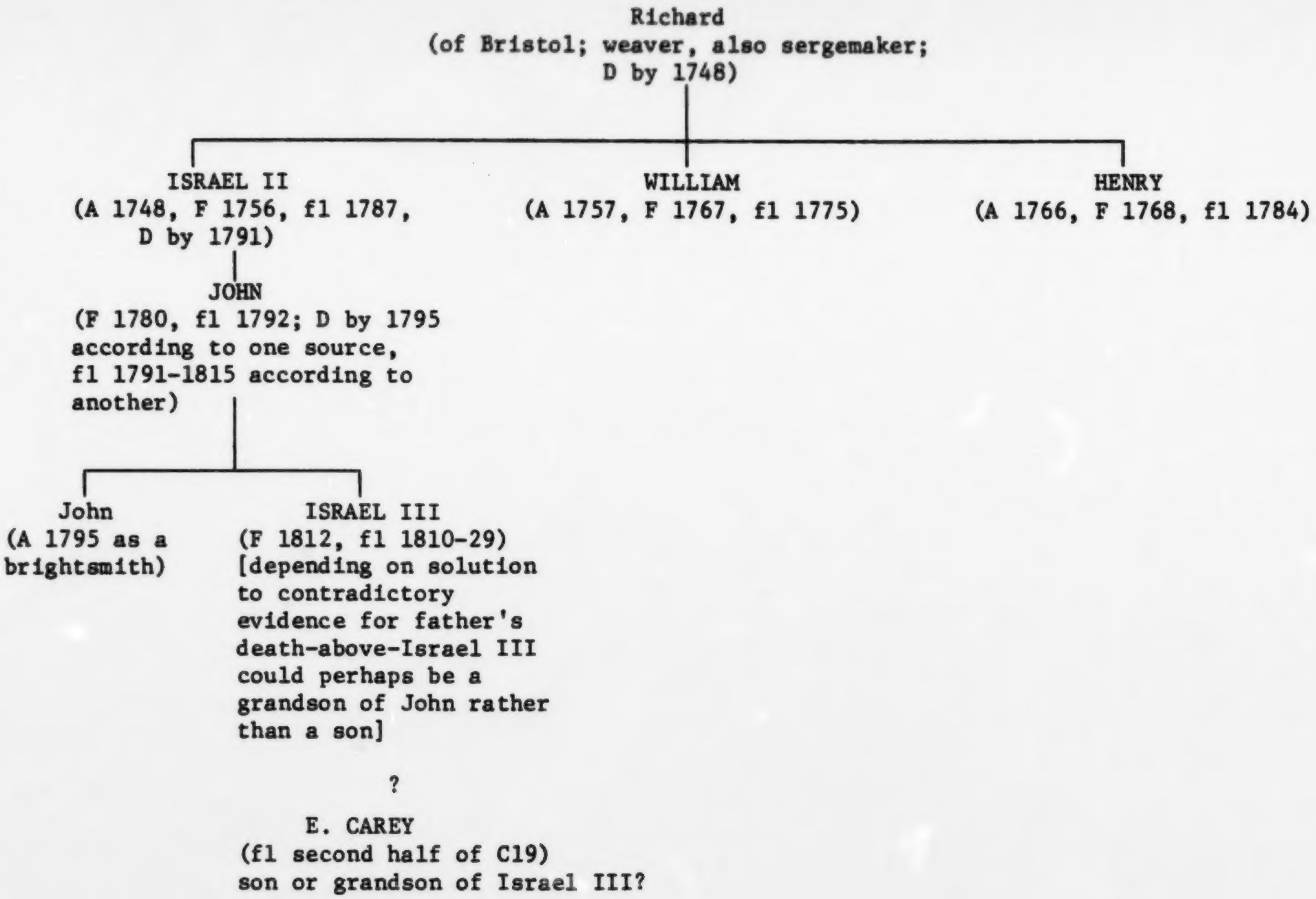
PETER
(A 1651)

PHILIP I = 1) Anne (fl 1704/5-1711)
(A 1670, F 1680/1, fl 1722) 2) either Christian or Alice
(former fl 1713/4-19,
latter fl 1717)

PHILIP II = either Alice or Christian
(see above)

CAREY

ISRAEL I - fl 1722?



Richard
(of Bristol; weaver, also sergemaker;
D by 1748)

ISRAEL II
(A 1748, F 1756, fl 1787,
D by 1791)

WILLIAM
(A 1757, F 1767, fl 1775)

HENRY
(A 1766, F 1768, fl 1784)

JOHN
(F 1780, fl 1792; D by 1795
according to one source,
fl 1791-1815 according to
another)

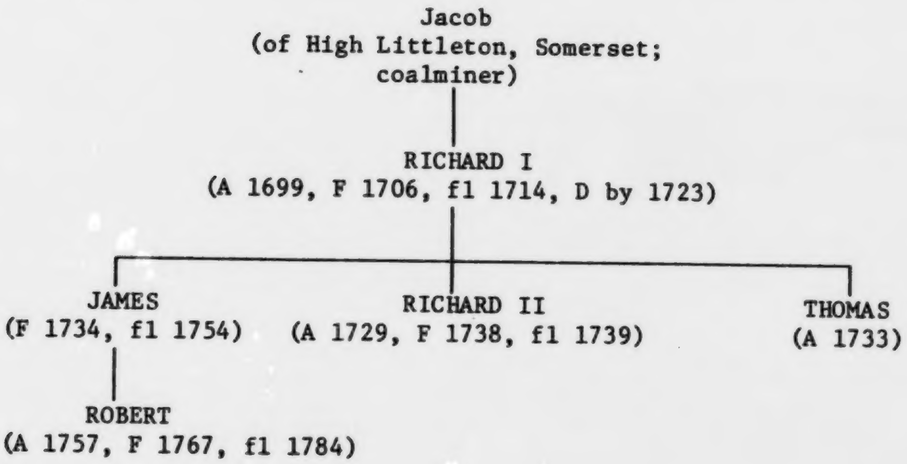
John
(A 1795 as a
brightsmith)

ISRAEL III
(F 1812, fl 1810-29)
[depending on solution
to contradictory
evidence for father's
death-above-Israel III
could perhaps be a
grandson of John rather
than a son]

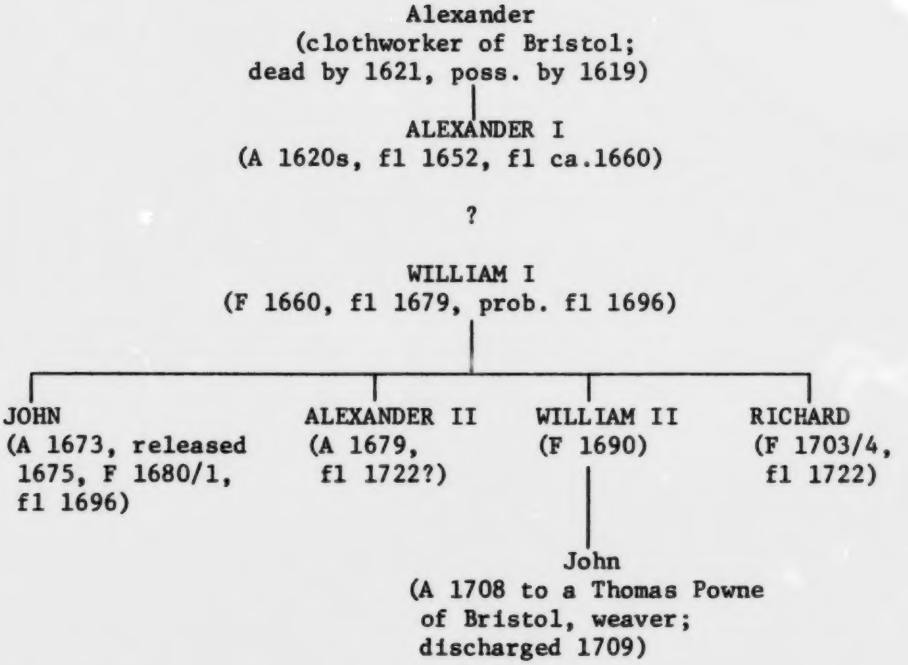
?

E. CAREY
(fl second half of C19)
son or grandson of Israel III?

CARTER


Jacob
(of High Littleton, Somerset;
coalminer)
RICHARD I
(A 1699, F 1706, fl 1714, D by 1723)
JAMES
(F 1734, fl 1754)
RICHARD II
(A 1729, F 1738, fl 1739)
THOMAS
(A 1733)
ROBERT
(A 1757, F 1767, fl 1784)

CHERRINGTON



Alexander
(clothworker of Bristol;
dead by 1621, poss. by 1619)

ALEXANDER I
(A 1620s, fl 1652, fl ca.1660)

?

WILLIAM I
(F 1660, fl 1679, prob. fl 1696)

JOHN
(A 1673, released
1675, F 1680/1,
fl 1696)

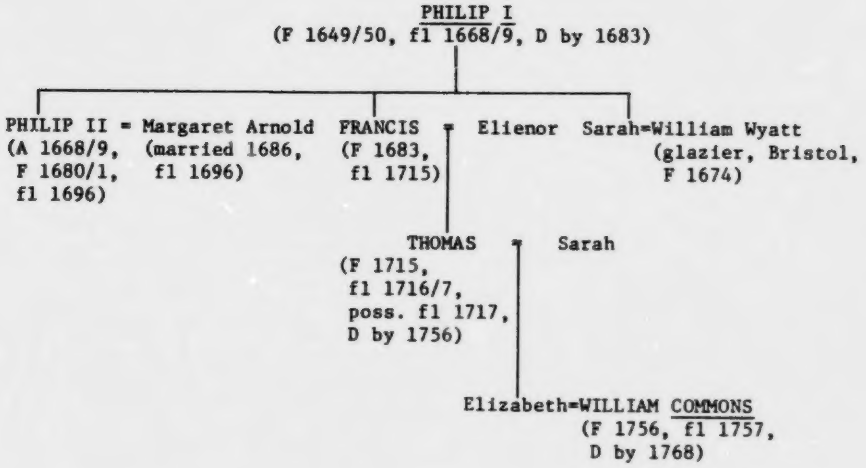
ALEXANDER II
(A 1679,
fl 1722?)

WILLIAM II
(F 1690)

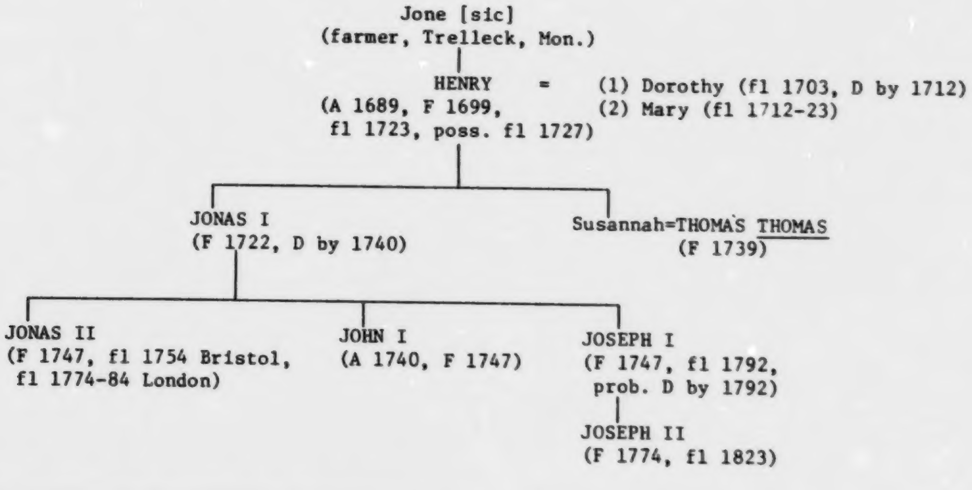
RICHARD
(F 1703/4,
fl 1722)

John
(A 1708 to a Thomas Powne
of Bristol, weaver;
discharged 1709)

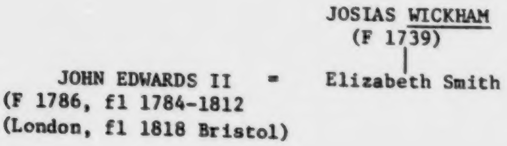
EDWARDS 1


PHILIP I
(F 1649/50, fl 1668/9, D by 1683)
PHILIP II = Margaret Arnold
(A 1668/9, F 1680/1, fl 1696)
(married 1686, fl 1696)
FRANCIS = Elienor
(F 1683, fl 1715)
Sarah=William Wyatt
(glazier, Bristol, F 1674)
THOMAS = Sarah
(F 1715, fl 1716/7, poss. fl 1717, D by 1756)
Elizabeth=WILLIAM COMMONS
(F 1756, fl 1757, D by 1768)

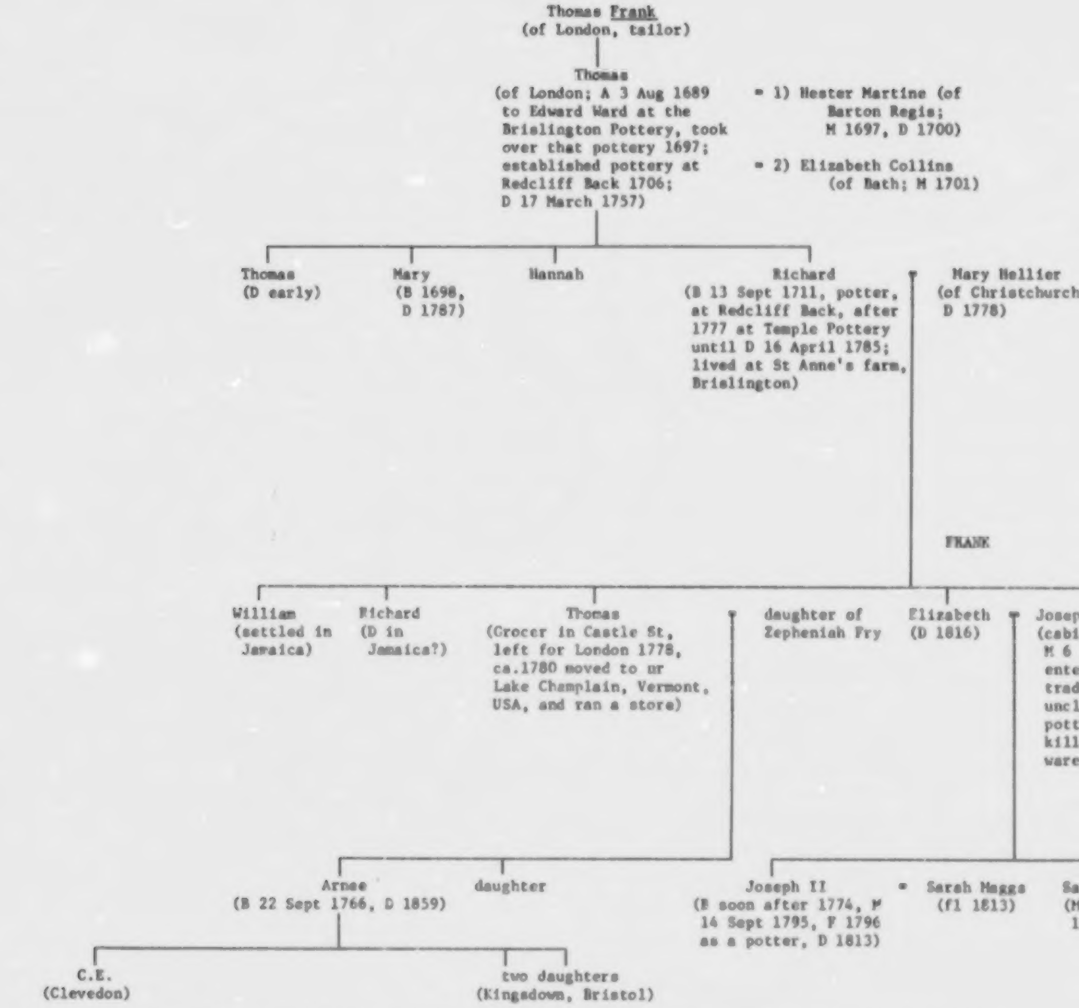
EDWARDS 2


Jone [sic]
(farmer, Trelleck, Mon.)
HENRY = (1) Dorothy (fl 1703, D by 1712)
(2) Mary (fl 1712-23)
(A 1689, F 1699, fl 1723, poss. fl 1727)
JONAS I
(F 1722, D by 1740)
Susannah=THOMAS THOMAS
(F 1739)
JONAS II
(F 1747, fl 1754 Bristol, fl 1774-84 London)
JOHN I
(A 1740, F 1747)
JOSEPH I
(F 1747, fl 1792, prob. D by 1792)
JOSEPH II
(F 1774, fl 1823)

EDWARDS 3


JOSIAS WICKHAM
(F 1739)
JOHN EDWARDS II = Elizabeth Smith
(F 1786, fl 1784-1812
(London, fl 1818 Bristol)

FRANK and RING



Thomas Frank
(of London, tailor)

Thomas
(of London; A 3 Aug 1689 to Edward Ward at the Brislington Pottery, took over that pottery 1697; established pottery at Redcliff Back 1706; D 17 March 1757)

= 1) Hester Martine (of Barton Regis; M 1697, D 1700)

= 2) Elizabeth Collins (of Bath; M 1701)

Thomas
(D early)

Mary
(B 1698, D 1787)

Hannah

Richard
(B 13 Sept 1711, potter, at Redcliff Back, after 1777 at Temple Pottery until D 16 April 1785; lived at St Anne's farm, Brislington)

= Mary Hellier
(of Christchurch
D 1778)

FRANK

William
(settled in Jamaica)

Richard
(D in Jamaica?)

Thomas
(Grocer in Castle St, left for London 1778, ca.1780 moved to nr Lake Champlain, Vermont, USA, and ran a store)

= daughter of Zepheniah Fry

Elizabeth
(D 1816)

= Josep
(cabi
M 6
ente
trad
uncl
pott
kill
ware

Arnee
(B 22 Sept 1766, D 1859)

daughter

Joseph II
(B soon after 1774, M 14 Sept 1795, F 1796 as a potter, D 1813)

= Sarah Maggs
(fl 1813)

Sa
(M
1

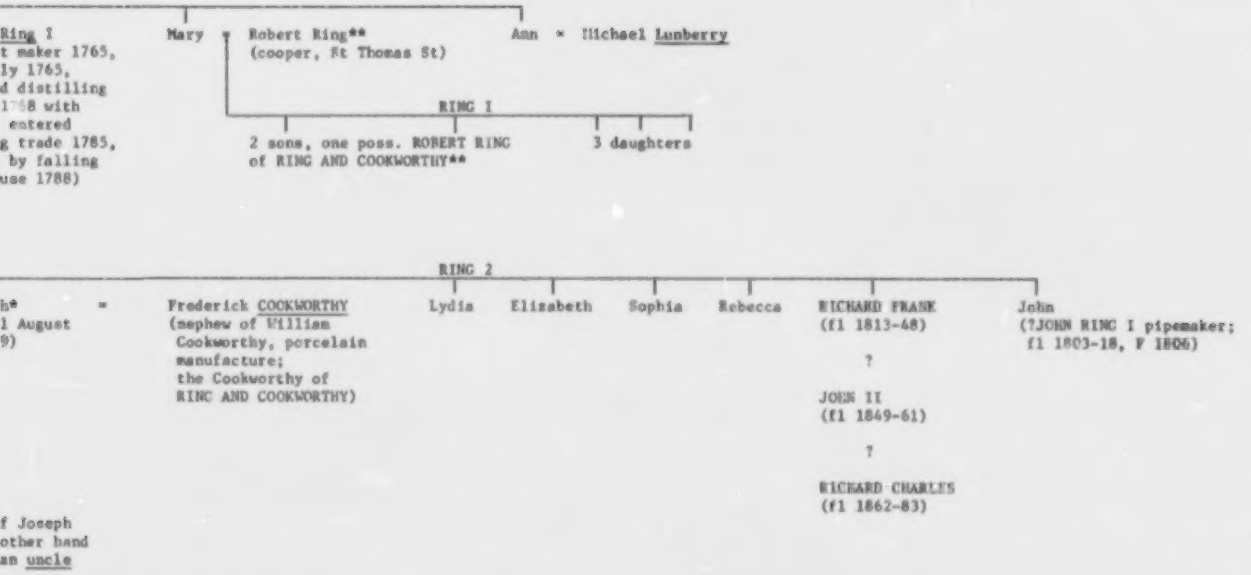
C.E.
(Clevedon)

two daughters
(Kingsdown, Bristol)

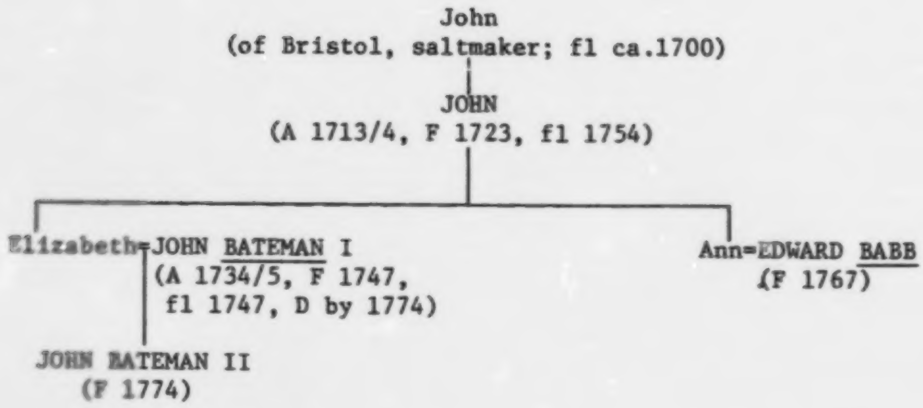
Family tree based mainly on information from Pountney, who, however, does not appear to be a reliable source.

*Also called Susannah (prob. erroneously) in Pountney.

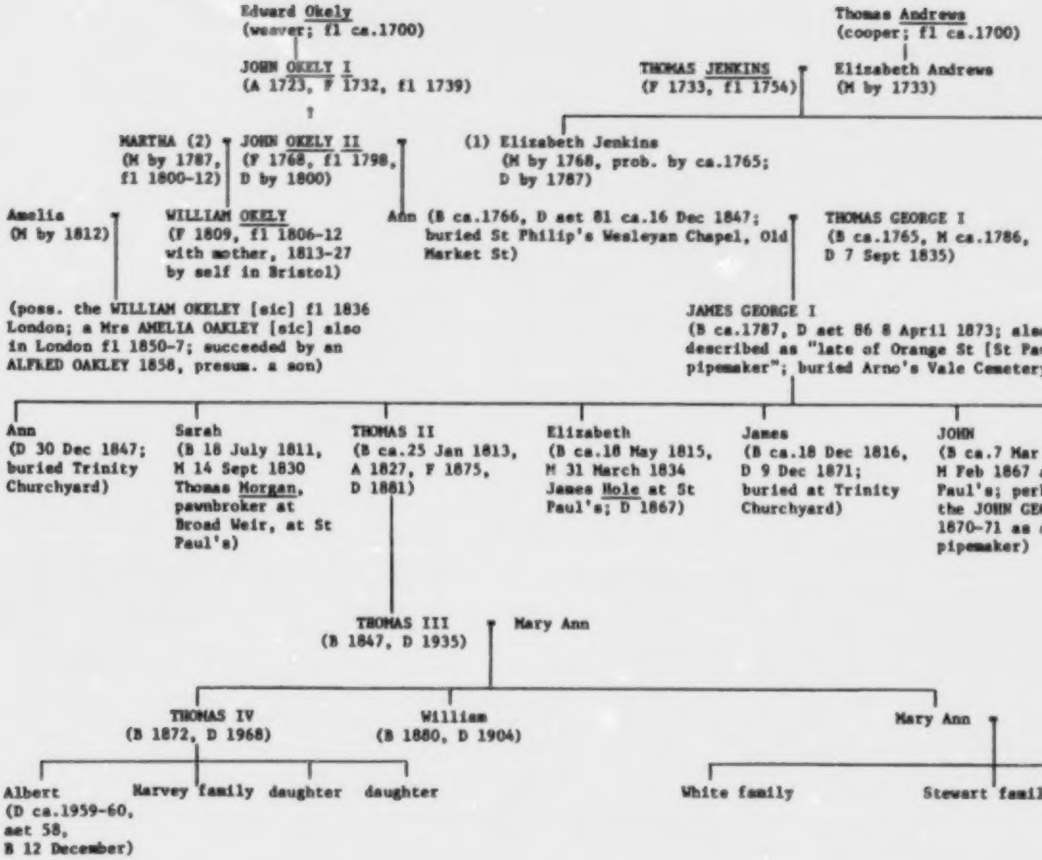
**Robert Ring of Ring and Cookworthy, according to Pountney, was free 1760 as a hooper and is also described as a cousin
Ring II the potter. If he were a cousin of Joseph Ring II then he could be a son of Robert Ring and Mary Frank; on th
the freedom date would suit Robert Ring husband of Mary Frank in which case Robert Ring of Ring and Cookworthy would b
of Joseph Ring II.


Ring I
t maker 1765,
ly 1765,
d distilling
1768 with
entered
g trade 1785,
by falling
use 1788)
Mary = Robert Ring**
(cooper, St Thomas St)
Ann = Michael Lunberry
RING I
2 sons, one poss. ROBERT RING
of RING AND COOKWORTHY**
3 daughters
RING 2
h* =
1 August
9)
Frederick COOKWORTHY
(nephew of William
Cookworthy, porcelain
manufacture;
the Cookworthy of
RING AND COOKWORTHY)
Lydia
Elizabeth
Sophia
Rebecca
RICHARD FRANK
(fl 1813-48)
?
JOHN II
(fl 1849-61)
?
RICHARD CHARLES
(fl 1862-83)
John
(?JOHN RING I pipemaker;
fl 1803-18, F 1806)
f Joseph
other hand
an uncle

FRYER


John
(of Bristol, saltmaker; fl ca.1700)
JOHN
(A 1713/4, F 1723, fl 1754)
Elizabeth=JOHN BATEMAN I
(A 1734/5, F 1747,
fl 1747, D by 1774)
Ann=EDWARD BABB
(F 1767)
JOHN BATEMAN II
(F 1774)

GEORGE


Edward Okely (weaver; fl ca.1700)
JOHN OKELY I (A 1723, F 1732, fl 1739)
Thomas Andrews (cooper; fl ca.1700)
THOMAS JENKINS (F 1733, fl 1754)
Elizabeth Andrews (M by 1733)
MARTHA (2) (M by 1787, fl 1800-12)
JOHN OKELY II (F 1768, fl 1798, D by 1800)
(1) Elizabeth Jenkins (M by 1768, prob. by ca.1765; D by 1787)
Amelia (M by 1812)
WILLIAM OKELY (F 1809, fl 1806-12 with mother, 1813-27 by self in Bristol)
Ann (B ca.1766, D aet 81 ca.16 Dec 1847; buried St Philip's Wesleyan Chapel, Old Market St)
THOMAS GEORGE I (B ca.1765, M ca.1786, D 7 Sept 1835)
(poss. the WILLIAM OKELEY [sic] fl 1836 London; a Mrs AMELIA OAKLEY [sic] also in London fl 1850-7; succeeded by an ALFRED OAKLEY 1858, presum. a son)
JAMES GEORGE I (B ca.1787, D aet 86 8 April 1873; als described as "late of Orange St [St Pa pipemaker"; buried Arno's Vale Cemeter
Ann (D 30 Dec 1847; buried Trinity Churchyard)
Sarah (B 18 July 1811, M 14 Sept 1830 Thomas Morgan, pawnbroker at Broad Weir, at St Paul's)
THOMAS II (B ca.25 Jan 1813, A 1827, F 1875, D 1881)
Elizabeth (B ca.18 May 1815, M 31 March 1834 James Hole at St Paul's; D 1867)
James (B ca.18 Dec 1816, D 9 Dec 1871; buried at Trinity Churchyard)
JOHN (B ca.7 Mar M Feb 1867 Paul's; per the JOHN GE 1870-71 as pipemaker)
THOMAS III (B 1847, D 1935)
Mary Ann
THOMAS IV (B 1872, D 1968)
William (B 1880, D 1904)
Mary Ann
Albert (D ca.1959-60, aet 58, B 12 December)
Harvey family
daughter
daughter
White family
Stewart famil

JOSEPH JENKINS
(F 1768, fl 1784)

's],

319
St
ps
GE fl

Caroline
(B ca.14 Feb
1822, M Nov 1841
James Roach at
St Mary Redcliff)

Cornelius
(B 21 Dec 1823;
D 1892)

Matilda
(B May 1825,
M 5 Jan 1865
Charles Williams
at Picton St
Registry Office)

Eliza
(B 1826,
D ca.2 mths old;
buried at Temple
Churchyard)

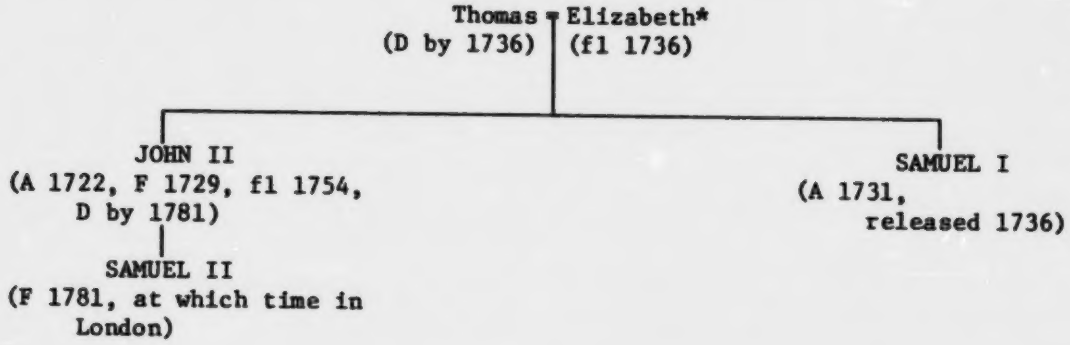
Mary Ann
(B 1826,
D aet 5;
buried at Trinity
Churchyard)

Joseph
(B 1827
D ca.2 mths;
buried at Temple
Churchyard)

Angelina
(B ca.7 May 1832,
M 7 April 1855
George Millard
at St Paul's)

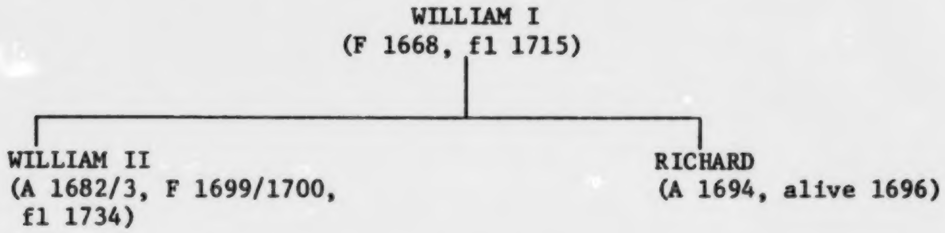
son son son son daughter
(D young)

HARRIS

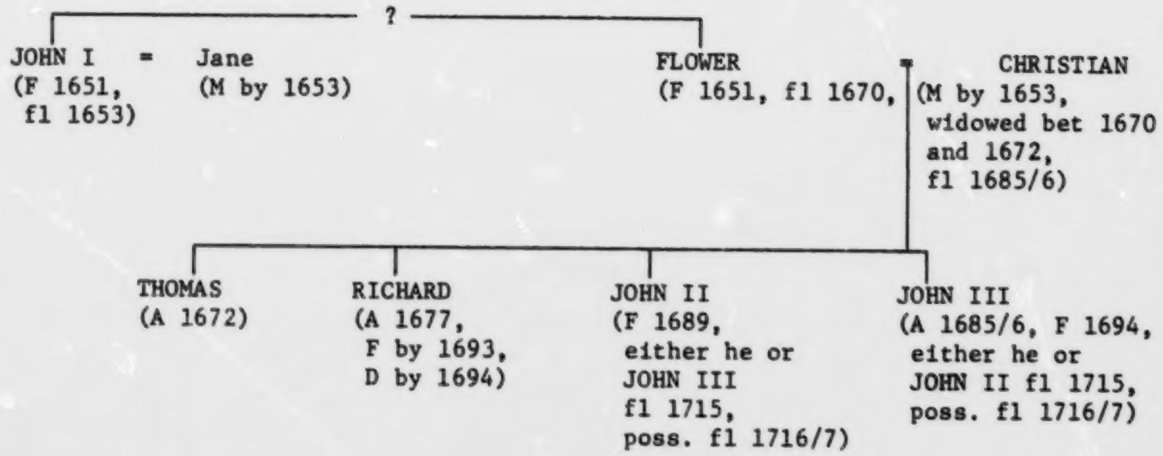

Thomas
(D by 1736)
Elizabeth*
(fl 1736)
JOHN II
(A 1722, F 1729, fl 1754,
D by 1781)
SAMUEL II
(F 1781, at which time in
London)
SAMUEL I
(A 1731,
released 1736)

*Elizabeth referred to as Samuel I's mother and widow of Thomas Harris when Samuel I discharged 1736; it is not certain that she was also the mother of John II.

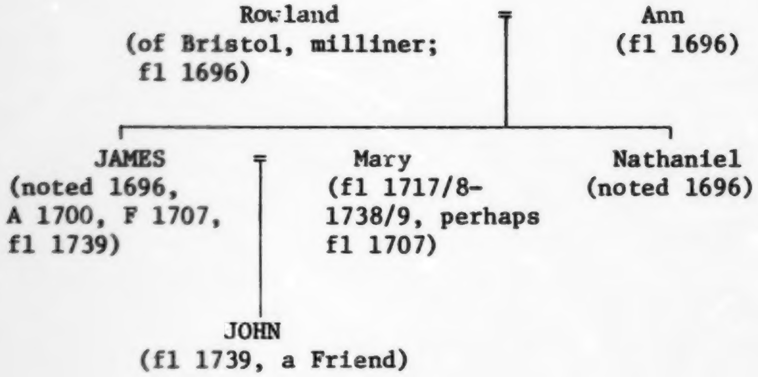
HICKES


WILLIAM I
(F 1668, fl 1715)
WILLIAM II
(A 1682/3, F 1699/1700, fl 1734)
RICHARD
(A 1694, alive 1696)

HUNT

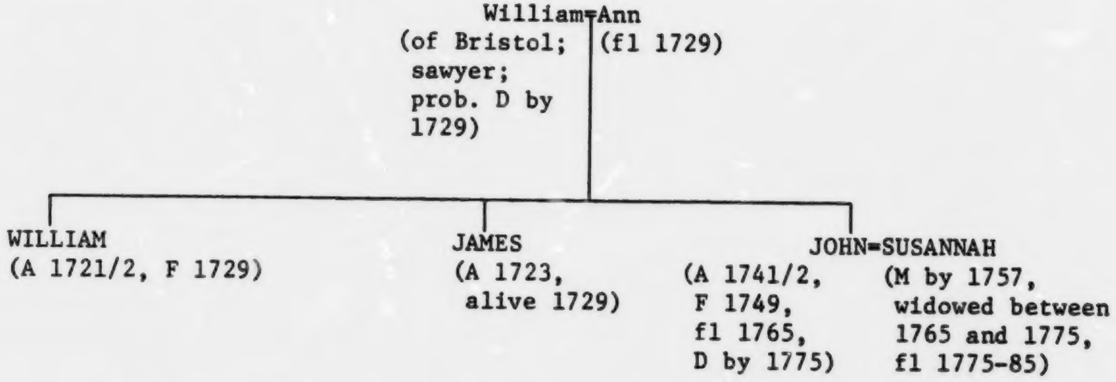

?
JOHN I = Jane
(F 1651,
fl 1653)
(M by 1653)
FLOWER = CHRISTIAN
(F 1651, fl 1670,
(M by 1653,
widowed bet 1670
and 1672,
fl 1685/6)
THOMAS
(A 1672)
RICHARD
(A 1677,
F by 1693,
D by 1694)
JOHN II
(F 1689,
either he or
JOHN III
fl 1715,
poss. fl 1716/7)
JOHN III
(A 1685/6, F 1694,
either he or
JOHN II fl 1715,
poss. fl 1716/7)

JENKINS

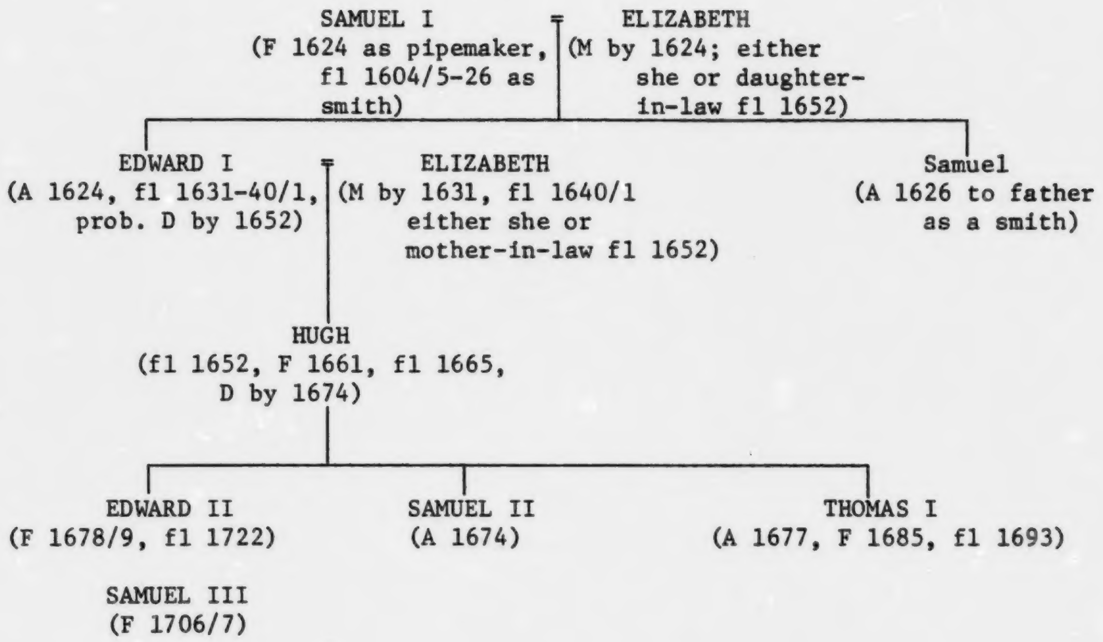

Rowland
(of Bristol, milliner; fl 1696)
=
Ann
(fl 1696)
JAMES
(noted 1696, A 1700, F 1707, fl 1739)
=
Mary
(fl 1717/8-1738/9, perhaps fl 1707)
Nathaniel
(noted 1696)
JOHN
(fl 1739, a Friend)

As there are no definite references to Mary Jenkins, James's wife, prior to 1717/8 but two references earlier to an unnamed wife, it is possible Mary was the stepmother of John Jenkins rather than the mother.

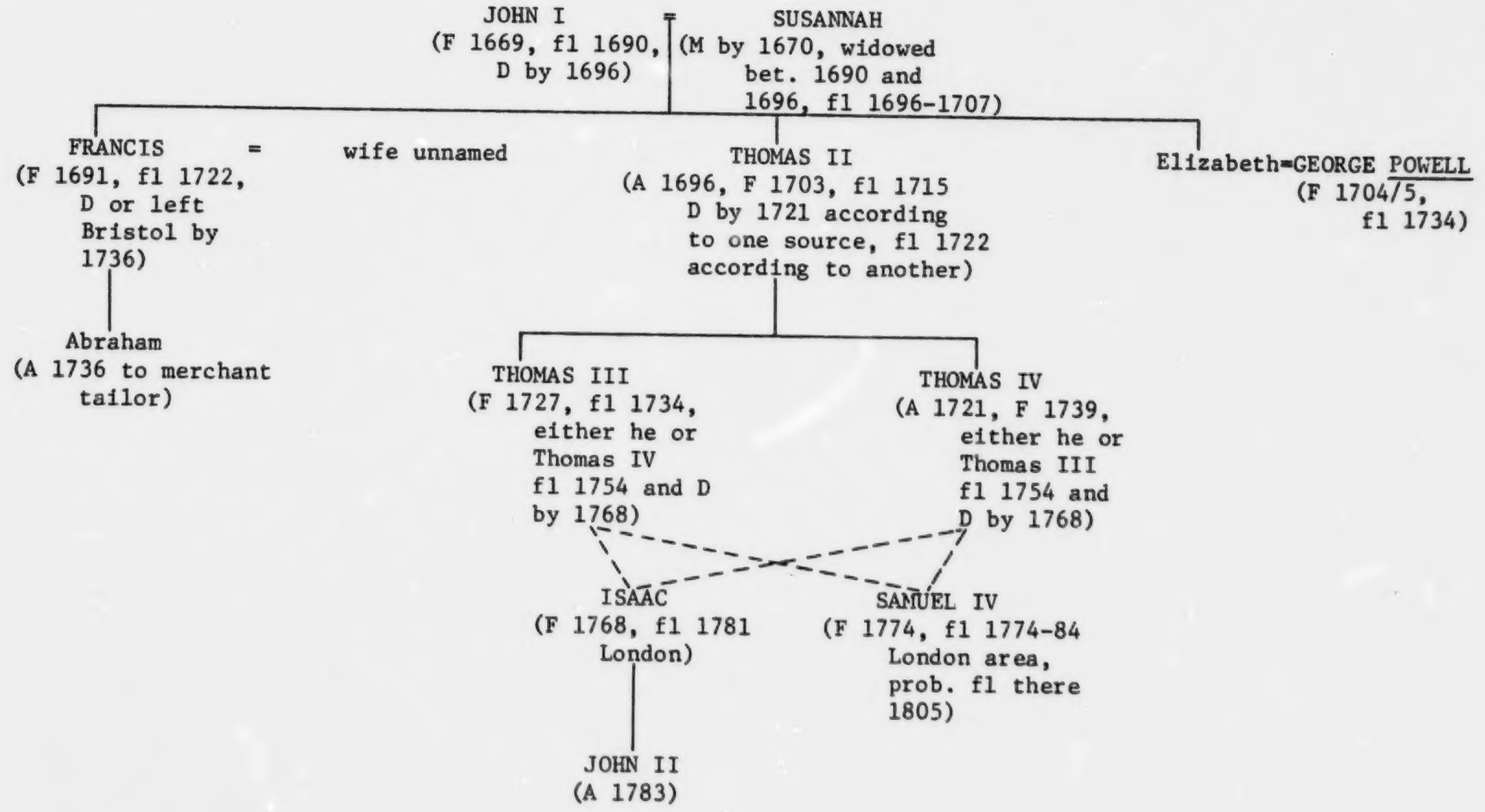
LEE


William=Ann
(of Bristol; sawyer; prob. D by 1729)
(fl 1729)
WILLIAM
(A 1721/2, F 1729)
JAMES
(A 1723, alive 1729)
JOHN=SUSANNAH
(A 1741/2, F 1749, fl 1765, D by 1775)
(M by 1757, widowed between 1765 and 1775, fl 1775-85)

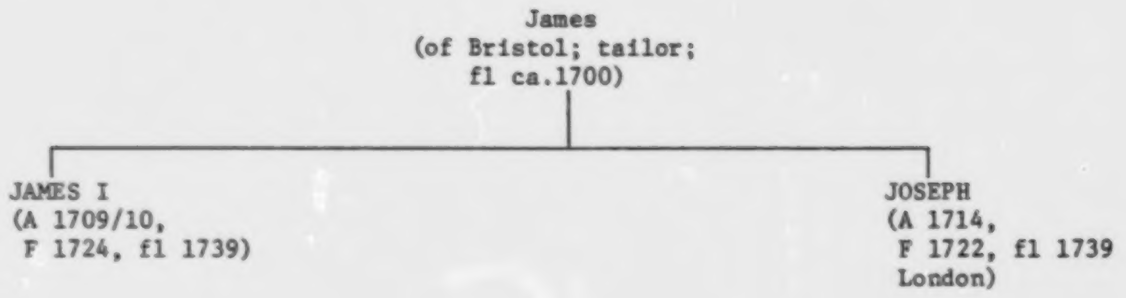
LEWIS 1


SAMUEL I
(F 1624 as pipemaker, fl 1604/5-26 as smith)
=
ELIZABETH
(M by 1624; either she or daughter-in-law fl 1652)
EDWARD I
(A 1624, fl 1631-40/1, prob. D by 1652)
=
ELIZABETH
(M by 1631, fl 1640/1 either she or mother-in-law fl 1652)
Samuel
(A 1626 to father as a smith)
HUGH
(fl 1652, F 1661, fl 1665, D by 1674)
EDWARD II
(F 1678/9, fl 1722)
SAMUEL II
(A 1674)
THOMAS I
(A 1677, F 1685, fl 1693)
SAMUEL III
(F 1706/7)

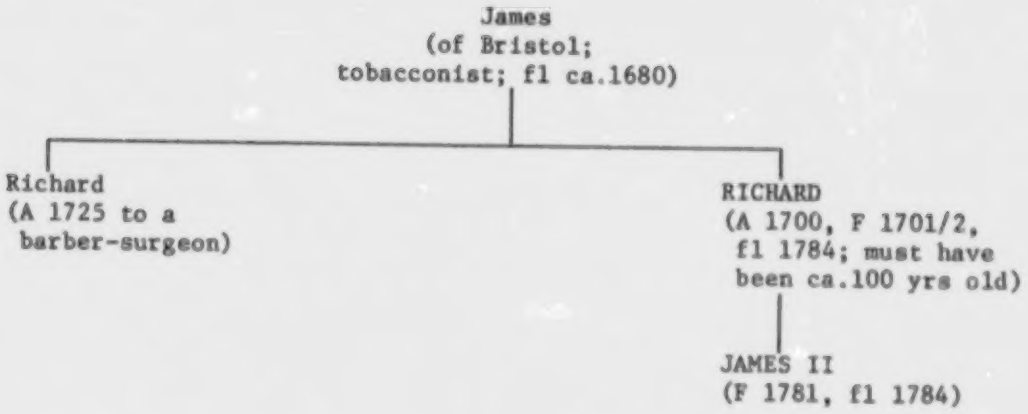
LEWIS 2


JOHN I
(F 1669, fl 1690, D by 1696)
=
SUSANNAH
(M by 1670, widowed bet. 1690 and 1696, fl 1696-1707)
FRANCIS
(F 1691, fl 1722, D or left Bristol by 1736)
=
wife unnamed
THOMAS II
(A 1696, F 1703, fl 1715 D by 1721 according to one source, fl 1722 according to another)
Elizabeth=GEORGE POWELL
(F 1704/5, fl 1734)
Abraham
(A 1736 to merchant tailor)
THOMAS III
(F 1727, fl 1734, either he or Thomas IV fl 1754 and D by 1768)
THOMAS IV
(A 1721, F 1739, either he or Thomas III fl 1754 and D by 1768)
ISAAC
(F 1768, fl 1781 London)
SAMUEL IV
(F 1774, fl 1774-84 London area, prob. fl there 1805)
JOHN II
(A 1783)

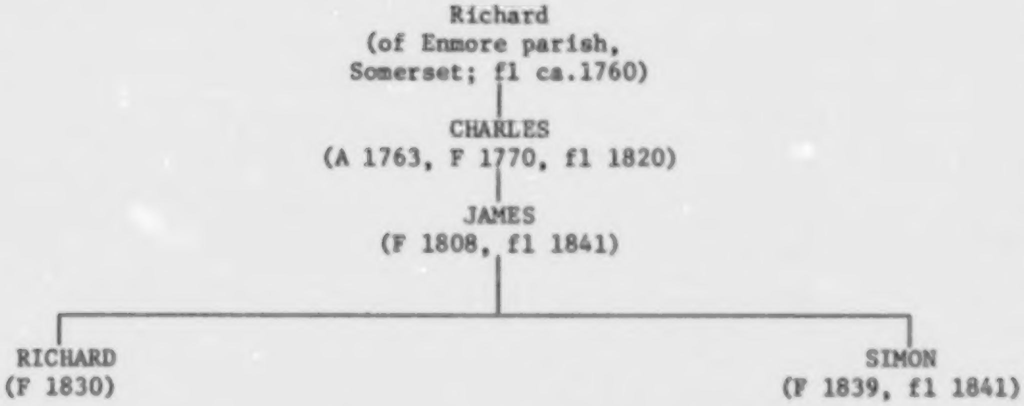
MIL[L]SOM 1


James
(of Bristol; tailor;
fl ca.1700)
JAMES I
(A 1709/10,
F 1724, fl 1739)
JOSEPH
(A 1714,
F 1722, fl 1739
London)

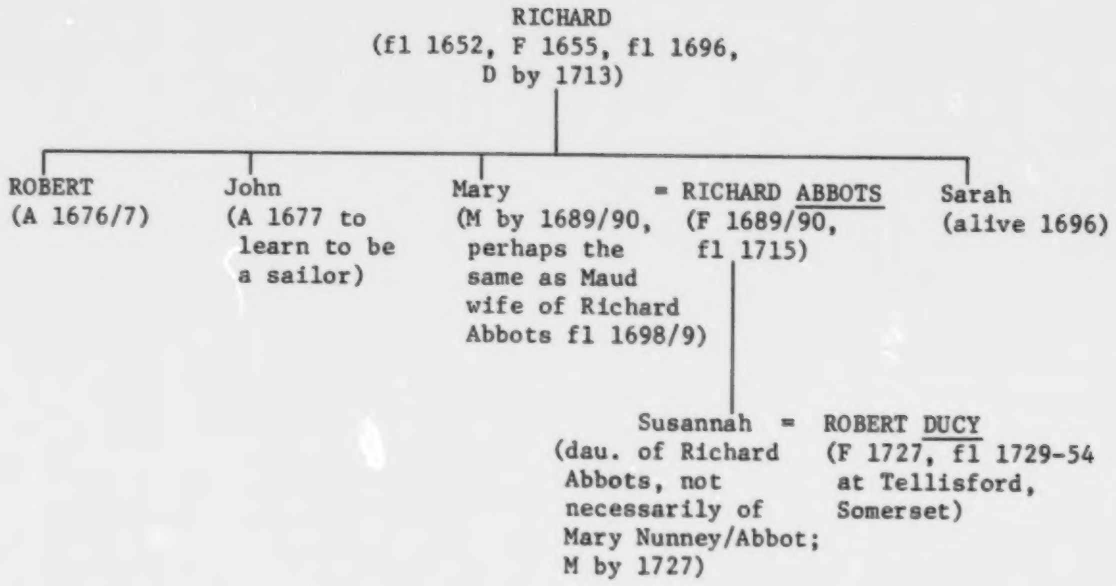
MIL[L]SOM 2


James
(of Bristol;
tobacconist; fl ca.1680)
Richard
(A 1725 to a
barber-surgeon)
RICHARD
(A 1700, F 1701/2,
fl 1784; must have
been ca.100 yrs old)
JAMES II
(F 1781, fl 1784)

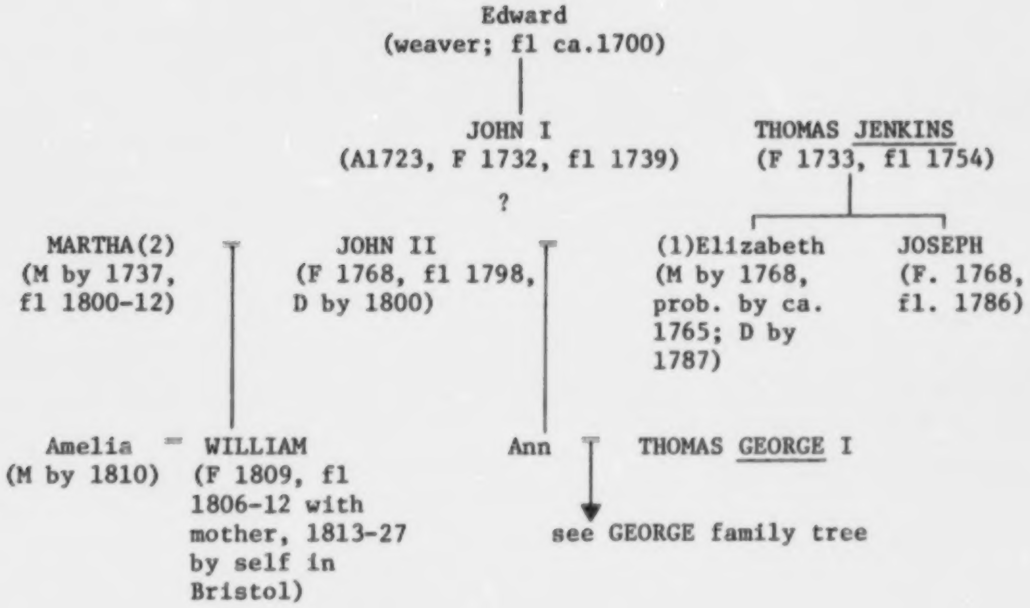
MOON


Richard
(of Enmore parish,
Somerset; fl ca.1760)
CHARLES
(A 1763, F 1770, fl 1820)
JAMES
(F 1808, fl 1841)
RICHARD
(F 1830)
SIMON
(F 1839, fl 1841)

NUNNEY


RICHARD (fl 1652, F 1655, fl 1696, D by 1713)
ROBERT (A 1676/7)
John (A 1677 to learn to be a sailor)
Mary (M by 1689/90, perhaps the same as Maud wife of Richard Abbots fl 1698/9)
= RICHARD ABBOTS (F 1689/90, fl 1715)
Sarah (alive 1696)
Susannah (dau. of Richard Abbots, not necessarily of Mary Nunney/Abbot; M by 1727)
= ROBERT DUCY (F 1727, fl 1729-54 at Tellisford, Somerset)

OKELY



Edward
(weaver; fl ca.1700)

JOHN I
(A1723, F 1732, fl 1739)

THOMAS JENKINS
(F 1733, fl 1754)

?

MARTHA(2)
(M by 1737,
fl 1800-12)

JOHN II
(F 1768, fl 1798,
D by 1800)

(1)Elizabeth
(M by 1768,
prob. by ca.
1765; D by
1787)

JOSEPH
(F. 1768,
fl. 1786)

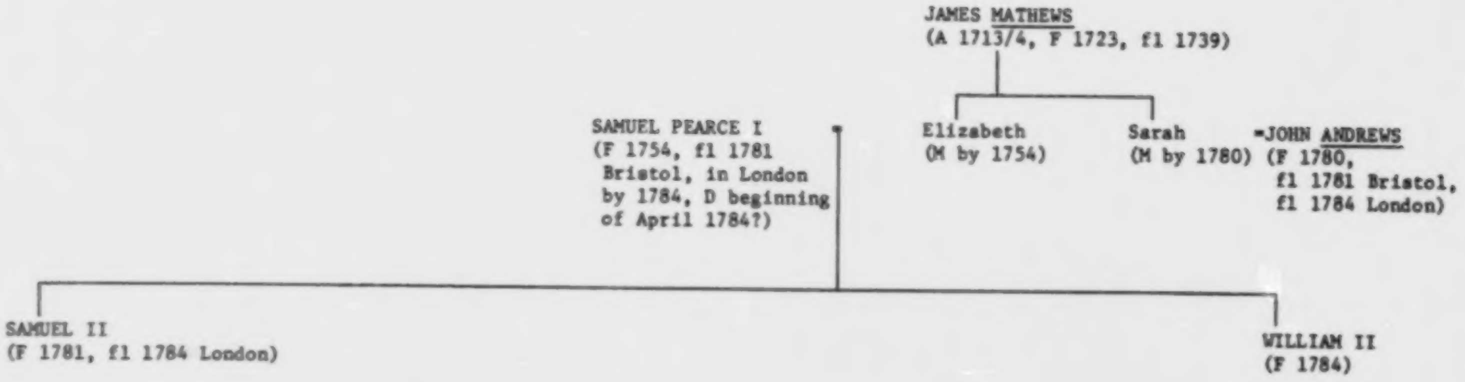
Amelia = WILLIAM
(M by 1810) (F 1809, fl
1806-12 with
mother, 1813-27
by self in
Bristol)

Ann = THOMAS GEORGE I

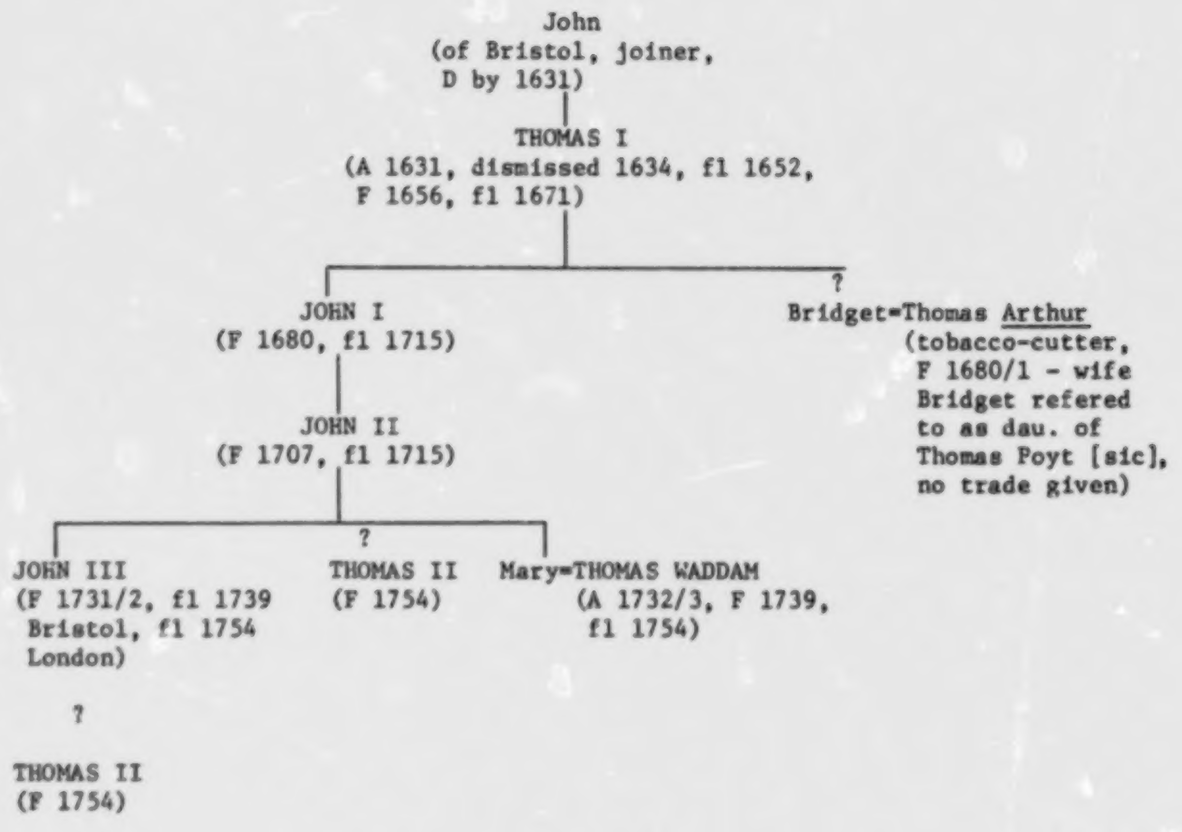
see GEORGE family tree

(possibly WILLIAM OKELEY (sic)
fl 1836 London; a Mrs Amelia
OAKLEY (sic) also in London
fl 1850-7; succeeded by an
ALFRED OAKLEY 1858, presumably
a son)

PEARCE


JAMES MATHEWS
(A 1713/4, F 1723, fl 1739)
SAMUEL PEARCE I
(F 1754, fl 1781 Bristol, in London by 1784, D beginning of April 1784?)
Elizabeth
(M by 1754)
Sarah
(M by 1780)
=JOHN ANDREWS
(F 1780, fl 1781 Bristol, fl 1784 London)
SAMUEL II
(F 1781, fl 1784 London)
WILLIAM II
(F 1784)

POYTE



John
(of Bristol, joiner,
D by 1631)

THOMAS I
(A 1631, dismissed 1634, fl 1652,
F 1656, fl 1671)

JOHN I
(F 1680, fl 1715)

?
Bridget=Thomas Arthur
(tobacco-cutter,
F 1680/1 - wife
Bridget refered
to as dau. of
Thomas Poyt [sic],
no trade given)

JOHN II
(F 1707, fl 1715)

JOHN III
(F 1731/2, fl 1739
Bristol, fl 1754
London)

?
THOMAS II
(F 1754)

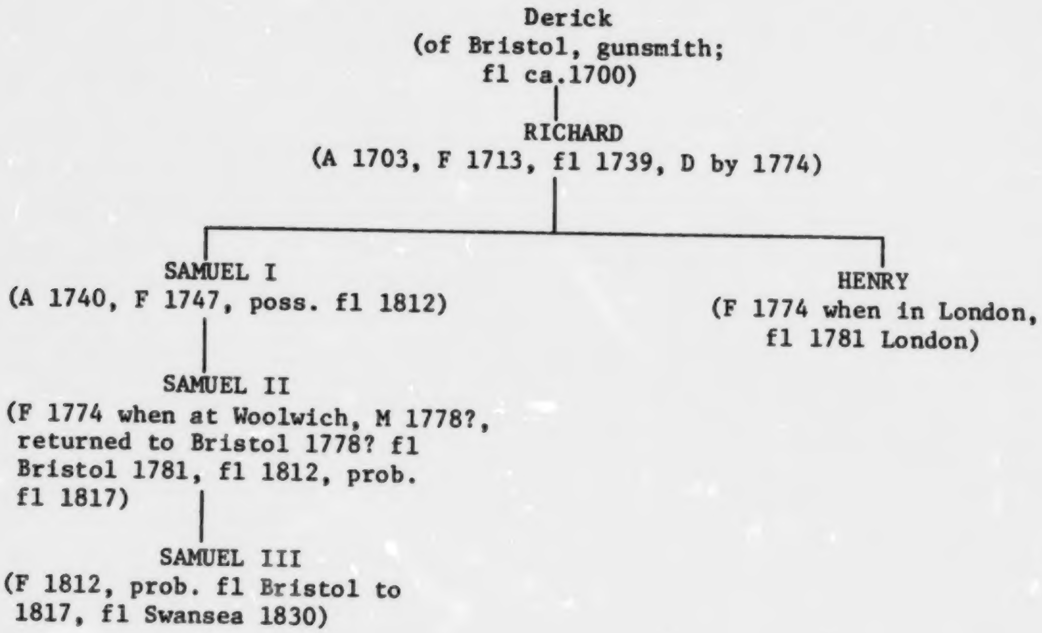
Mary=THOMAS WADDAM
(A 1732/3, F 1739,
fl 1754)

?

THOMAS II
(F 1754)

(Thomas Poyte II more probably son of John Poyte III)

RICHARDS



Derick
(of Bristol, gunsmith;
fl ca.1700)

RICHARD
(A 1703, F 1713, fl 1739, D by 1774)

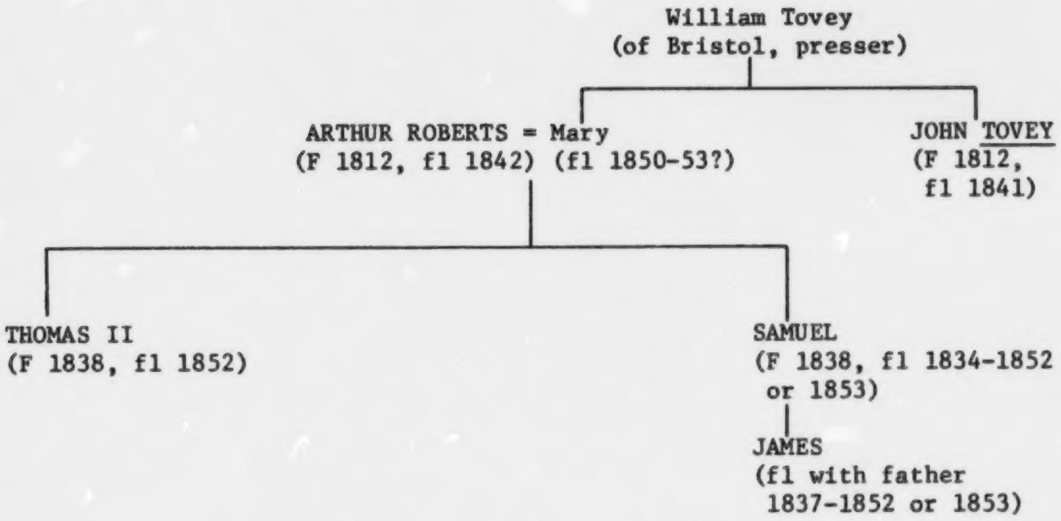
SAMUEL I
(A 1740, F 1747, poss. fl 1812)

HENRY
(F 1774 when in London,
fl 1781 London)

SAMUEL II
(F 1774 when at Woolwich, M 1778?,
returned to Bristol 1778? fl
Bristol 1781, fl 1812, prob.
fl 1817)

SAMUEL III
(F 1812, prob. fl Bristol to
1817, fl Swansea 1830)

ROBERTS 1


William Tovey
(of Bristol, presser)
ARTHUR ROBERTS = Mary
(F 1812, fl 1842) (fl 1850-53?)
JOHN TOVEY
(F 1812,
fl 1841)
THOMAS II
(F 1838, fl 1852)
SAMUEL
(F 1838, fl 1834-1852
or 1853)
JAMES
(fl with father
1837-1852 or 1853)

ROBERTS 2

THOMAS I = SARAH
(fl 1815-33) (fl 1835-53)

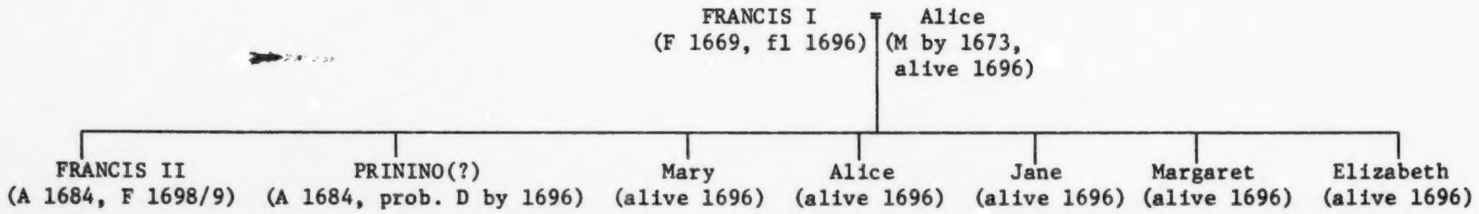
?

JOHN
(fl 1842-65)

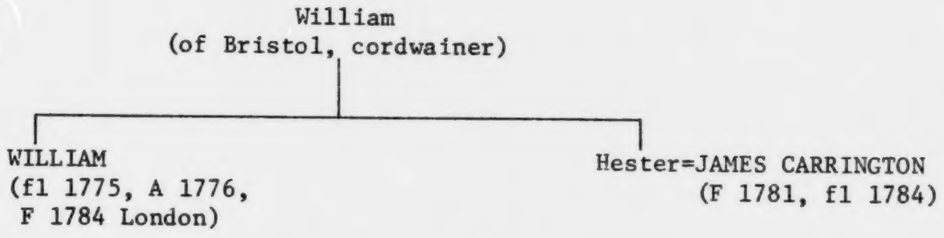
?

THOMAS III
(fl 1866-1869 or 1870)

RUSSELL


FRANCIS I
(F 1669, fl 1696)
=
Alice
(M by 1673,
alive 1696)
FRANCIS II
(A 1684, F 1698/9)
PRININO(?)
(A 1684, prob. D by 1696)
Mary
(alive 1696)
Alice
(alive 1696)
Jane
(alive 1696)
Margaret
(alive 1696)
Elizabeth
(alive 1696)

SHOWELL


William
(of Bristol, cordwainer)
WILLIAM
(fl 1775, A 1776,
F 1784 London)
Hester=JAMES CARRINGTON
(F 1781, fl 1784)

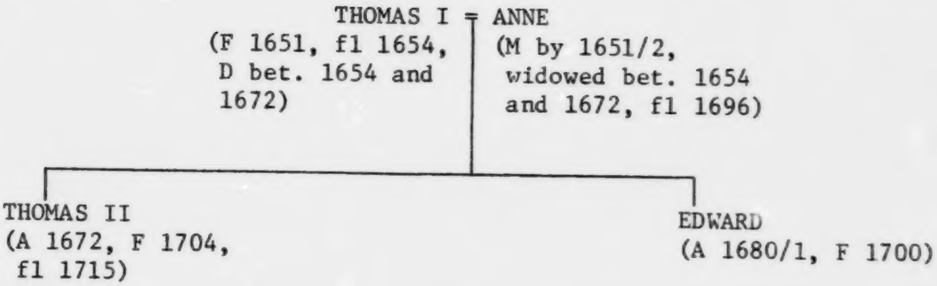
SINDERLIN

John
(of Bristol, weaver;
D by 1726)

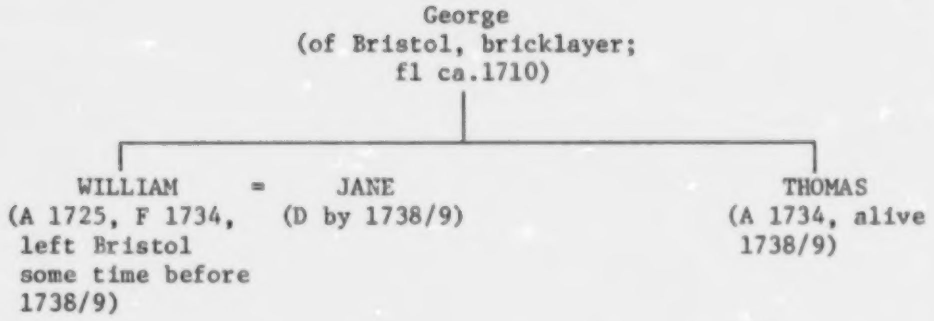
EDWARD
(A 1726, F 1739, fl 1775)

WILLIAM
(F 1768)

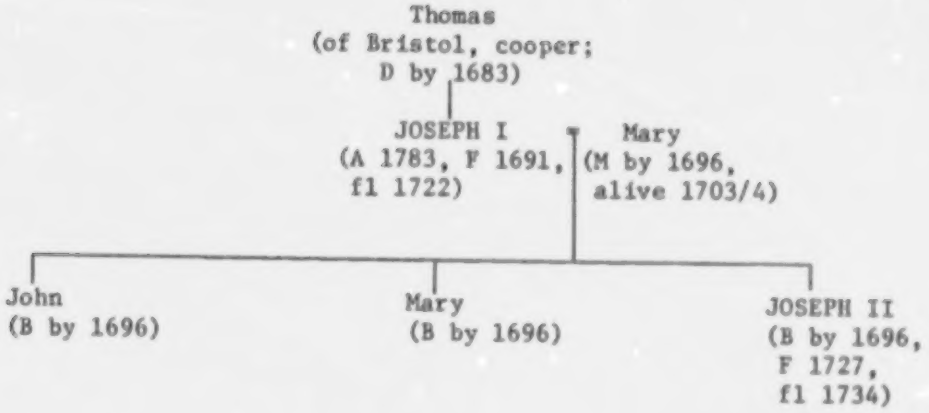
SMITH


THOMAS I = ANNE
(F 1651, fl 1654,
D bet. 1654 and
1672)
(M by 1651/2,
widowed bet. 1654
and 1672, fl 1696)
THOMAS II
(A 1672, F 1704,
fl 1715)
EDWARD
(A 1680/1, F 1700)

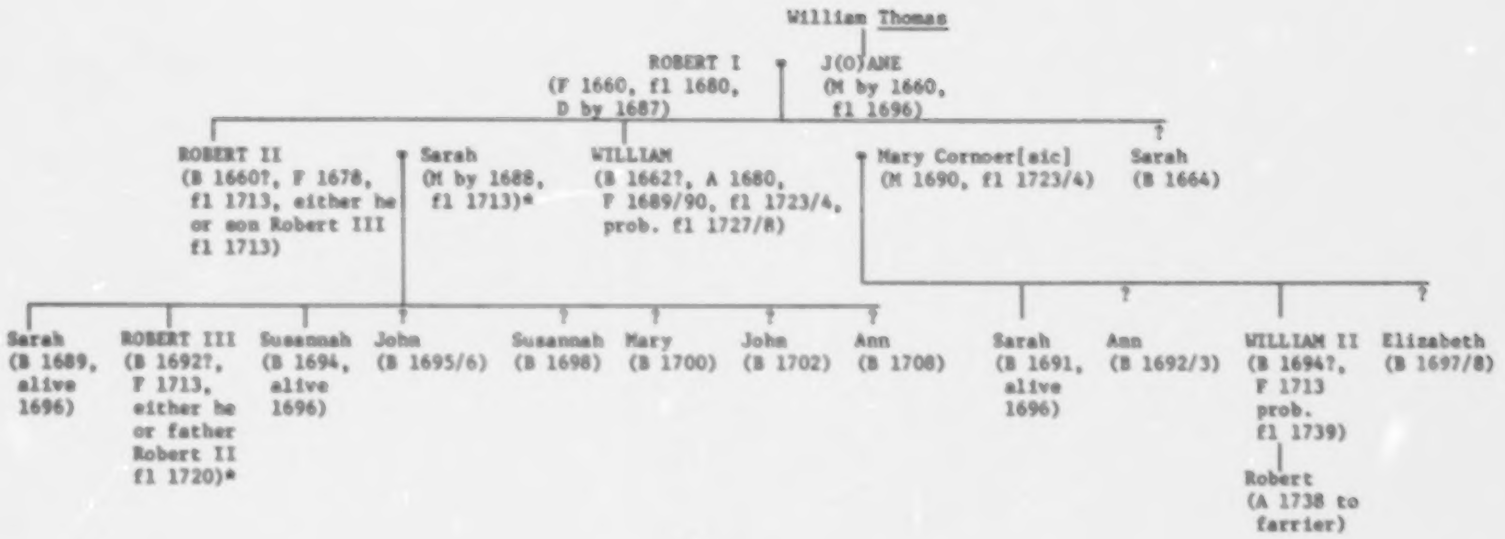
SPENCER


George
(of Bristol, bricklayer;
fl ca.1710)
WILLIAM = JANE
(A 1725, F 1734,
left Bristol
some time before
1738/9)
(D by 1738/9)
THOMAS
(A 1734, alive
1738/9)

STANFORD


Thomas
(of Bristol, cooper;
D by 1683)
JOSEPH I
(A 1783, F 1691,
fl 1722)
Mary
(M by 1696,
alive 1703/4)
John
(B by 1696)
Mary
(B by 1696)
JOSEPH II
(B by 1696,
F 1727,
fl 1734)

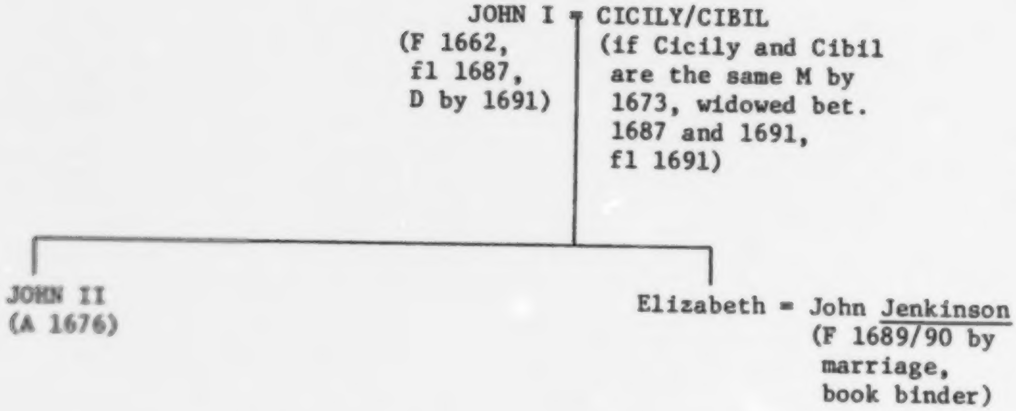
TIPPET


William Thomas
ROBERT I
(F 1660, fl 1680,
D by 1687)
J(O)ANE
(M by 1660,
fl 1696)
ROBERT II
(B 1660?, F 1678,
fl 1713, either he
or son Robert III
fl 1713)
Sarah
(M by 1688,
fl 1713)*
WILLIAM
(B 1662?, A 1680,
F 1689/90, fl 1723/4,
prob. fl 1727/8)
Mary Cornoer[sic]
(M 1690, fl 1723/4)
?
Sarah
(B 1664)
Sarah
(B 1689,
alive
1696)
ROBERT III
(B 1692?,
F 1713,
either he
or father
Robert II
fl 1720)*
Susannah
(B 1694,
alive
1696)
?
John
(B 1695/6)
?
Susannah
(B 1698)
?
Mary
(B 1700)
?
John
(B 1702)
?
Ann
(B 1708)
Sarah
(B 1691,
alive
1696)
?
Ann
(B 1692/3)
WILLIAM II
(B 1694?,
F 1713
prob.
fl 1739)
?
Elizabeth
(B 1697/8)
Robert
(A 1738 to
farrier)

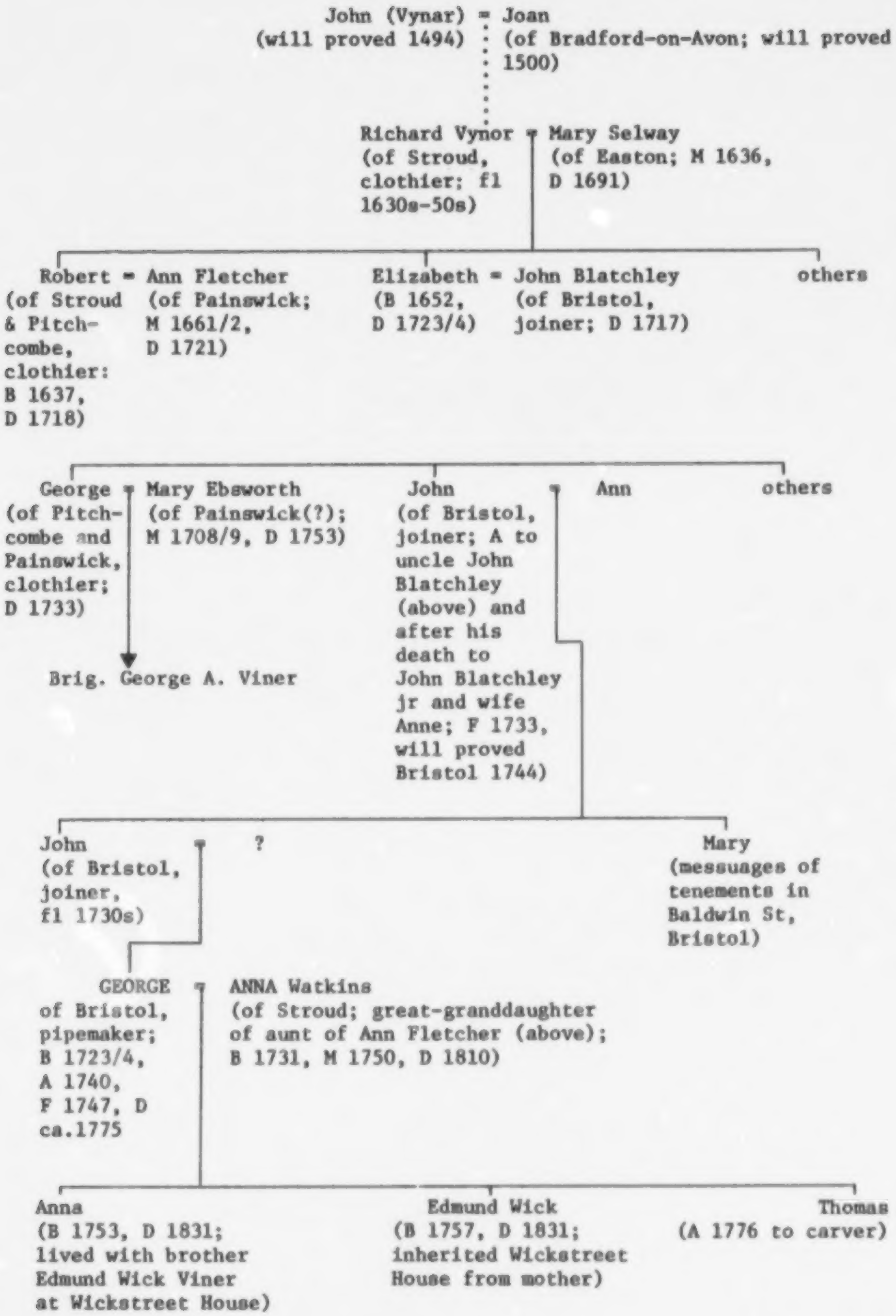
*Either Robert II or Robert III Tippet had a wife Mary by 1720

Question-marks above names denote names taken from St James parish registers and probably children of the Robert and William Tippets

TUCKER


JOHN I = CICILY/CIBIL
(F 1662,
fl 1687,
D by 1691)
(if Cicily and Cibil
are the same M by
1673, widowed bet.
1687 and 1691,
fl 1691)
JOHN II
(A 1676)
Elizabeth = John Jenkinson
(F 1689/90 by
marriage,
book binder)

VINER



John (Vynar) = Joan
(will proved 1494)
(of Bradford-on-Avon; will proved 1500)

Richard Vynor = Mary Selway
(of Stroud, clothier; fl 1630s-50s)
(of Easton; M 1636, D 1691)

Robert = Ann Fletcher
(of Stroud & Pitchcombe, clothier: B 1637, D 1718)
(of Painswick; M 1661/2, D 1721)

Elizabeth = John Blatchley
(B 1652, D 1723/4)
(of Bristol, joiner; D 1717)

others

George = Mary Ebsworth
(of Pitchcombe and Painswick, clothier; D 1733)
(of Painswick(?); M 1708/9, D 1753)

Brig. George A. Viner

John = Ann
(of Bristol, joiner; A to uncle John Blatchley (above) and after his death to John Blatchley jr and wife Anne; F 1733, will proved Bristol 1744)

others

John = ?
(of Bristol, joiner, fl 1730s)

Mary
(messuages of tenements in Baldwin St, Bristol)

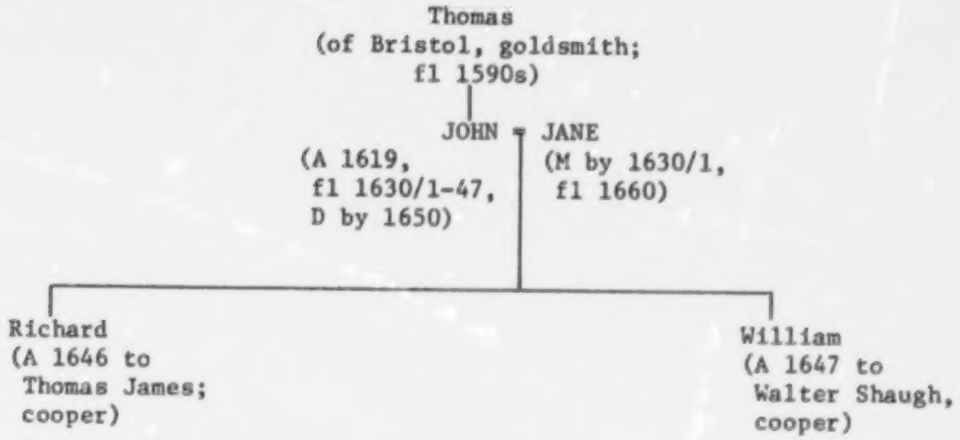
GEORGE = ANNA Watkins
of Bristol, pipemaker; B 1723/4, A 1740, F 1747, D ca.1775
(of Stroud; great-granddaughter of aunt of Ann Fletcher (above); B 1731, M 1750, D 1810)

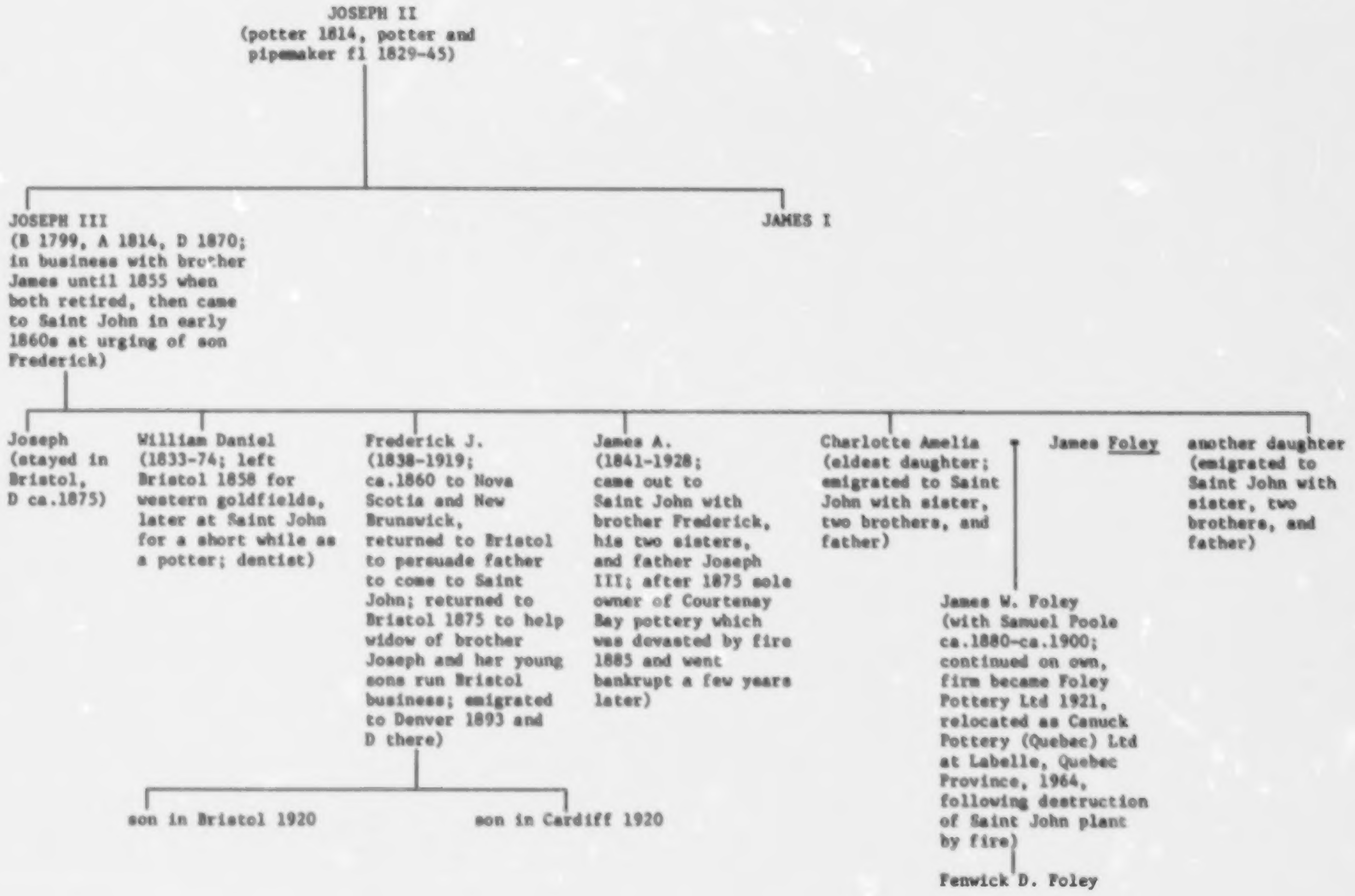
Anna
(B 1753, D 1831; lived with brother Edmund Wick Viner at Wickstreet House)

Edmund Wick
(B 1757, D 1831; inherited Wickstreet House from mother)

Thomas
(A 1776 to carver)

WALL


Thomas
(of Bristol, goldsmith;
fl 1590s)
JOHN
=
JANE
(A 1619,
fl 1630/1-47,
D by 1650)
(M by 1630/1,
fl 1660)
Richard
(A 1646 to
Thomas James;
cooper)
William
(A 1647 to
Walter Shaugh,
cooper)



WHITE

JOSEPH II
(potter 1814, potter and pipemaker fl 1829-45)

JOSEPH III
(B 1799, A 1814, D 1870; in business with brother James until 1855 when both retired, then came to Saint John in early 1860s at urging of son Frederick)

JAMES I

Joseph
(stayed in Bristol, D ca.1875)

William Daniel
(1833-74; left Bristol 1858 for western goldfields, later at Saint John for a short while as a potter; dentist)

Frederick J.
(1838-1919; ca.1860 to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, returned to Bristol to persuade father to come to Saint John; returned to Bristol 1875 to help widow of brother Joseph and her young sons run Bristol business; emigrated to Denver 1893 and D there)

son in Bristol 1920

son in Cardiff 1920

James A.
(1841-1928; came out to Saint John with brother Frederick, his two sisters, and father Joseph III; after 1875 sole owner of Courtenay Bay pottery which was devasted by fire 1885 and went bankrupt a few years later)

Charlotte Amelia
(eldest daughter; emigrated to Saint John with sister, two brothers, and father)

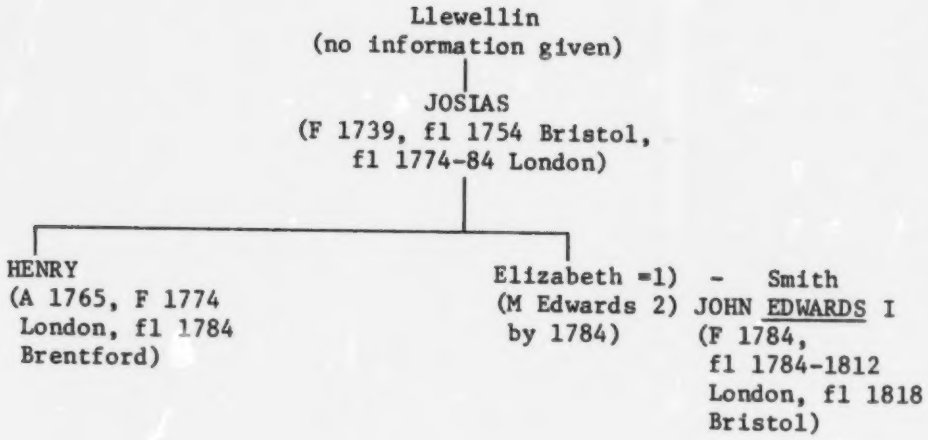
James Foley

James W. Foley
(with Samuel Poole ca.1880-ca.1900; continued on own, firm became Foley Pottery Ltd 1921, relocated as Canuck Pottery (Quebec) Ltd at Labelle, Quebec Province, 1964, following destruction of Saint John plant by fire)

Fenwick D. Foley

another daughter
(emigrated to Saint John with sister, two brothers, and father)

WICKHAM



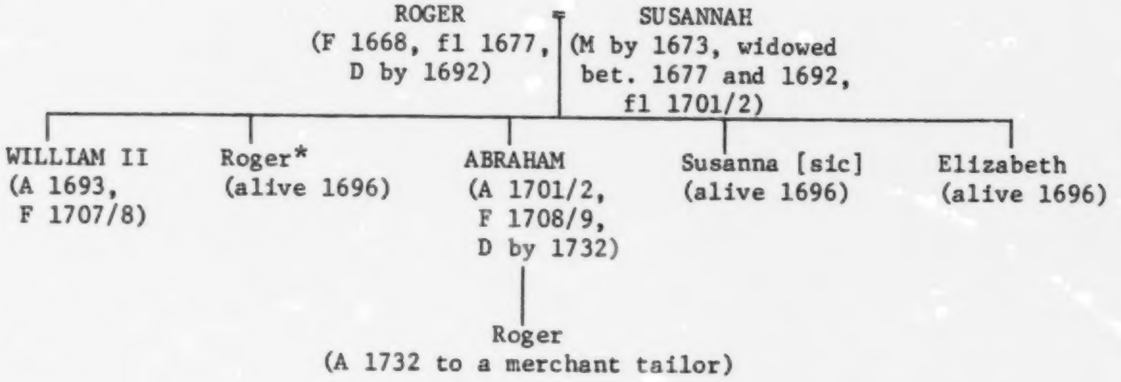
Llewellin
(no information given)

JOSIAS
(F 1739, fl 1754 Bristol,
fl 1774-84 London)

HENRY
(A 1765, F 1774
London, fl 1784
Brentford)

Elizabeth =1) - Smith
(M Edwards 2) JOHN EDWARDS I
by 1784) (F 1784,
fl 1784-1812
London, fl 1818
Bristol)

WILLIAMS


ROGER
(F 1668, fl 1677,
D by 1692)
=
SUSANNAH
(M by 1673, widowed
bet. 1677 and 1692,
fl 1701/2)
WILLIAM II
(A 1693,
F 1707/8)
Roger*
(alive 1696)
ABRAHAM
(A 1701/2,
F 1708/9,
D by 1732)
Susanna [sic]
(alive 1696)
Elizabeth
(alive 1696)
Roger
(A 1732 to a merchant tailor)

---

*Son Roger noted A 1692 to a pewterer and presum. the same as the Roger A 1692/3 to a weaver and turned over 1695 to another weaver should be the Roger noted with widowed mother in 1696 list of Bristol inhabitants (Ralph and Williams (eds) 1968: 215; see also WILLIAMS, Susannah), though from other entries in 1696 list of inhabitants it appears apprentices were noted with their master not their parents. Possibly the twice-apprenticed, once-transferred Roger had given up his apprenticeship by 1696 and returned home.

JAMES ABBOTT (fl 1676/7-1715)

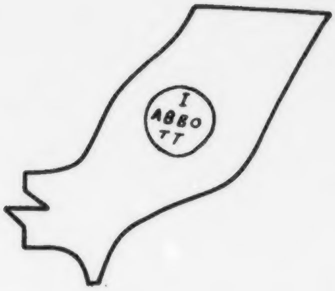
Marks mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Oswald 1968; 6/64

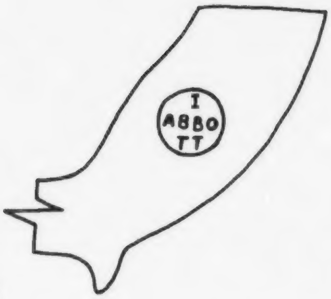
fig b: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig c: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

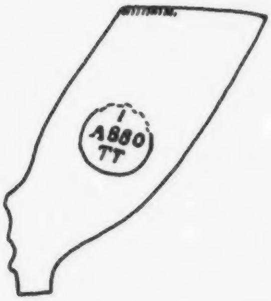
Note: All pipe drawings are at a scale of 1:1 unless otherwise noted.



a



b



c

EDWARD BATTLE (fl 1660-69)

No pipes definitely attributable to Edward Battle are known, but in view of the frequency with which EB-marked pipes are found in mid-C17 sites in eastern North America and the likelihood that some at least should be Battle's products (some are certainly Dutch) the five illustrations here indicate the variety of EB-marked material found by this writer while examining museum material in SW England and South Wales. Fig _a_ has a bowl of Bristol form and is perhaps the most likely of the five to be a Battle product, but figs _b_ and _c_ are both from Bristol collections and are almost certainly local finds. Fig _d_ is of a form which could certainly have been used by Battle, but as it is a Marlborough find and there is an Ed Beasten working there at least ca.1700 (Atkinson 1965c: 92, 91 fig 2, 78, rev ed 1969b) it is perhaps more probable this product is his, though Beasten pipes are known at present only from marked stems and the bowl illustrated here is certainly ca.1650 rather than ca.1700. Fig _e_ is from Warwick County Museum and is presumably much more likely to be a product of Edward Biggs of Henley-in-Arden fl 1653 (Oswald 1960a: 57) than a product of Battle. Marks in figs _a_ and _e_ raised from a depressed background; marks in figs _b-d_ impressed.

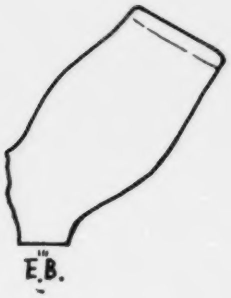
fig _a_: Abergavenny; 7/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

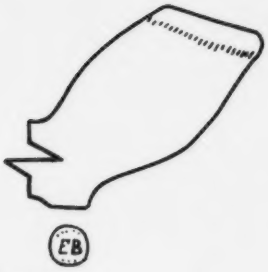
fig _c_: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig _d_: Macdonald 1941; bore diameter unknown

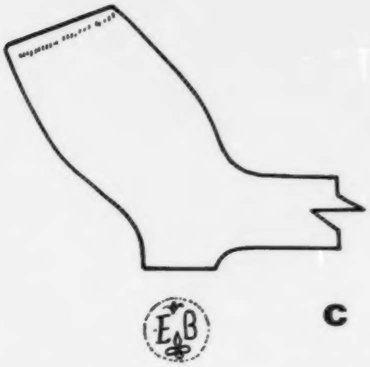
fig _e_: Warwick; 7/64



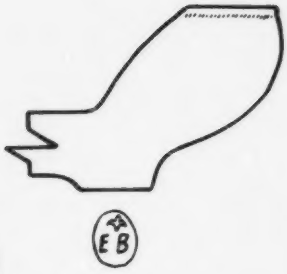
a



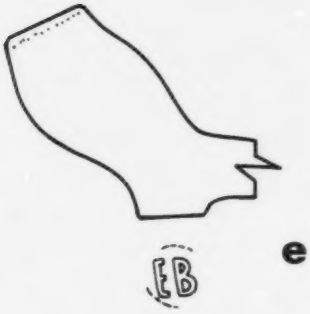
b



c



d



e

RICHARD BERRYMAN (fl 1619-52)

Notice differences in the symbol between the letters. In some examples there is no doubt as to its being a daggar above a heart; in the clearest impressions (e.g. figs a and c here - the latter a particularly fine specimen, left in outline in this drawing so as to show the detail on the daggar handle) the tapering blade and the pommels on the handle and cross-pieces are clearly visible. In other cases the object has a spoon-shaped ending with or without the heart below. Neither of two stories, one that the symbol represents Berryman being stabbed to the heart by his name being removed from the list of Bristol Build members (so label at Wills's Museum), the other that it is a shovel representing a rebus on the name Berryman - "bury man" - (so Chalkley 1956: 4), seems probable; Berryman (albeit with his first name left blank) is listed among the guild founder-members (see Appendix VI) in 1652, and the spoon-shaped addition hardly makes the object into a practical shovel. Some examples have a stroke-burnished finish. Marks impressed.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig b: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig c: National Museum of Wales, Cardiff; 9/64

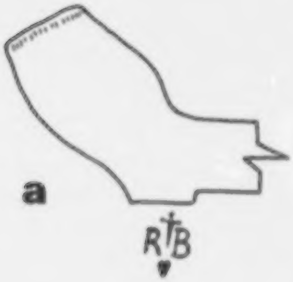
fig d: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

fig e: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64

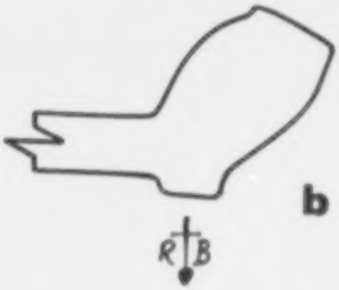
fig f: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

fig g: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

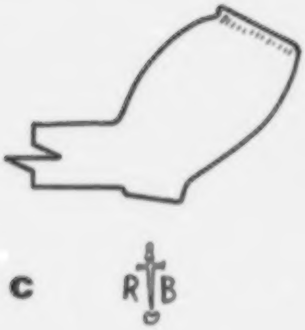
fig h: Bristol City Museum; 7/64



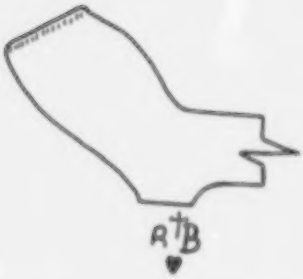
a



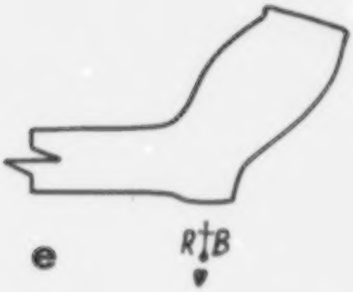
b



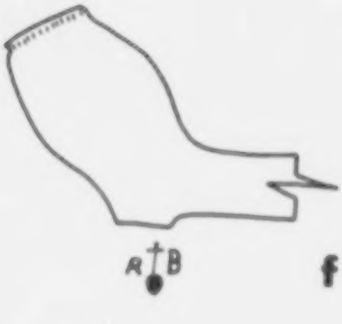
c



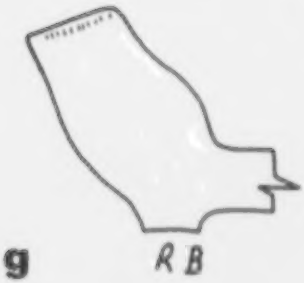
d



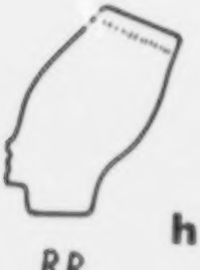
e



f



g



h

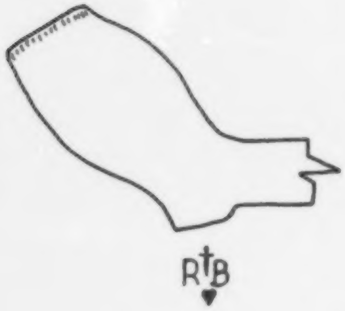
RICHARD BERRYMAN (fl 1619-52)

(continued)

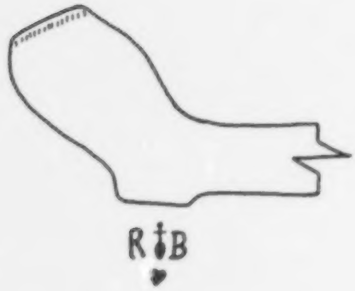
fig _i_: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

fig _j_: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig _k_: Bristol City Museum; 8/64



i



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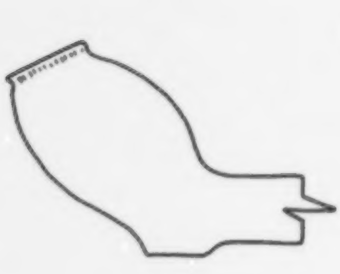
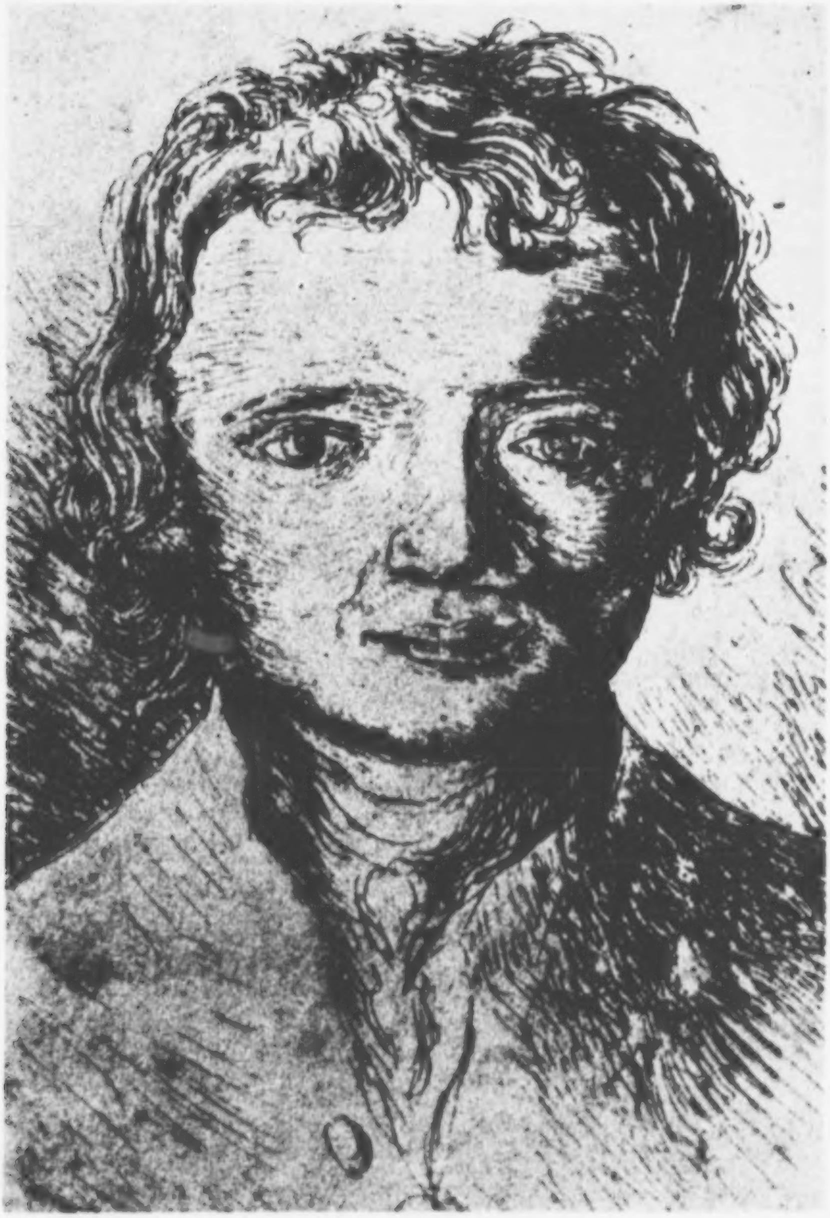
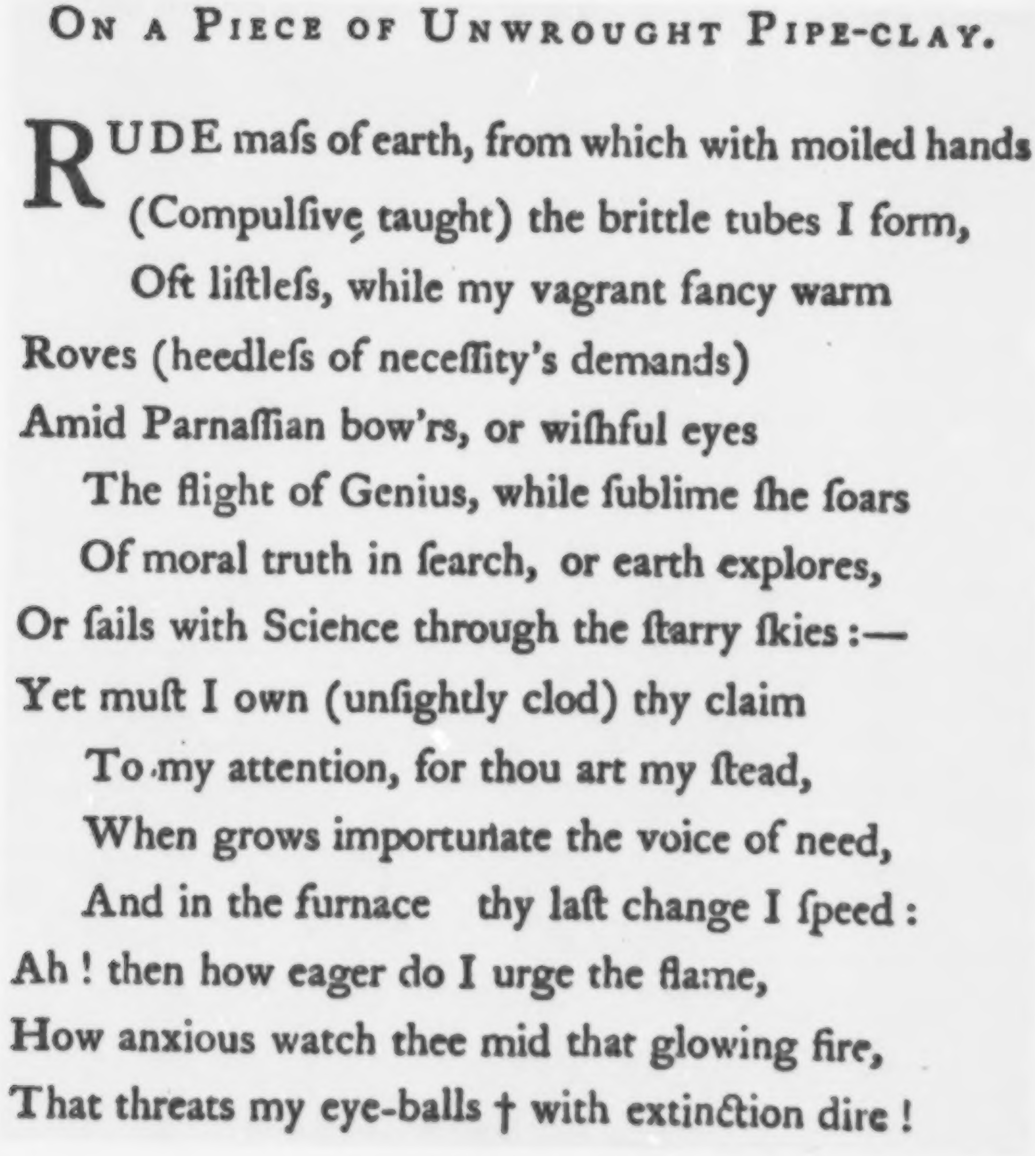


k



JOHN FREDERICK BRYANT III



ON A PIECE OF UNWROUGHT PIPE-CLAY.

RUDE maſs of earth, from which with moiled hands
(Compulſive taught) the brittle tubes I form,
Oft liſtleſs, while my vagrant fancy warm
Roves (heedleſs of neceſſity's demands)
Amid Parnaſſian bow'rs, or wiſhful eyes
The flight of Genius, while ſublime ſhe ſoars
Of moral truth in ſearch, or earth explores,
Or ſails with Science through the ſtarry ſkies :—
Yet muſt I own (unſightly clod) thy claim
To my attention, for thou art my ſtead,
When grows importunate the voice of need,
And in the furnace thy laſt change I ſpeed :
Ah ! then how eager do I urge the flame,
How anxious watch thee mid that glowing fire,
That threats my eye-balls † with extinction dire !

JOHN FREDERICK BRYANT III

"On A Piece of Unwrought Pipe-Clay"

CHARLES CHICK (fl 1697-1707, poss. fl 1722)

Mark mould-imparted, raised.

fig _a_: Oswald 1968; 6/64

a

GEORGE EBBERY (fl 1721-81)

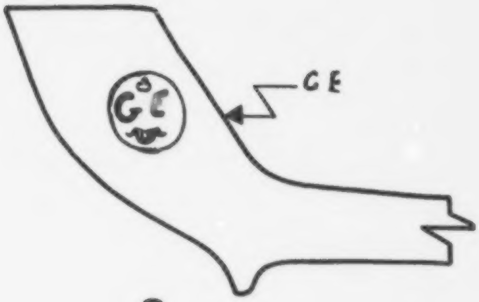
Cartouches mould-imparted and raised; letters on bowl facing smoker impressed; stem marking raised from a depressed background and probably impressed with a rocker stamp. Note that fig *a* has its cartouche on the left side of the bowl as the pipe is held by the smoker - this is very rare, the right side being almost invariably the side used.

fig *a*: Oswald *in litt*. 28 May 1969; bore diameter unknown

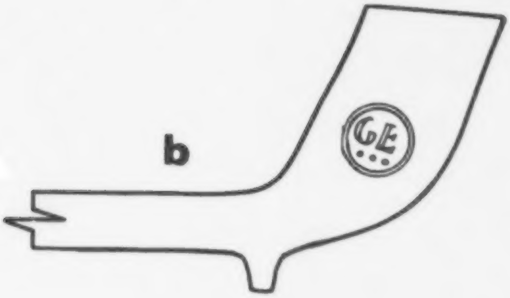
fig *b*: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig *c*: Bristol City Museum; 4/64

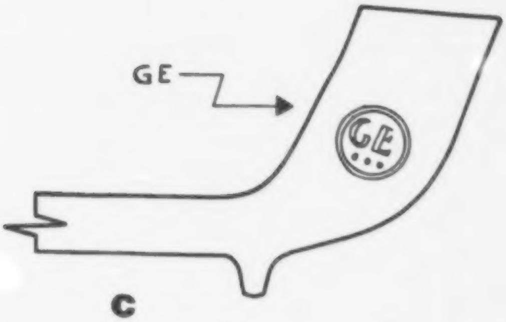
fig *d*: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



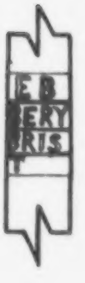
a



b



c



d

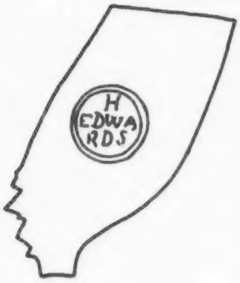
HENRY EDWARDS (fl 1699-1727)

The combination of marks in fig c presumably indicate a partnership between Edward Reed (or less likely Edward Randall jr) and Henry Edwards - a variety of similar double marks are known from Bristol at this period (see Vol I pp1012-14). The cartouche mark illustrated in fig c is also known on pipes of various varieties of type 9 bowl shape without the accompanying impressed ER; the bowls with this cartouche from Port Royal are invariably illustrated with the surname running in the fashion shown in fig c, not with it running "upside-down" as in fig b. In fig c the cartouche is mould-imparted and raised, and the letters facing the smoker impressed; in figs a and b the marks are mould-imparted and raised.

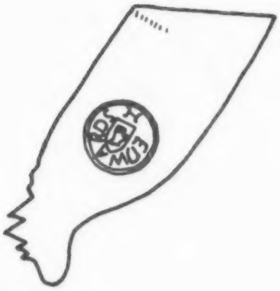
fig a: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

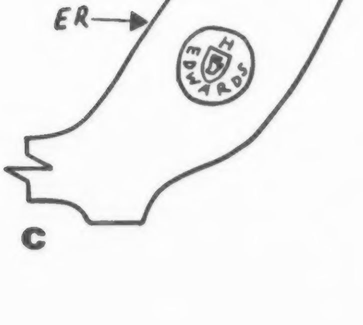
fig c: Oswald 1968; 5/64



a



b


ER
H
EDWARDS

c

PHILIP EDWARDS I (fl 1649/50-68/9) and
PHILIP EDWARDS II (fl 1680/1-96)

Figs a-h may be regarded as products of Philip Edwards I; depending on how much longer he continued working after 1668/9 (he is known to have been dead by 1683) he could also have produced some or all of figs i-m, though some, particularly fig m, may be products of his son Philip II. Typologically figs g and h are appreciably earlier than either 1680/1, the freedom date of Philip II, or 1683, the freedom date of Francis Edwards, Philip II's younger brother, and can be attributed to Edward I as he is the only Edwards pipemaker working in the mid-C17. Marks impressed.

fig a: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig b: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig c: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64

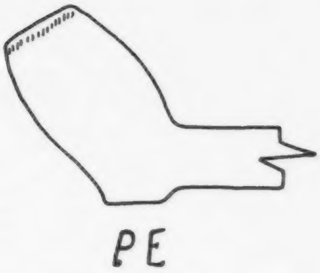
fig d: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig e: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

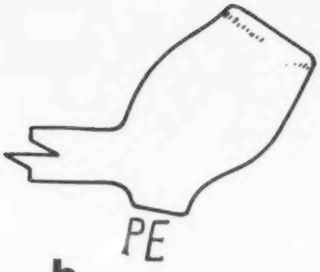
fig f: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig g: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64

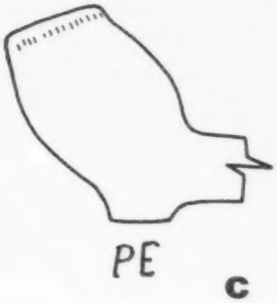
1421



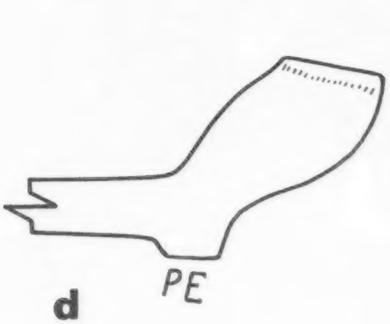
a



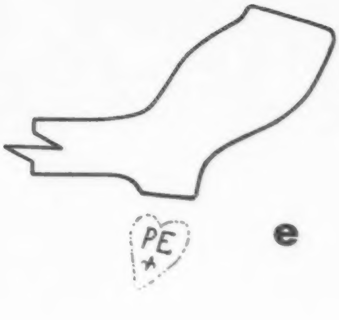
b



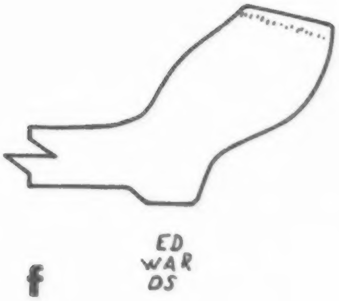
c



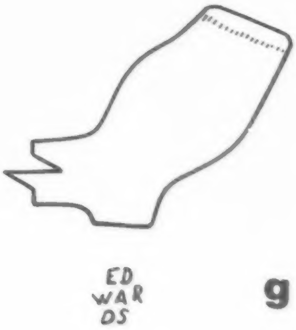
d



e



f



g

PHILIP EDWARDS I (fl 1649/50-68/9) and
PHILIP EDWARDS II (fl 1680/1-96)

(continued)

fig *h*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

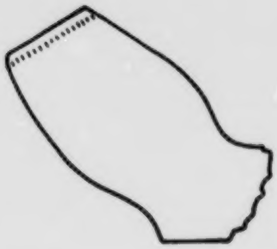
fig *i*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig *j*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

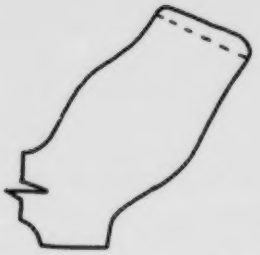
fig *k*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig *l*: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

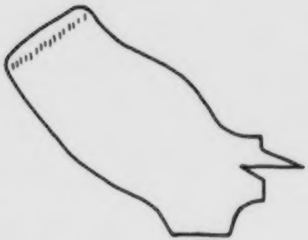
fig *m*: Bristol City Museum; 8/64



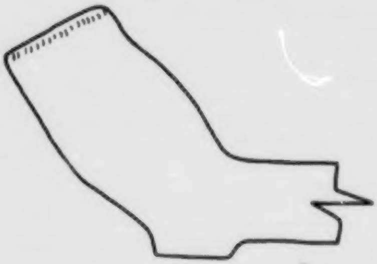
h



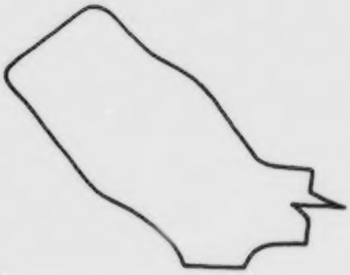
i



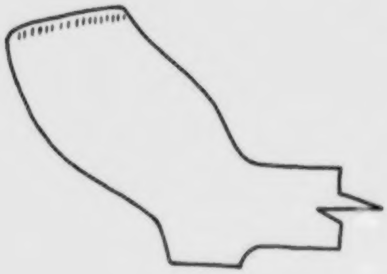
j



k



l



m

---- EDWARDS

Although the fragmentary nature of this bowl and its less than accurate drawing in the Port Royal report vol I make it difficult to date this specimen, what can be deduced from the general form of the pipe and from its maker's mark suggests it is Bristol made and dates to the later C18. The lack of a first name or initial either through its not being part of the mark or because the cartouche here has had its top broken off precludes positive identification, but possible makers are:

Jonas Edwards II (fl 1747-84, still in Bristol 1754 but in London by 1774);

John Edwards I (fl 1747 - brother of Jonas II);

Joseph Edwards I (fl 1747-92 - brother of Jonas I and John);

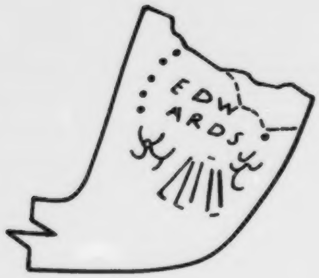
Joseph Edwards II (fl 1774-1823 - son of Joseph I);

John Edwards II (fl 1784-1812, but working apparently throughout this period in London - not known to be related to the preceding four).

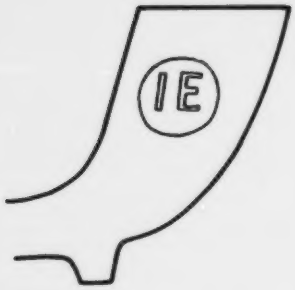
The marks are mould-imparted and raised.

fig _a_: Oswald 1968; 5/64 (scale apparently somewhat larger than 1:1)

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; bore diameter unknown



a



b

ISAAC EVANS (fl 1698-1700/1)

On the basis of bowl forms Isaac Evans must have been active into the earlier C18 and beyond his last recorded date of 1700/1. The double markings shown in figs _c_ and _e_ indicate that Evans must at one time, perhaps early in his career, have been in some sort of partnership with Robert Tippet II; examples are also known of pipes with the anchor and shield Evans cartouche having ER impressed facing the smoker, suggesting a similar association with Edward Reed (or less likely, Edward Randall jr). Bowls are also known with EVA/NS in the cartouche but with no star noted, with and without the RT facing the smoker. Cartouches are mould-imparted and raised, marks facing smoker in figs _c_ and _e_ are impressed.

fig _a_: Bristol City Museum; bore diameter unknown

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum, bore diameter unknown

fig _c_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

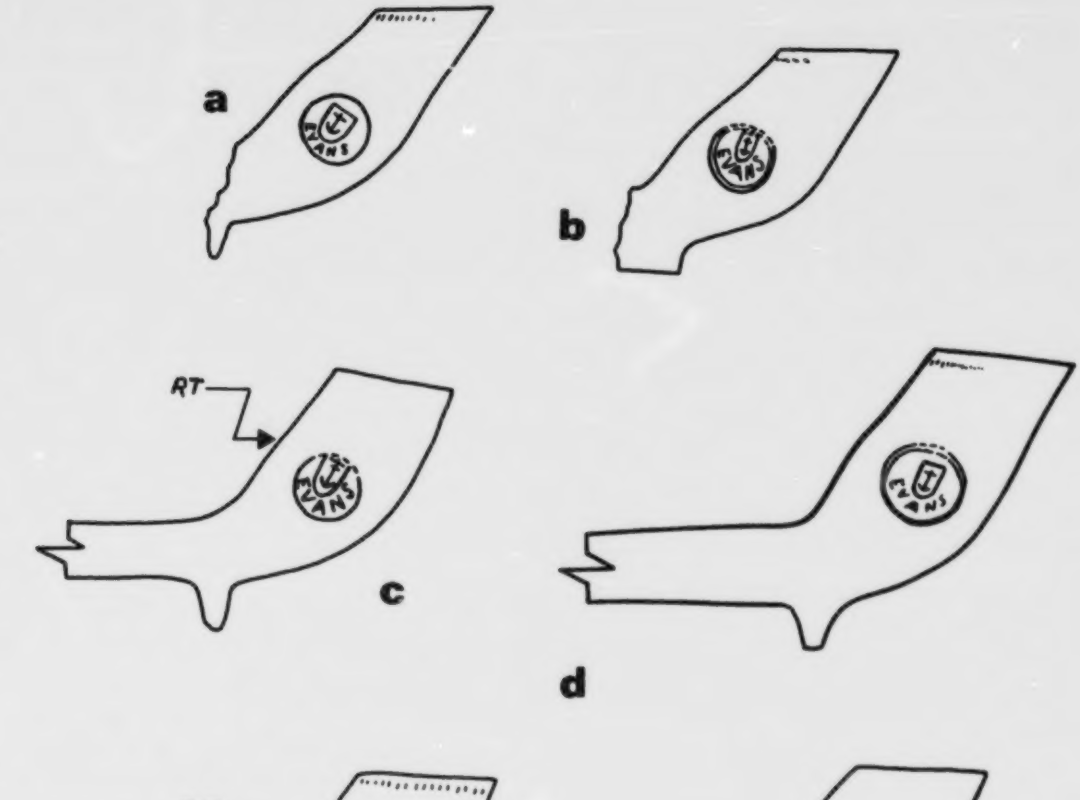
fig _d_: Cheltenham; 6/64

fig _e_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig _f_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig _g_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig _h_: Oswald 1968; 6/64


a
EVANS
b
EVANS
RT
EVANS
c
EVANS
d
RT
EVANS
e
EVANS
f
EVANS
g
ER
EVANS
h

LLEWELLIN EVANS (fl 1661-86)

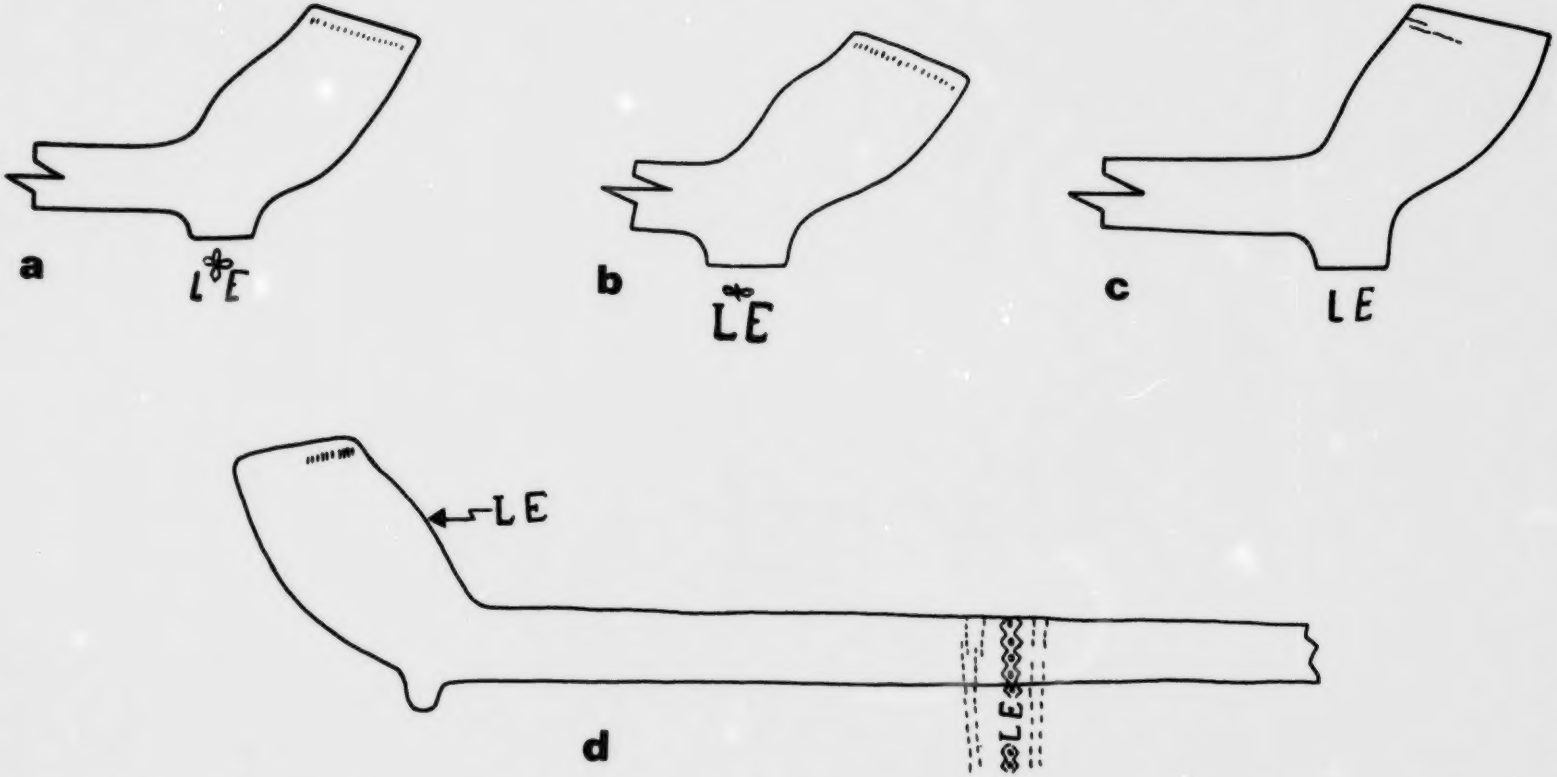
Probably a brother of one of the William Evanses (qq.v.); figs _d_ and _e_ here are of a characteristic shape apparently confined to Llewellin Evans and one of the William Evanses (see their fig _b_). All marks impressed.

fig _a_: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

fig _c_: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig _d_: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64


a
LE
b
LE
c
LE
LE
d
LE

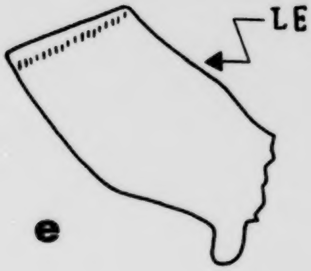
LLEWELLIN EVANS (fl 1661-86)

(continued)

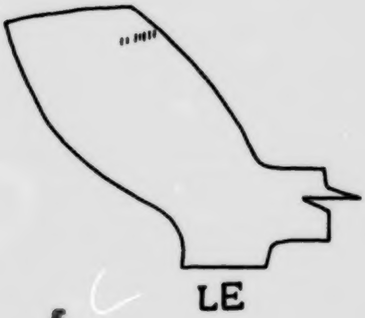
fig *e*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig *f*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

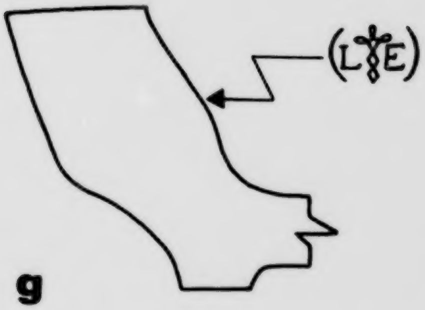
fig *g*: Oswald 1968; 7/64



e



f



g

WILLIAM EVANS I (fl 1660-82) and WILLIAM EVANS II (fl 1667-82, one or other fl 1697)

It is not possible to separate the products of the two William Evanses, but the shapes depicted in figs b and c-d seem characteristic of at least one of them and that illustrated in fig b was also used by Llewellin Evans (q.v., his figs d and e) who was probably a brother of one of the William Evanses. Both bowl-forms noted here seem restricted to these Evanses and probably date to the 1670s. All marks impressed.

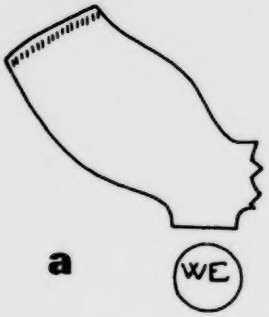
fig a: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig b: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

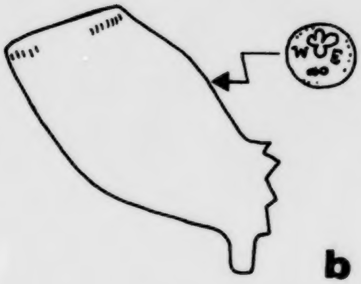
fig c: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig d: Oswald 1968; 7/64

fig e: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64



a



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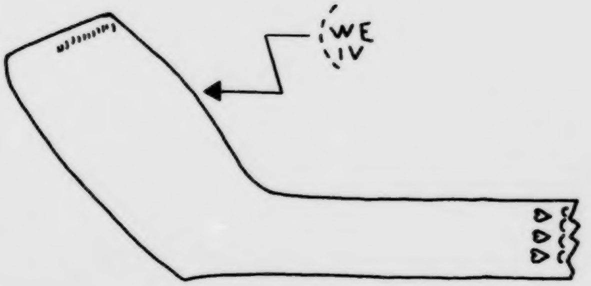
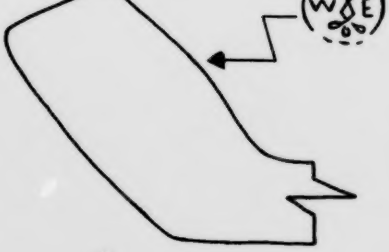
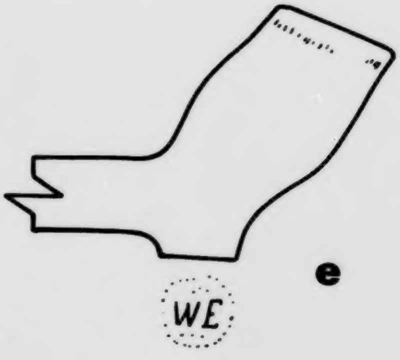


c



d



e

WILLIAM EVANS I (fl 1660-82) and WILLIAM EVANS II
(fl 1667-82, one or other fl 1697)

(continued)

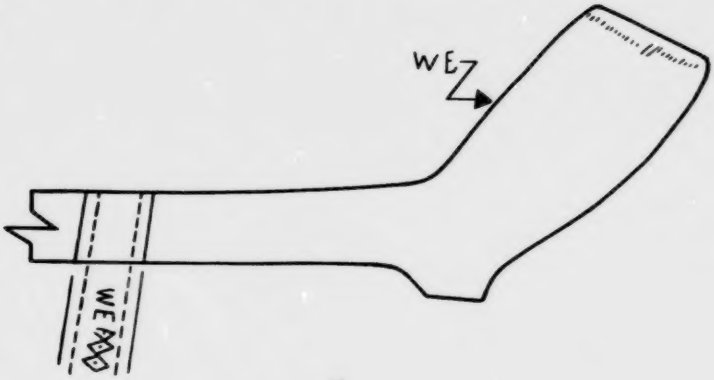
fig *f*: Pritchard Collection,
British Museum; 8/64

fig *g*: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

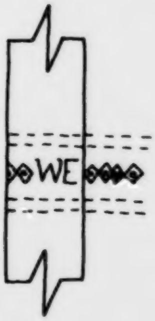
fig *h*: from description in
Omwake 1946; bore
diameter unknown

fig *i*: Alexander *in litt*. 23 October 1974; 7/64

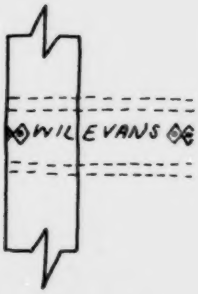
fig *j*: Alexander *in litt*. 23 October 1974; 8/64



f



g



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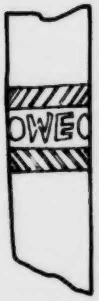
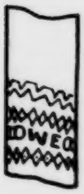


i



j

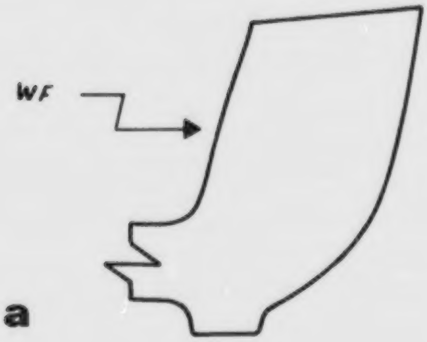
WILLIAM FOORD (fl 1733-54, in London by 1754 and poss. by 1748)

These and other bowls probably attributable to William Foord came from the area of the Bristol Bus Station site, but were not actually associated with the Robert Tippet family pipekiln there. Cartouches mould-imparted and raised; letters facing smoker impressed.

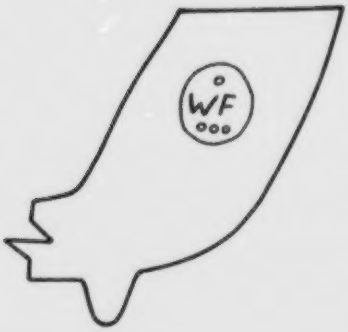
fig a: Omwake-Marochan correspondence; bore diameter not known

fig b: Omwake-Marochan correspondence; bore diameter not known

fig c: Omwake-Marochan correspondence; bore diameter not known



a



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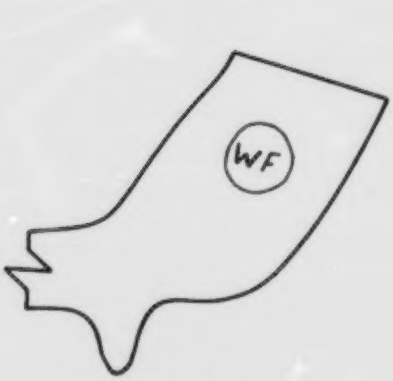


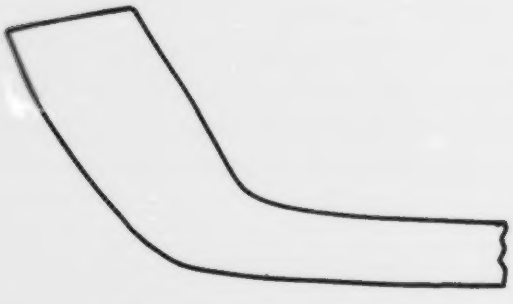
c

JAMES FOX (fl 1651-69, poss. fl 1696)

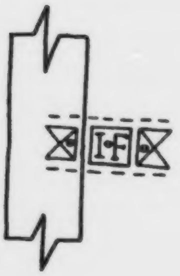
No definite examples of Fox pipes or of this mark known from any of the Bristol collections but identification of this mark with John Fox seems probable (see vol I pp908-9). The pipe in fig a has this mark just at the break in its stem, but the mark is reproduced separately in fig b from whole examples. Mark impressed.

fig a: Atkinson in litt. 20 May 1972; bore diameter unknown

fig b: adapted from Cross 1941, Kelso 1966, and Kelso 1967; bore diameter unknown



a



b

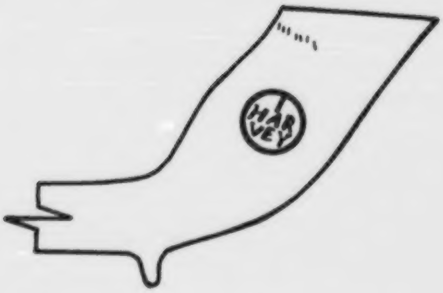
JOHN HARVEY I (fl 1705/6-39) and JOHN HARVEY II (fl 1725/6-39, by which latter date one of these makers, probably John II, was in London)

Marks mould-imparted and raised

fig _a_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig _c_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



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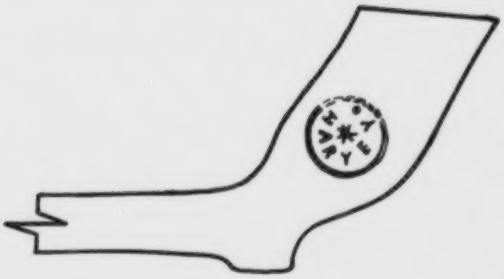
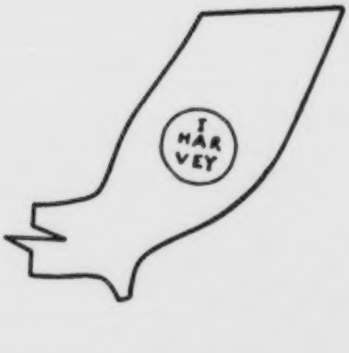


b

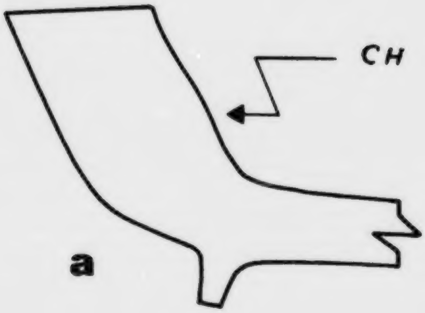


c

CHARLES HICKES (fl 1721/2-40)

Mark mould-imparted, raised.

fig a: Gloucester; 5/64

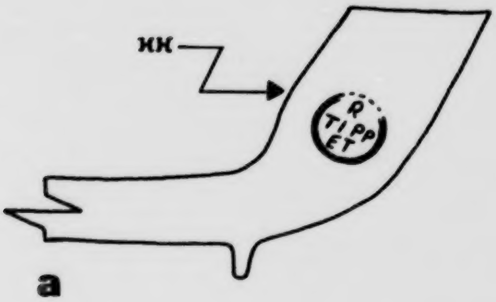

CH
a

HENRY HOAR (fl 1696-1723)

Henry Hoar was an apprentice of Robert Tippet II and the combination of marks shown in fig a suggests the two must have been in partnership at one time - there are a number of double markings on Bristol pipes of this period, suggesting sub-contracting or some similar arrangement among independent makers. An example of a heeled type 9 pipe with a Robert Tippet cartouche comprising that name "upside-down" round the circle as in Robert Tippet fig p but with a shield in the centre probably like that on Henry Edwards fig b (cf Robert Tippet fig h), and the letters HH facing the smoker is also known. Mark in fig b impressed; letters facing smoker in fig a impressed and the cartouche mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



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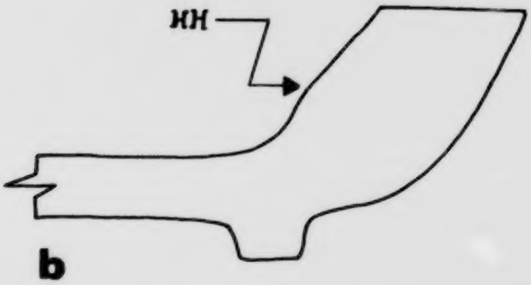


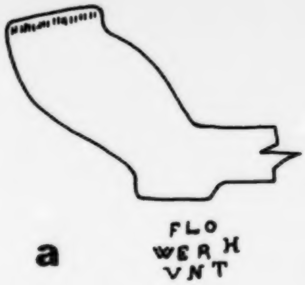
b

FLOWER HUNT (fl 1651-70)

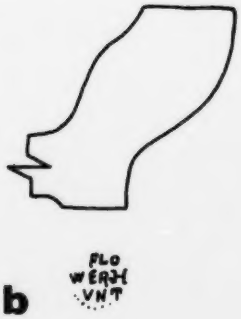
Flower Hunt pipes, like those of John Hunt (q.v.), are generally of high quality and are stroke-burnished. Marks impressed.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 6/64


FLO
WER H
VNT

a


FLO
WER H
VNT

b

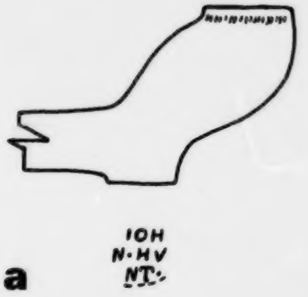
JOHN HUNT I (fl 1651-53)

John Hunt I pipes, like the very similar pipes of Flower Hunt (q.v.) are generally excellently made, with a stroke-burnished finish. Marks impressed.

fig _a_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 9/64

fig _c_: Abergavenny; 7/64



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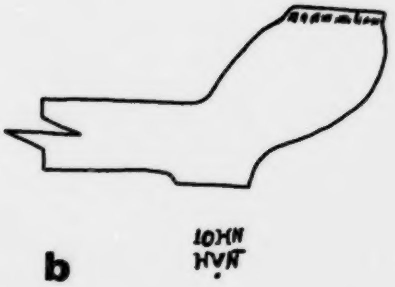
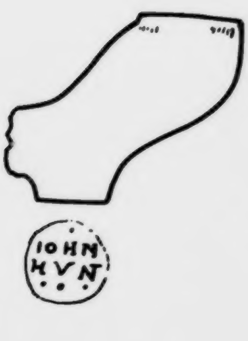


b



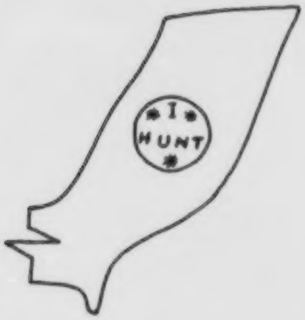
c

JOHN HUNT II (fl 1698) and JOHN HUNT III (fl 1694 - one of them fl 1716/7)

Marks mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Oswald 1968; 5/64

fig b: Oswald 1968; 7/64



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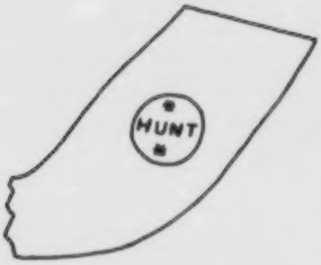


b

JAMES JENKINS (fl 1707-39) or JOHN JENKINS (fl 1739)

The use of only an initial for the first name prevents a definite attribution for these pipes, but typologically they are more likely to belong to James Jenkins than to his son John (Joseph Jenkins fl 1768-84 is too late). Cartouches are mould-imparted and raised; the mark facing the smoker in fig d is impressed.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; bore diameter unknown

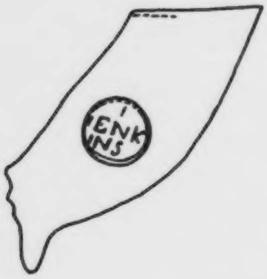
fig b: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig c: Cheltenham; 5/64

fig d: Fry's Museum, Keynsham; 6/64

fig e: Hermessen 1926; bore diameter unknown

Scale of fig e unknown, but probably ca.2:3



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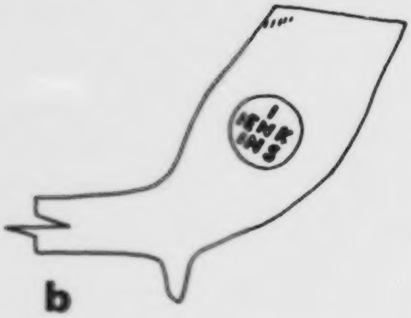
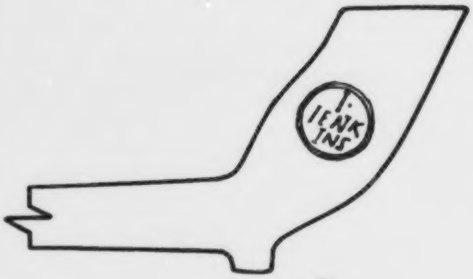
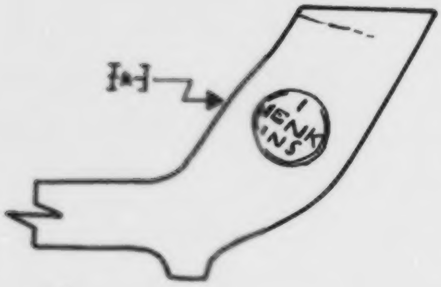


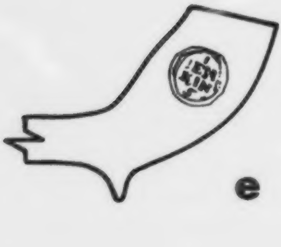
b



c



d



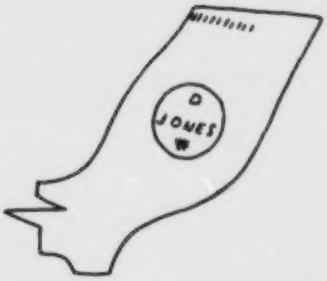
e

DEVEREAUX JONES I (fl 1691-1713) and
DEVEREAUX JONES II (fl 1727-39)

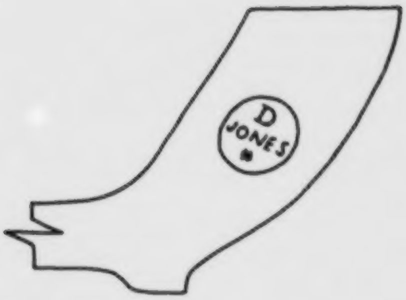
Typologically fig a is likely to be a product of the elder Devereaux Jones; fig b might typologically belong to either. A heelless bowl with the same mark as here is also known. A variant of the cartouche with dots on either side of the D and a more elaborate, floral-like motif in place of the star is recorded on a bowl more probably produced by Devereaux jr. Marks mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Oswald 1968; 5/64

fig b: Oswald 1968; 5/64



a



b

EDWARD LEWIS I (fl 1631-40/1), ELIZABETH LEWIS (fl 1652), and EDWARD LEWIS II (fl 1678/9, fl 1722)

Typologically figs a-m fit the 1630s-1650s covered by Edward Lewis I and Elizabeth (either his mother Elizabeth, widow of Samuel I, or more likely his widow Elizabeth), but unless Elizabeth continued pipemaking much longer than we have evidence for, figs n and o are probably products of Edward Lewis II, who was a grandson of Edward and Elizabeth. Fig p is undoubtedly a product of Edward Lewis II. Marks impressed, with the exception of fig p which is mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig b: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 5/64

fig c: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

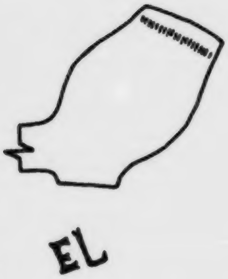
fig d: Worcester; 8/64

fig e: Stroud; 7/64

fig f: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig g: Wills's Museum, Bristol 8/64

fig h: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



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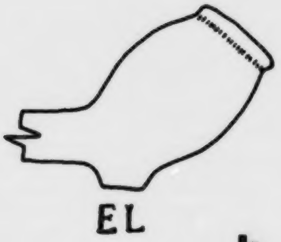
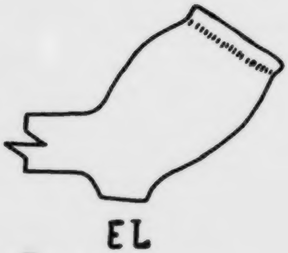
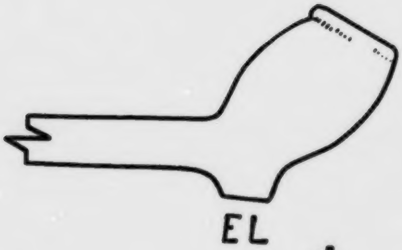


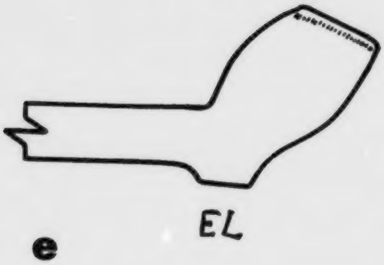
b



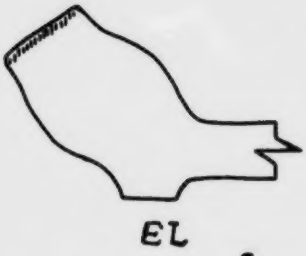
c



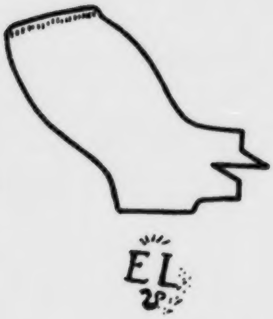
d



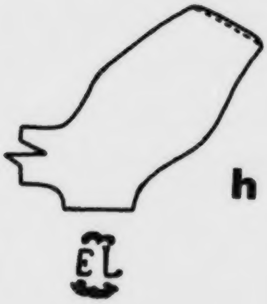
e



f



g



h

EDWARD LEWIS I (fl 1631-40/1), ELIZABETH LEWIS (fl 1652), and EDWARD LEWIS II (fl 1678/9, fl 1722)

(continued)

fig i: Abergavenny; 7/64

fig j: Abergavenny; 7/64

fig k: Pritchard Collection
British Museum; 7/64

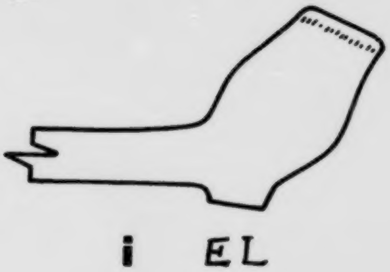
fig l: Wills's Museum,
Bristol; 7/64

fig m: Blaise Castle Folk Museum,
Bristol; 7/64

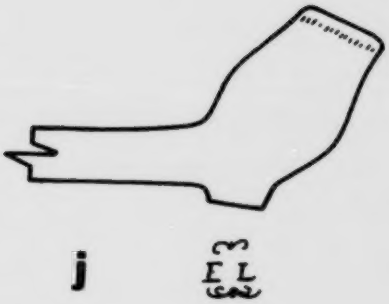
fig n: Blaise Castle Folk Museum,
Bristol; 7/64

fig o: Pritchard Collection
British Museum; 8/64

fig p: Bristol City Museum; bore
diameter unknown



i



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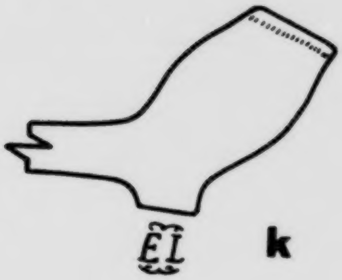

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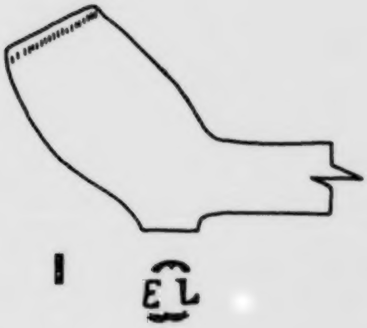
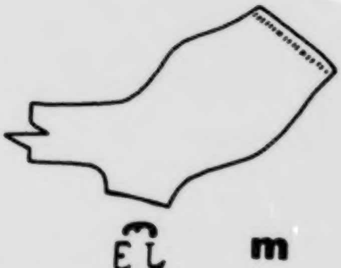
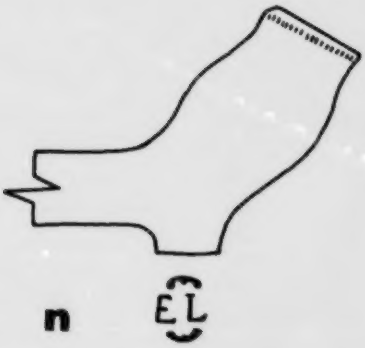


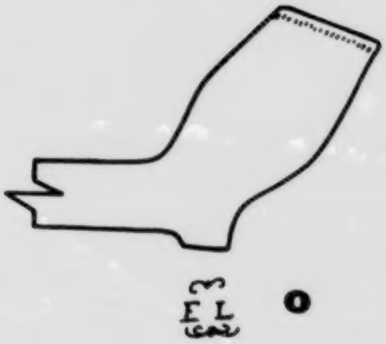
l



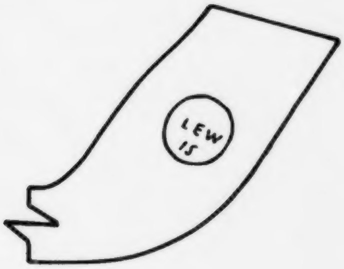
m



n



o



a

---- LEWIS

The lack of first name or initial here makes positive identification of this pipe impossible, and the large number of Lewis pipe makers in Bristol makes the giving even of possible manufacturers difficult. On the basis of bowl form, however, the maker must have been active at the end of the C17 or in the earlier C18. The following Bristol Lewises are the most likely makers:

John Lewis I (fl 1669-90);

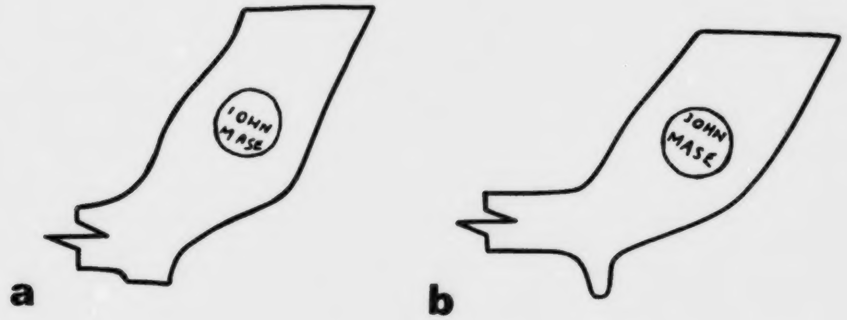
Edward Lewis II (fl 1678/9-1722);

Francis Lewis (fl 1691-1722) - son of John I;

Susannah Lewis (fl 1696-1707) - widow of John I and mother of Francis.

Mark is mould-imparted and raised. For a very similar bowl definitely attributable to Edward Lewis II see fig p under the Edward Lewis I/ Elizabeth Lewis/Edward Lewis II entry above.

fig a: Oswald 1968; 6/64



JOHN MACEY I (fl 1700-26) and JOHN MACEY II
(fl 1723 - one of them fl 1729)

Fig a is typologically probably a product of John Macey I; fig b could belong to either John I or his son John II. Marks mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Oswald 1968; 5/64

fig b: Cheltenham; bore diameter unknown

THOMAS MONKES (fl 1656-69/70)

Figs c-e are characteristic of Bristol pipes of the 1660s-1670; figs a and b suggest Monkes may have been working by the early 1650s while figs f and g if in fact Monkes's products suggest he was still working well towards the end of the C17 (no freedom date or date of death is known for Monkes). Figs f and g, however, may be the products of the T. Morgan (q.v.) whose pipe is illustrated under Thomas Morgan, though there are some reservations about equating that maker with that product. Marks impressed except for fig f, which is mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 6/64

fig b: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

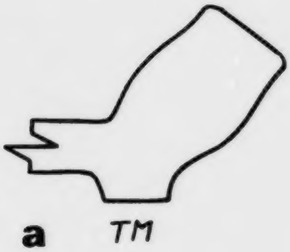
fig c: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig d: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

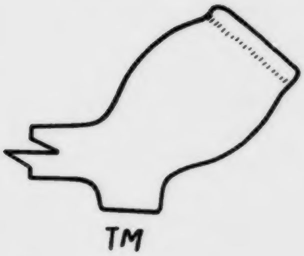
fig e: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig f: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig g: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 5/64



a



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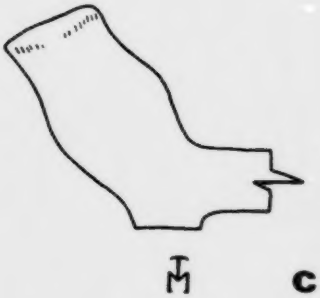

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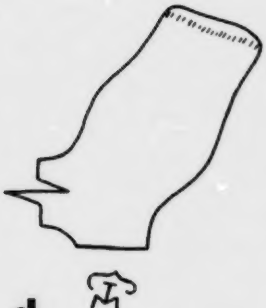

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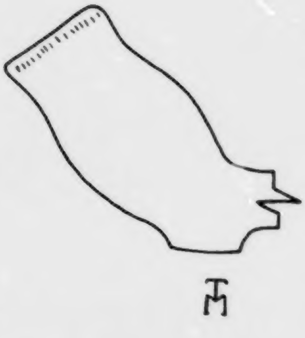
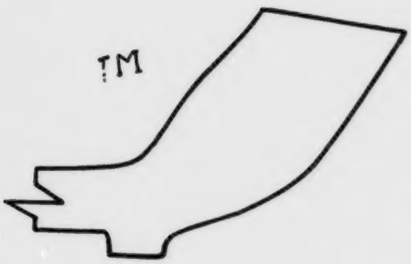
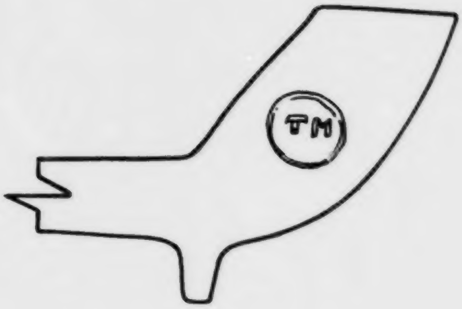


e



f



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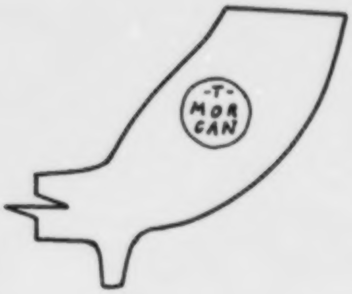
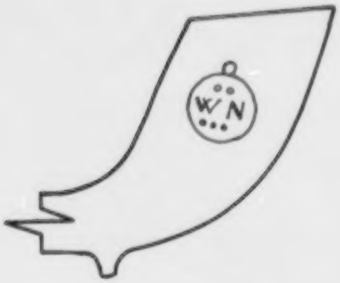


a

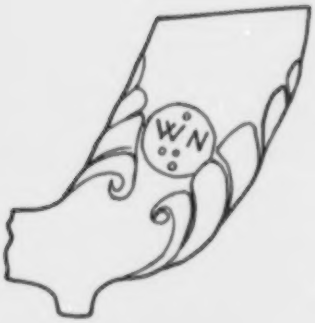
THOMAS MORGAN (A 1726/7, alive 1729, not known
to have ever become free)

The attribution of this pipe to this Thomas Morgan must be regarded as doubtful, for there appears to be no evidence that he finished his apprenticeship or was ever in business. There are, however, no other Morgan Bristol pipemakers with the initial T, the form of mark is typically Bristol, and the shape illustrated is also typical of Bristol and typologically of the earlier C18. Mark mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 5/64



a



b

WILLIAM NICHOLAS (fl 1730-75)

Marks mould-imparted and raised; decoration on fig b also mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 4/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 4/64

RICHARD NUNNEY (fl 1652-96)

Marks impressed.

fig a: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

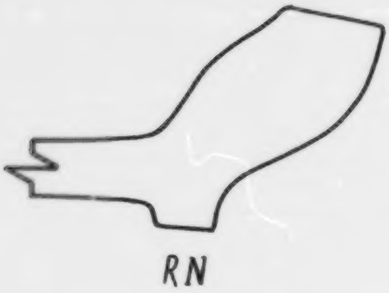
fig b: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig c: Stroud; 7/64

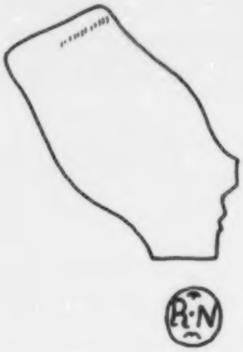
fig d: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64

fig e: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64

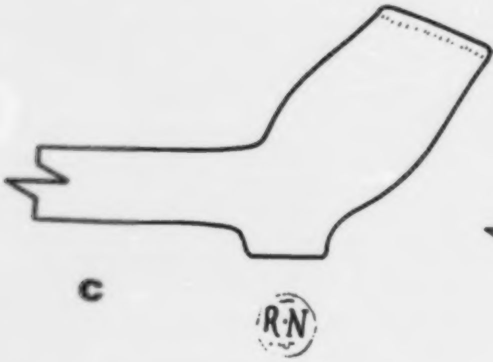
fig f: Birmingham; 8/64



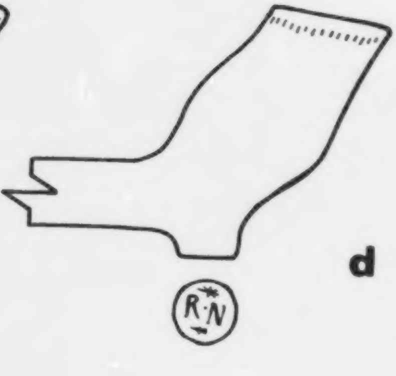
a



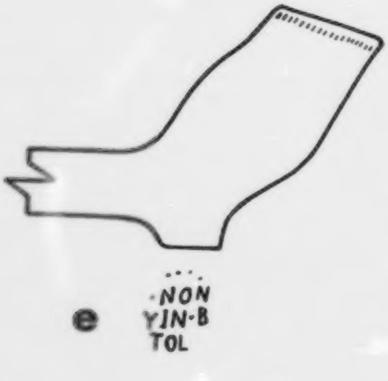
b



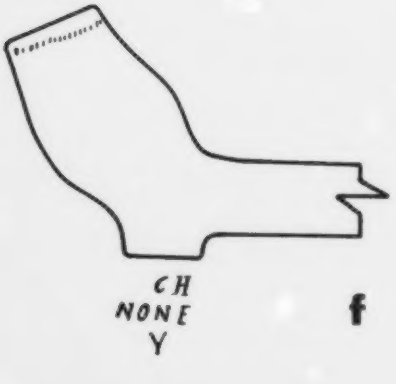
c



d


·NON
YIN·B
TOL

e



f

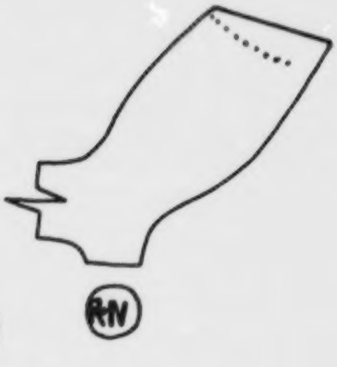
RICHARD NUNNEY (fl 1652-96)

(continued)

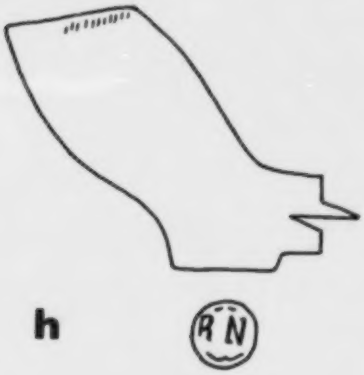
fig g: Bristol City Museum; 8/64

fig h: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

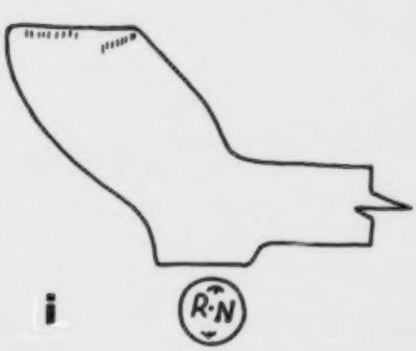
fig i: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64



g



h



i

JOHN OKELY I (fl 1732-39)

All the illustrated examples probably come from the unpublished examination of a kiln at the Water St-Hollister St site (now under the Bond St-George Whitefield Ct complex) attributed to Okely. The kiln site is in St James parish, where Okely is recorded in the 1734 election, but by the 1739 election Okely had moved to St Michael parish, which would suggest the bowls illustrated can be closely dated to the 1730s. Typologically they are too early to be products of John Okely II (fl 1768-98). Figs b and c appear to be kiln wasters - their shapes are somewhat distorted. Cartouches in figs c-e are mould-imparted and raised; the marks facing the smoker in figs a, b, and e are impressed. Examples identical to fig d are known but with the IO surmounted by a star impressed facing the smoker.

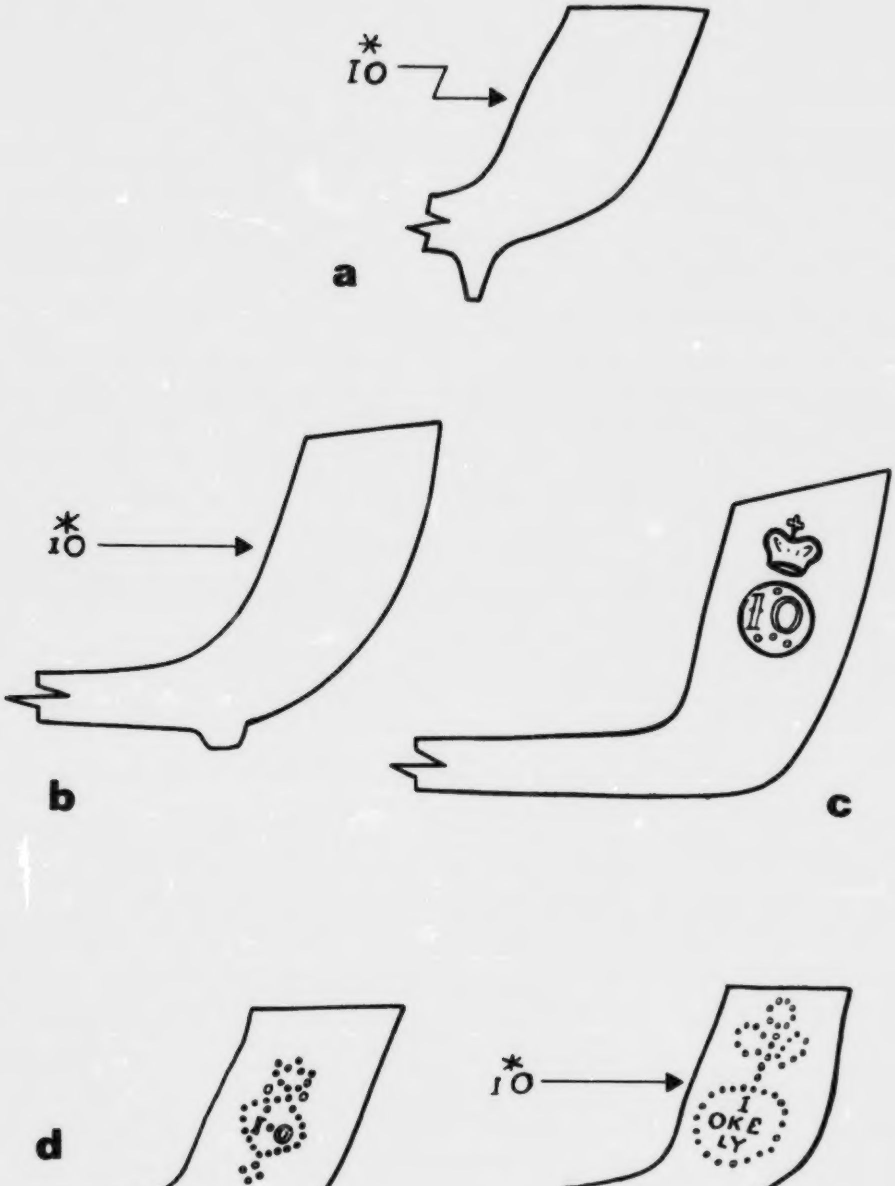
fig a: Bristol City Museum; 4/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig c: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig d: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig e: Bristol City Museum; 5/64


*
IO
a
*
IO
b
IO
c
IO
d
*
IO
I
OKE
LY
e

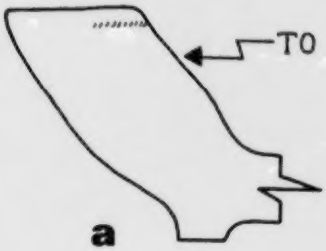
THOMAS OWEN I (fl 1696-98), THOMAS OWEN II (fl 1725-39), and THOMAS OWEN III (fl 1739)

Typologically, fig _a_ is likely to be a product of the earliest Thomas; figs _b-e_ could have been produced by any of the three depending on when Thomas I died (he is known to have been dead by 1725). Assuming fig _a_ is a product of Thomas I, however, it is possible Thomas II is represented by figs _b-e_ rather than Thomas III, for Thomas II was a son of Thomas I and presumably inherited the family mark. A heelless bowl with the same mark is also known. Mark impressed.

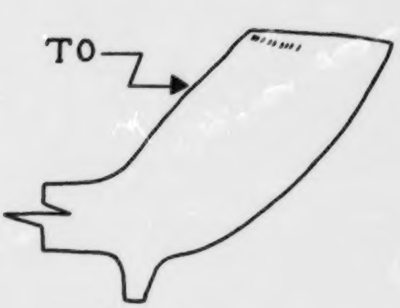
fig _a_: Blaise Castle Folk Museum,
Bristol; 7/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64 fig _c_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

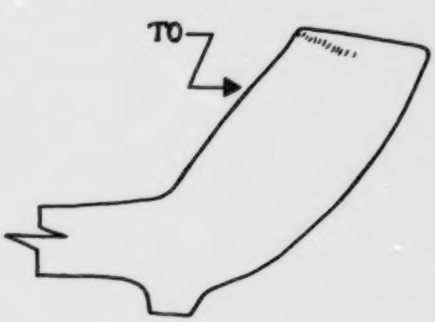
fig _d_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64 fig _e_: Taunton; 4/64



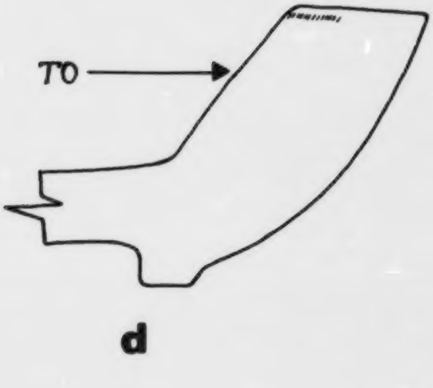
a



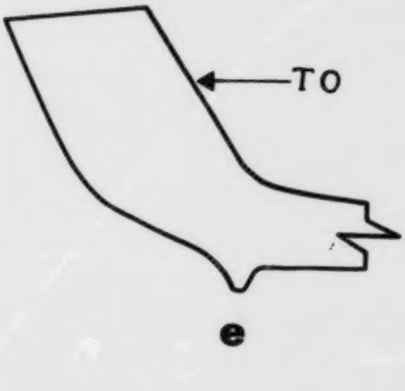
b



c



d



e

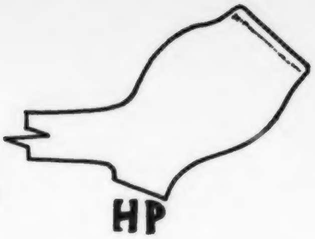
HUMPHREY PARTRIDGE (fl 1650-52)

These examples are probably Partridge products; if so, they are unusually well dated as Partridge became free 1650 and had died or left Bristol by 1654. Marks impressed.

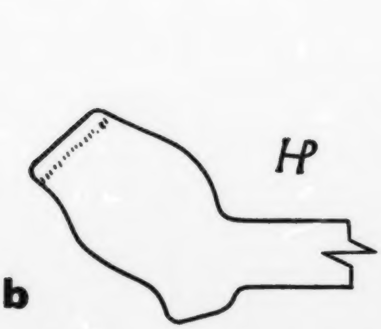
fig _a_: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig _b_: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64

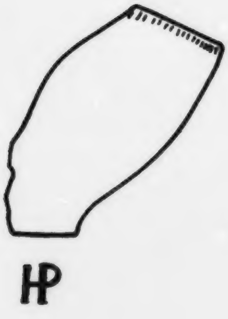
fig _c_: Bristol City Museum; 7/64



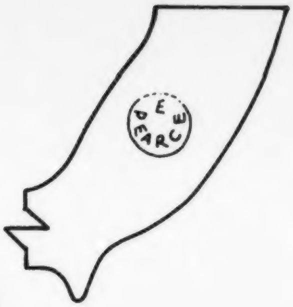
a



b



c

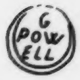


a

EDWARD PEARCE (fl 1775) or ELI PEARCE (fl 1766-81)

Although this bowl form should date to a half-century earlier than the earliest dates of either Edward or Eli Pearce there are no other E. Pearces pipemakers known in Bristol nor indeed (Oswald 1960a: 85) elsewhere in England. There is a possibility that Edward and Eli Pearce may be the same person, but unless he (or they) were in business decades before their earliest at present known dates an explanation for their using a mould producing bowls so much earlier in style is difficult to find. As is discussed in 6: III-V, however, the law requiring the taking of freedom before setting up in a trade was becoming a dead letter in the C18 and there are cases of pipemakers not taking their freedom until 30 or more years after commencing an apprenticeship. (The Edward Pearce reference is from a trade directory; the 1766 reference to Eli Pearce is to his becoming free, which he did on the grounds he had married the daughter of a pipemaker, so that one might postulate he had worked with his father-in-law. The father-in-law was either John Bonner I (fl 1712) or John Bonner II (fl 1754-84).) Mark mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



GEORGE POWELL (fl 1704/5-34)

The cartouche shown occurs on a fragment of a spurred type 9 bowl from the Back Hall excavations in Bristol (Bristol City Museum). (The fragment is illustrated by Reed (1961: 275 fig 12,9, p.282), who describes the mark as incised - a term he apparently uses for any sharply-defined mark, whether impressed or raised - but in fact the mark is mould-imparted and raised as are all cartouches of this type.

EDWARD REED (fl 1706-23, poss. to 1735)

Fig *a* is typologically early for Reed's freedom date of 1706 and might possibly be considered a product of Edward Randall I (fl 1688-89) or his son Edward Randall II (fl 1699), though fig *b* is of the same form except that the heel has been replaced with a spur and cannot be much later and on the evidence of its mark is indisputably a Reed product. Fig *e* certainly indicates Reed did use his initials impressed on the bowl facing the smoker, whatever the Randalls may have done. The cartouche in fig *a* bears no visible letters, but a bowl of this form is known with the ER impressed facing the smoker and the same letters mould-imparted and raised in a cartouche a la fig *f*. All cartouches here are mould-imparted and raised; the letters facing the smoker in figs *a*, *e*, and *f* are impressed.

fig *a*: Royal Institution, Swansea; 5/64

fig *b*: Oswald 1968; 5/64

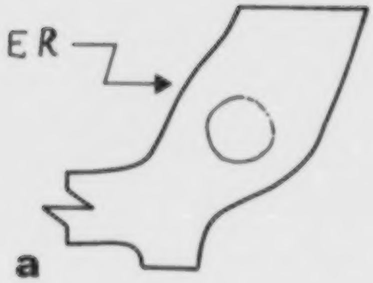
fig *c*: Cheltenham; bore diameter unknown

fig *d*: Oswald 1968; 6/64

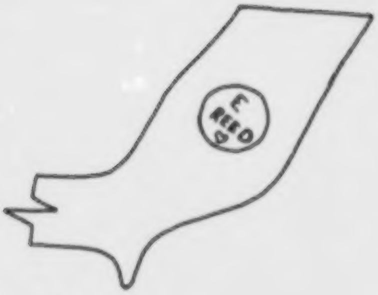
fig *e*: Oswald 1968; 5/64

fig *f*: Oswald 1968; 5/64

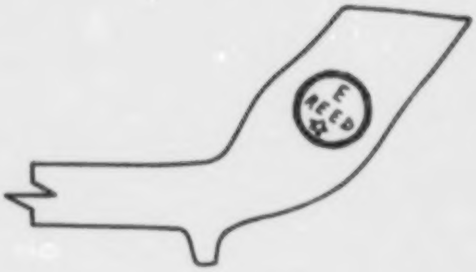
fig *g*: Béchard *in litt*. 15 July 1968; bore diameter unknown



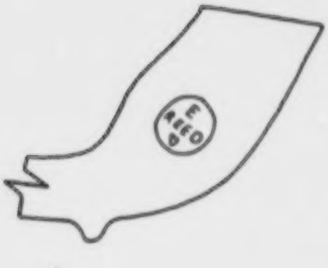
a



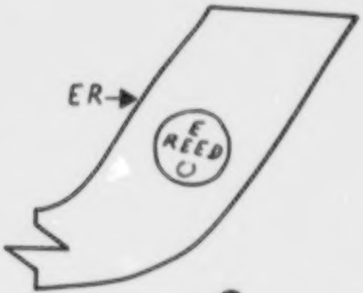
b



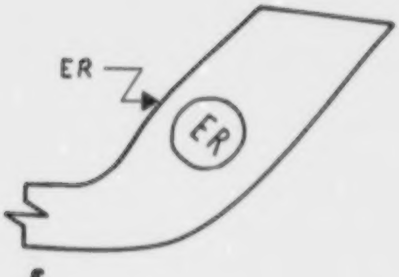
c



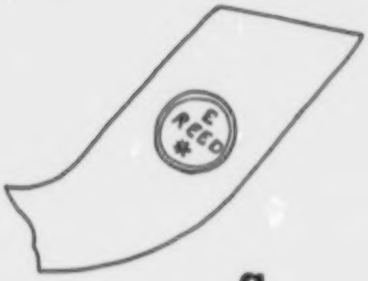
d



e



f



g

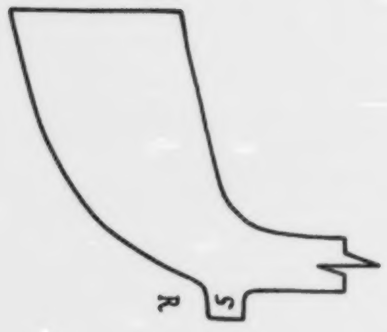
SAMUEL RICHARDS II (fl 1774-1812 or 1817, in London until ca.1778) and SAMUEL RICHARDS III (fl 1812-30, in Swansea by 1830)

Both these examples were found in Victoria St, a thoroughfare built in the later 1860s (Latimer 1887: 422) and cutting through St Thomas and Temple parishes immediately to the east of the Richards's family property at 34 Thomas St (now St Thomas St). Number 34 is actually numbered on Asmead's 1828 plan of Bristol; it lay on the east side of the street six properties south of Long Row. Marks mould-imparted and raised.

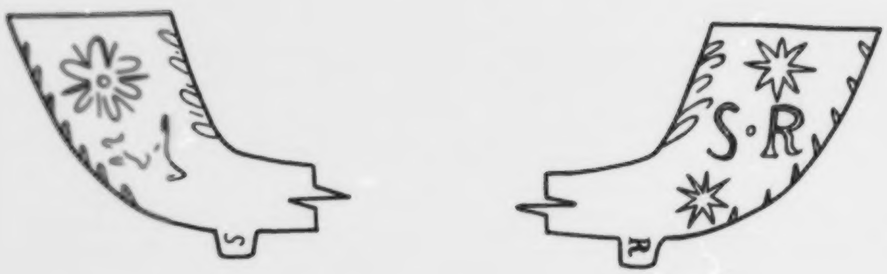
fig _a_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig _b_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

1481



a



b

RING family (fl 1803-83 or 1884)

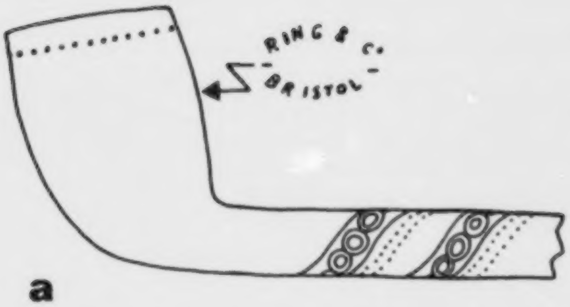
Fig g is not certainly a Ring pipe, but it occurs on the same site as the fragments shown in figs b and h and it seems very probable that the stem fragment attached to this bowl, had it been longer, would have shown the RING BRISTOL/OHIO mark shown on the stem fragment in fig b. In all fragments illustrated decoration and marks are mould-imparted except for the mark facing the smoker shown in fig a which is impressed (stem decoration and rouletting at mouth of bowl in fig a are mould-imparted).

fig a: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 5/64

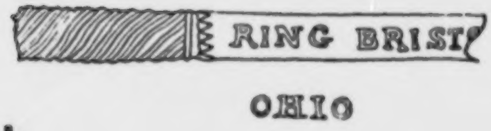
fig b: National Historic Sites Service Collections, Ottawa - Coteau-du-Lac excavations; bore diameter unknown

fig c: Simard in litt. 5 May 1972; bore diameter unknown

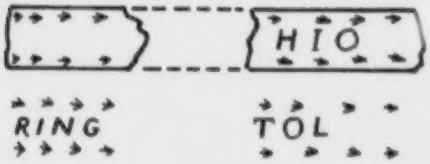
fig d: Simard in litt. 5 May 1972; bore diameter unknown


RING & Co
BRISTOL

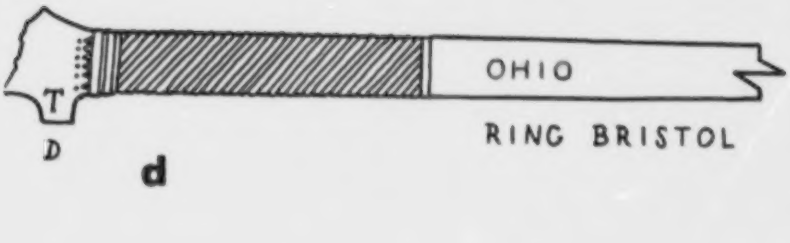
a


RING BRIST
OHIO

b


HIO
RING
TOL

c


T
D
OHIO
RING BRISTOL

d

RING family (fl 1803-83 or 1884)

(continued)

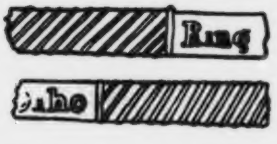
fig _e_: Kenyon _in_ _litt_. 3 October 1972; bore diameter unknown

fig _f_: Kenyon _in_ _litt_. 3 October 1972; bore diameter unknown

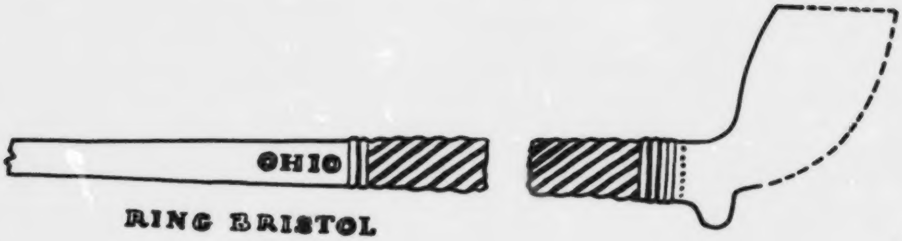
fig _g_: National Historic Sites Service collections, Ottawa - Coteau-du-Lac excavations; 5/64

fig _h_: National Historic Sites Service collections, Ottawa - Coteau-du-Lac excavations; bore diameter unknown

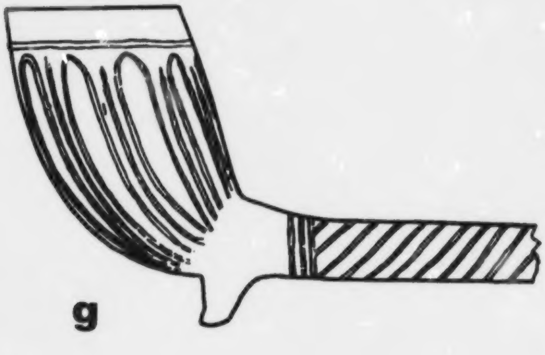
The scale of fig _f_ is approximately 2:3



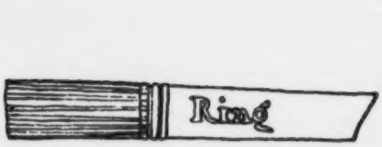
e


OHIO
RING BRISTOL

f



g


Ring
Bristol

h

FRANCIS RUSSELL I (fl 1669-96)

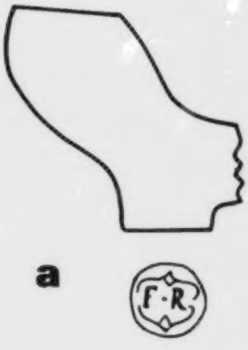
Pipes probably attributable to Francis Russell I, though fig *d* is typologically late enough to be a possible product of Francis's son Francis Russell II, fl 1698/9. Marks impressed.

fig *a*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64

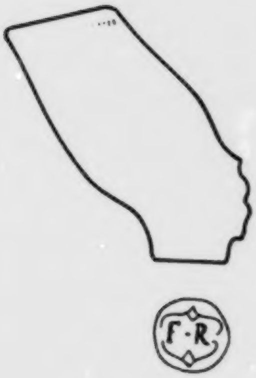
fig *b*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig *c*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

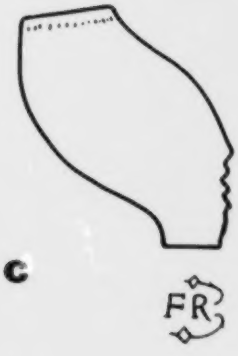
fig *d*: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64



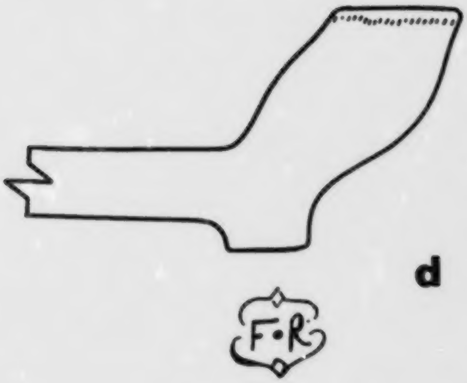
a



b



c

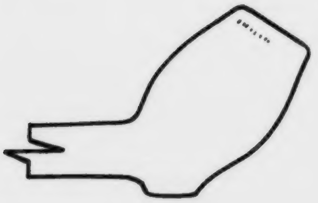


d

THOMAS SMITH (fl 1651-54)

Mark impressed.

fig a: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64



a TS

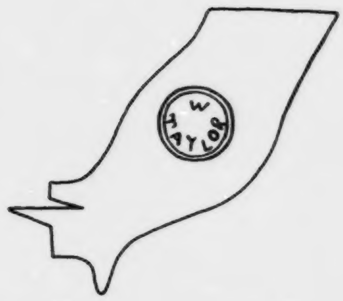
WILLIAM TAYLOR (fl 1688/9-1706)

Marks mould-imparted and raised.

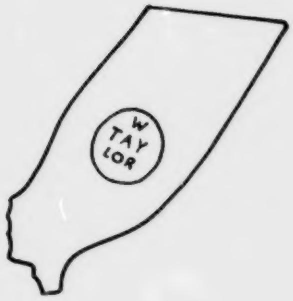
fig _a_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig _b_: Oswald 1968; 5/64

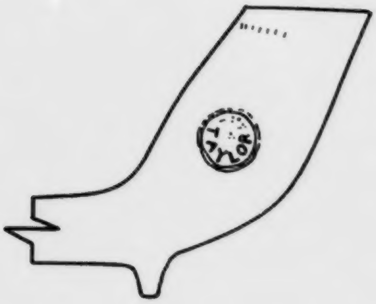
fig _c_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



a



b



c

ROBERT TIPPET I (fl 1660-80), ROBERT TIPPET II (fl 1678-1713 poss. to 1720), and ROBERT TIPPET III (fl 1713-poss. 1720)

Separating the products of the three generations of Robert Tippet is in most cases difficult and in the case of the second and third Roberts almost impossible. A major reason for this is the dearth of dating evidence available for Robert II and Robert III after 1720, when there is a reference which could be to either of these two, despite the fact that their products occur in definitely dated contexts in North America into the 1750s and in one case (fig z) in a shipwreck datable to 1760. The slightly-differing cartouches are unlikely to help individual identification at least until much more closely-dated archaeological material has been found, for designs on the mould become worn by the clay and have to be periodically replaced, at which time designs or letter-positioning could be changed or changed back again without the rest of the mould necessarily being affected.

Figs a-f can be attributed with some confidence to Robert I, who died between 1680 and 1687, though as his widow J(o)ane Tippet is known to have produced pipes and to have been active at least as late as 1696 and probably (on finds from North America) into the early C18, figs c-e might possibly be considered her products even though the mark used bears no change (in typologically later pipes similar to figs q-y she used a cartouche bearing IR/TIP/ET or I-R/TIP/ET.) Figs g-i could belong to either Robert I or Robert II (or conceivably J(o)ane), figs j-o are probably Robert II's products, and figs p-y could belong to either Robert II or Robert III as we have no idea of their later dates, but fig z can be attributed to Robert III as this pipe together with a number of others of the same form and mark came from a 1760 shipwreck and as Robert II was probably born in 1660 the chances of his still being alive, much less working, 100 years later are remote.

Robert Tippet family bowls come in almost limitless variety of forms, marks, and combinations of marks; a fair selection is shown here. Among variations of the cartouche are ones with watch-wheel surrounds, with or without raised dots at the cardinal points; and one with corded-circle surround. Heelless or spurless pipes such as examples q-z appear to have been an "export only" form (those recorded here from Bristol are kiln or other wasters), being rarely found in England but being the standard form in North America. Tippet pipes are consistently well-finished, sometimes being stroke-burnished.

Detailed research in parish and other records for Tippet family evidence would probably be very useful in clearing up the mystery of their later period, for it is extra-ordinary that a family which exported - on the evidence of finds - almost as much to North America as all other Bristol makers of the period combined should be so poorly known. For instance, they are not mentioned in the poll books, though the William Tippets (Robert I's younger son and his son) appear there regularly. Rather ironically, however, only a single product of

ROBERT TIPPET I (fl 1660-80), ROBERT TIPPET II (fl 1678-1713 poss. to 1720), and ROBERT TIPPET III (fl 1713-poss. 1720)

(continued)

that branch of the family is known. Marks on figs *a*-*f*, *j*-*o*, and *r* are impressed; the cartouches on figs *g*-*i*, *p*, *q*, and *s*-*z* are mould-imparted and raised; marks facing smoker on figs *g*, *h*, *p*-*u*, and *w* are impressed.

fig *a*: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig *b*: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 7/64

fig *c*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

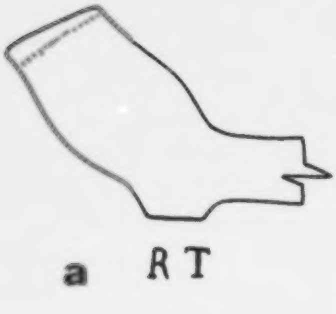
fig *d*: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig *e*: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 7/64

fig *f*: Buchanan and Heite 1972; 8/64

fig *g*: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig *h*: Bristol City Museum; bore diameter unknown



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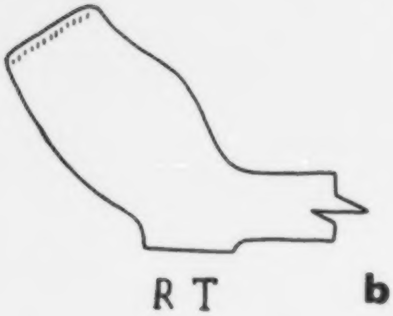

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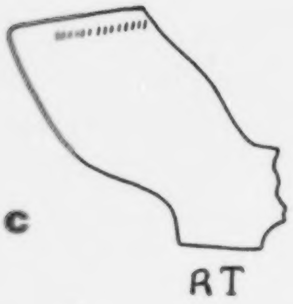

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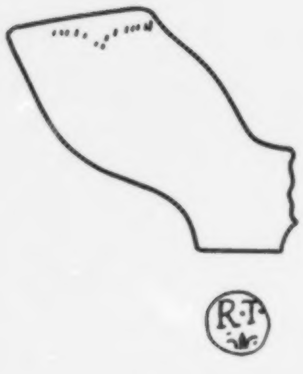

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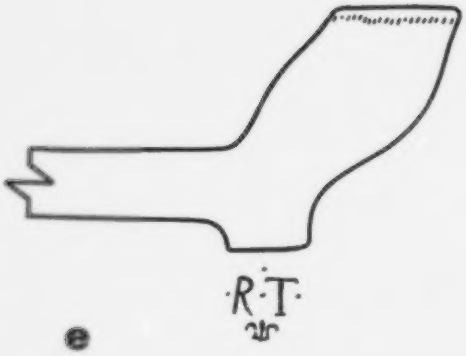

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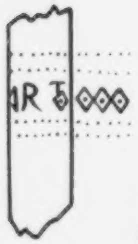

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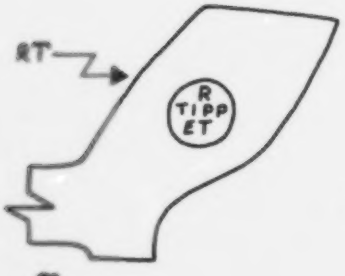

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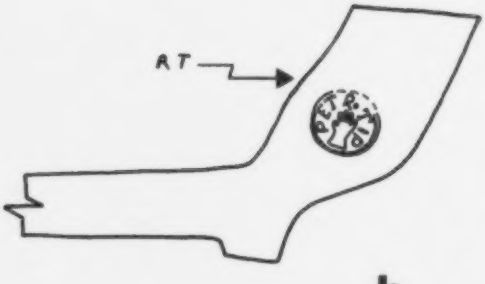


h

ROBERT TIPPET I (fl 1660-80), ROBERT TIPPET II (fl 1678-1713 poss. to 1720), and ROBERT TIPPET III (fl 1713-poss. 1720)

(continued)

fig *i*: Bristol City Museum; bore diameter unknown

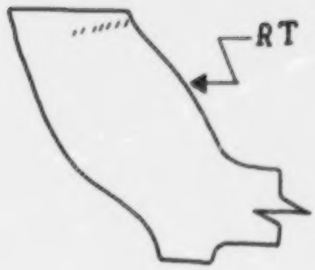
fig *j*: Bristol City Museum; 6/64

fig *k*: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 8/64

fig *l*: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 6/64

fig *m*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

fig *n*: Bristol City Museum; 7/64



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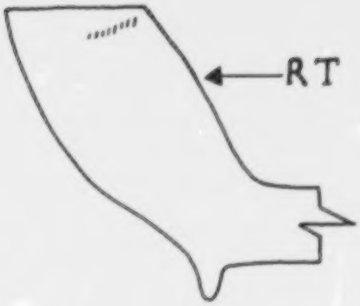

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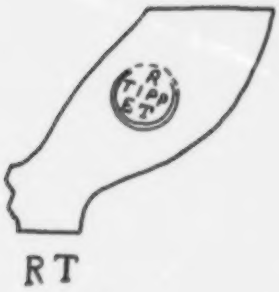

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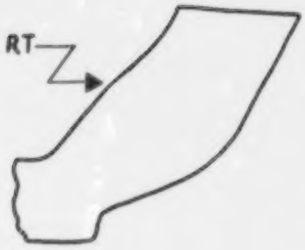

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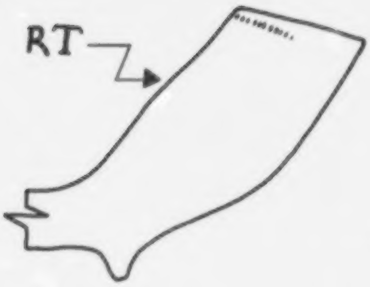

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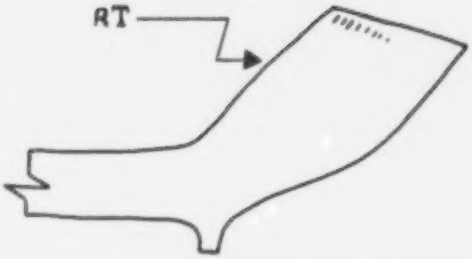
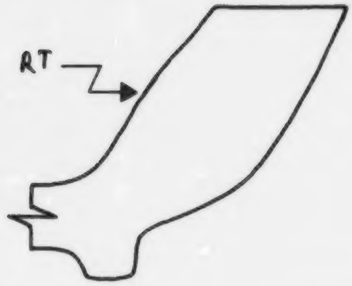


n

ROBERT TIPPET I (fl 1660-80), ROBERT TIPPET II
(fl 1678-1713 poss. to 1720), and ROBERT TIPPET III
(fl 1713-poss. 1720)

(continued)

fig _o_: Bristol City Museum; 6/64	fig _p_: Oswald 1968; 5/64
fig _q_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64	fig _r_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64
fig _s_: Oswald 1968; 5/64	fig _t_: Bristol City Museum; 5/64



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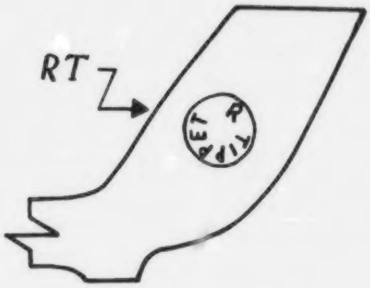

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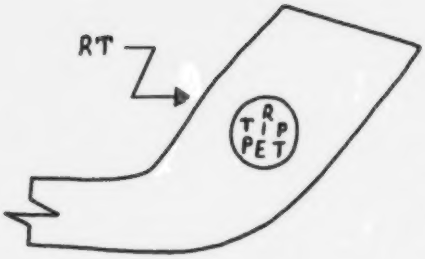

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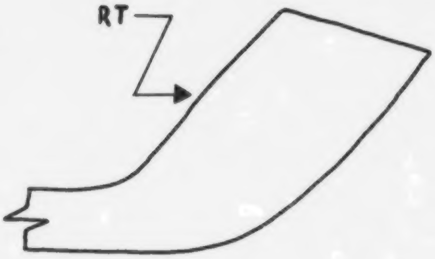

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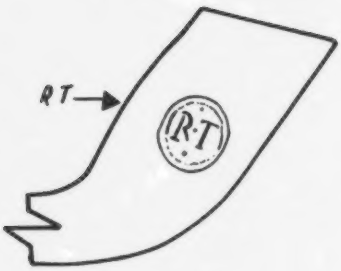

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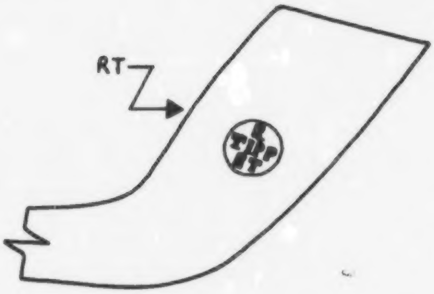


t

ROBERT TIPPET I (fl 1660-80), ROBERT TIPPET II (fl 1678-1713 poss. to 1720), and ROBERT TIPPET III (fl 1713-poss. 1720)

(continued)

fig u: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

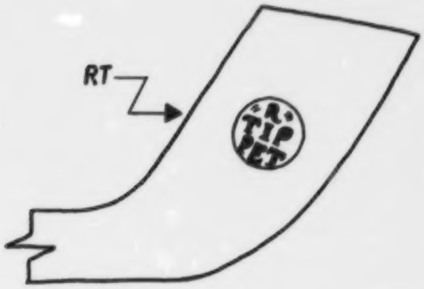
fig v: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; 5/64

fig w: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

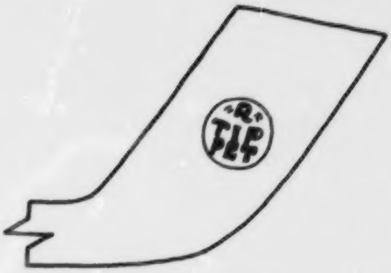
fig x: Blaise Castle Folk Museum, Bristol; bore diameter unknown

fig y: Birmingham; 5/64

fig z: National Historic Sites Service, Ottawa - Restigouche excavations; 5/64



u



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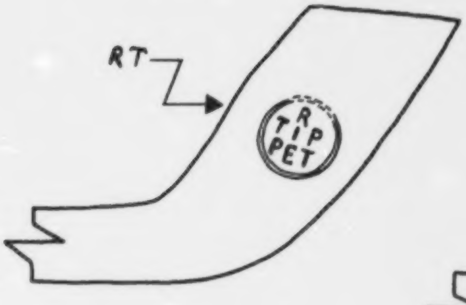

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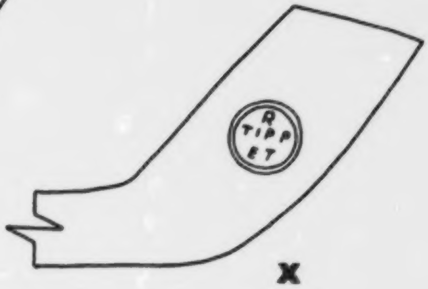

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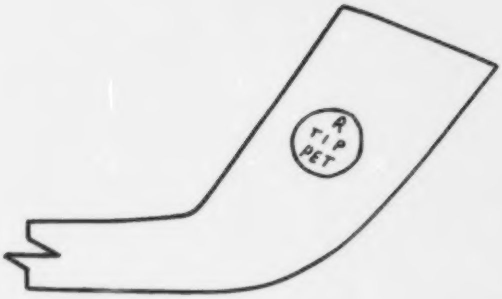

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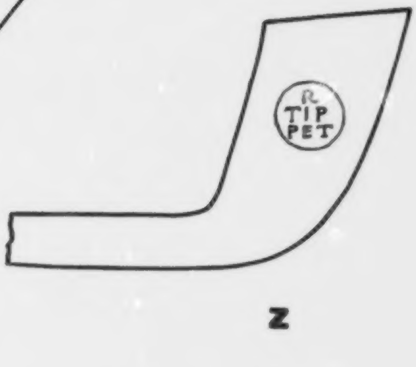

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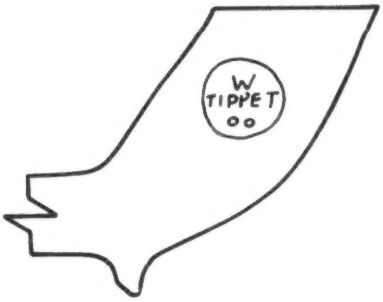
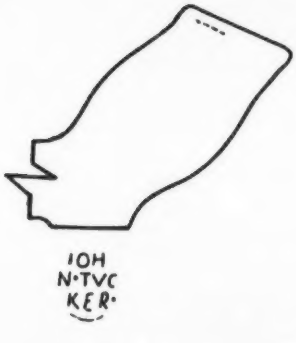


WILLIAM TIPPET I (fl 1689/90-1727/8) or
WILLIAM TIPPET II (fl 1713-22 and prob. 1739)

Came from the area of the Bristol Bus Station, but not associated with the Robert Tippet family kiln material from that site. Mark mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Omwake-Marochan correspondence; bore diameter unknown

a


IOH
N·TVC
KER·

JOHN TUCKER I (fl 1662-87)

Mark impressed.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 7/64

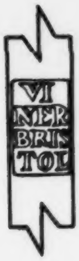
GEORGE VINER (fl 1747-57) and ANNA VINER (fl 1775-1805)

The stem fragment illustrated in fig a comes from a ca.1758-68 context at the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia, and as there are no known references to George Viner after 1757 nor to Anna Viner his widow prior to 1775 this stem mark could belong to either maker. The bowl shown in fig b, however, is certainly an Anna Viner product, the bowl form, the initials A/V on the heel, and the context in which it was found (Fort Carleton, on Buck or Carleton Island, New York state, occupied 1778-1813) all agreeing with a late C18 date. (This bowl also appears with a heart outlined on the heel and the Viner mark facing the smoker.) The stem fragment illustrated in fig c should also be an Anna Viner product as this form of decoration does not appear before the late C18. The mark in fig a is raised from a depressed background and probably impressed by a rocker stamp; in fig b the letters on either side of the heel are mould-imparted and raised, and the mark facing the smoker is impressed; and in fig c the decoration and name are mould-imparted and raised.

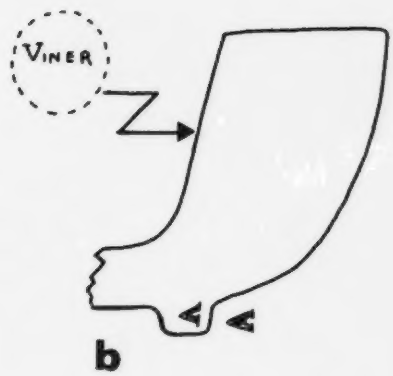
fig a: Lindsay *in litt*. 6 December 1972; bore diameter unknown

fig b: Hagerty *in litt*. 12 April 1967; 4/64

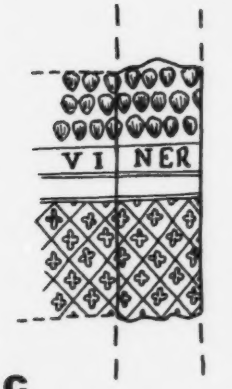
fig c: Bristol City Museum; 4/64


VI
NER
BRIS
TOL

a



b

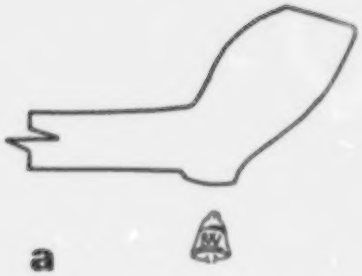


c

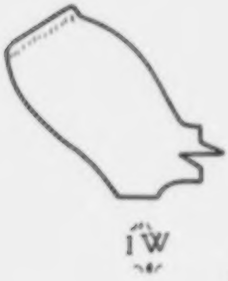
JOHN WALL (fl 1630/1-47) and JANE WALL (fl 1650-60)

These pipes are probably attributable to John Wall and his widow Jane. The significance (if any) of the bell enclosing the initials shown in fig a is unknown, but the stamp used is finely made. Possibly the Walls used a bell as their symbol, possibly they worked adjacent to a church, possibly they were near or connected with a public-house called the "Bell". Marks impressed.

fig a: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64	fig b: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 6/64
fig c: Pritchard Collection, British Museum; 8/64	fig d: Wills's Museum, Bristol; 7/64



a



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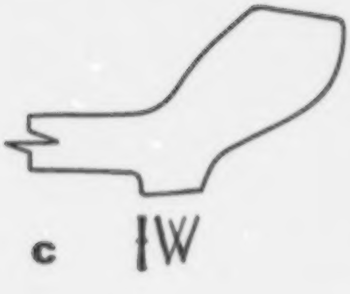

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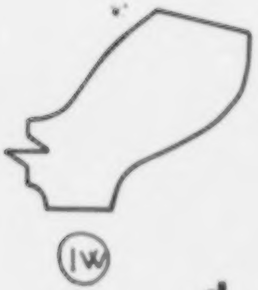

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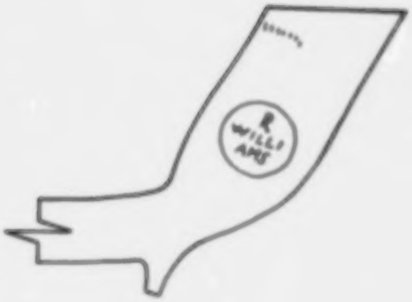
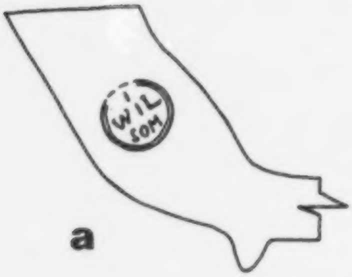


a

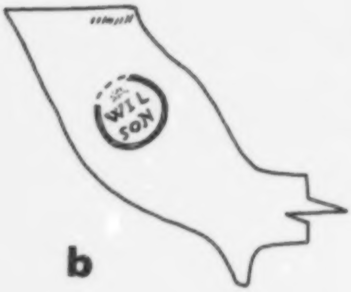
ROGER WILLIAMS (fl 1668-77) or ROBERT WILLIAMS I
(fl 1685-1714)

Fig a is more probably the product of Robert Williams I but if Roger Williams should have worked into the 1680s or 1690s - he is known to be dead by 1692 but was possibly alive in the later 1680s - he too could have produced this bowl. Mark mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 6/64



a



b

JOHN WILSON (fl 1707-22)

Note mis-spelling of surname in fig a. Wilson's pipes are unusual in that his cartouche appears on the left side of the bowl whereas virtually almost every other Bristol maker uses the right side. Mark mould-imparted and raised.

fig a: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

fig b: Bristol City Museum; 5/64

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3 Historique structural du fort George, by Yvon Desloges. 1975. $5.00; $6.00 outside Canada.

4 Plans de l'architecture domestique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture commerciale et industrielle inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture publique, de l'architecture religieuse et du génie mécanique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal, by André Giroux, Nicole Cloutier and Rodrigue Bédard. 1975. 3 vols. $11.00; $13.20 outside Canada.

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10 Etude sur la vie et l'oeuvre de Jacques Cartier (1491-1557), par Réal Boissonnault; Fouilles au parc Cartier-Brébeuf, Québec, 1959, par Kenneth E. Kidd; Fouilles au parc Cartier-Brébeuf, Québec, 1962, par John H. Rick; Archéologie de sauvetage au parc Cartier-Brébeuf, la ville du Quebec: juillet-aout 1969, par Marcel Moussette. 1976. In press.